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FROM

William H. Hurd

27 Nov. 1901.

FIRST
ANNUAL REGISTER
OF
PORTO RICO

PREPARED AND COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

HON. WILLIAM H. HUNT

SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO

BY

JAMES H. McLEARY

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

JULY, 1901

SAN JUAN
PRESS OF THE SAN JUAN NEWS

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Wm. R. Jones,

Secretary.

PREFACE.

From many standpoints it seemed wise to inaugurate the custom of publishing an annual register for the Island of Porto Rico. It is proper that knowledge of the government, federal and insular, be made as public as possible, yet that such knowledge be had from some single concise publication covering the various forms and branches of the government, their functions, powers, and duties, including brief historical data. The usefulness of such a book to members of the Legislature and officials generally, is apparent. It is a manual containing rules of the several legislative bodies, sketches of the towns, post offices, statistics and other information.

No style is more suitable for such a record than an annual register giving the condition and nature of the government, its transactions and status at the close of each fiscal year.

It has been the aim to prepare this the first register with every regard to the range of information peculiarly necessary to be covered in Porto Rico, and at the same time to make plain and strictly correct statements only.

It is a pleasure to express the co-operation given by all called upon, and furthermore to add that the principal credit for the book is unreservedly given to the Assistant Secretary, Honorable James H. McLeary.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. HUNT,
Secretary.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO,
27th July 1901.

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ACTS OF CONGRESS CONCERNING PORTO RICO.

ORGANIC ACT.

The Act of the 12th of April, 1900, provides a civil government for Porto Rico, temporary revenues for the same, and other matters incidental thereto.

The territory under the jurisdiction of the Government of Porto Rico includes the island of that name and the adjacent islands lying east of the seventy-fourth meridian, ceded by Spain to the United States.

Citizens of Porto Rico include those persons who were Spanish subjects on the date the Treaty of Paris was ratified and resided in the islands, and all children subsequently born, except such persons as have claimed their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the Treaty. The people of Porto Rico include the citizens of said island and such citizens of the United States as may reside there.

All the laws of the island not in conflict with those of the United States are continued in force by the Organic Act, until modified or repealed by the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor of Porto Rico, the Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Commissioner of the Interior, the Commissioner of Education, five native members of the Council, the Chief Justice, the four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the United States District Judge, the United States District Attorney, and the United States Marshal are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for the period of four years.

The Governor has the powers usually granted to the Territorial Governors, including the power to veto any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The Executive Council is composed of the Secretary of Porto Rico, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Commissioner of the Interior, the Commissioner of Education, and five native members appointed by the President. The Council constitutes the upper house of the Legislative Assembly, and has, besides, power to make grants of franchises, rights, privileges and concessions of a public or quasi public nature, with the approval of the Governor, and in certain cases of the President of the United States, subject to the power of Congress to annul or modify the same.

The House of Delegates is composed of thirty-five members, elected by the qualified voters of Porto Rico, to serve for two years.

The Judges of the District Courts and other inferior courts are

appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

A resident Commissioner to the United States is elected by the people of Porto Rico biennially. He is required to be a bona fide citizen of Porto Rico, thirty years of age and able to read and write English.

This Act of Congress makes the city of San Juan the capital of the island; nationalizes all vessels of Porto Rico; provides for the retiring of Porto Rican coins; the appointment of a Code Commission to codify the laws; and the establishment of a quarantine station, and prohibits the Island of Porto Rico or any municipality thereof incurring a public indebtedness in excess of seven per centum of the aggregate tax valuation of its property.

It also prescribes the duties of the several heads of departments, and fixes their salaries as well as those of other officials appointed by the President.

The salaries of the officials in Porto Rico, as prescribed by the Acts of Congress, are as follows:

The governor, eight thousand dollars.

The secretary, four thousand dollars.

The attorney general, four thousand dollars.

The treasurer, five thousand dollars.

The commissioner of the interior, four thousand dollars.

The commissioner of education, four thousand dollars.

The chief justices of the Supreme Court, five thousand dollars.

The associate justices of the Supreme Court, four thousand five hundred dollars.

The marshal of the Supreme Court, three thousand dollars.

The United States district judge, five thousand dollars.

The United States district attorney, four thousand dollars.

The United States marshal, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Members of the House of Delegates, five dollars per day and mileage.

The tariff duties levied by the Organic Act are fixed at the same rate as those of the United States, except on merchandise passing between Porto Rico and the United States, and these are reduced to fifteen per centum of the regular tariff schedule. Coffee imported into Porto Rico pays a duty of five cents per pound. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works and books in the English language imported from the United States, are admitted free of duty.

It is further provided that whenever the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico shall enact and put into operation a system of local taxation, sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government, and by resolution notify the President thereof, that all tariff duties on merchandise passing between the island and the United States shall cease, and in no event shall any duty be collected on such goods after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and two.

The Act further provides that all duties and taxes collected in Porto Rico, less the cost of collection, and the gross amounts of all duties and

taxes collected in the United States on goods coming from Porto Rico, shall be put into the Treasury of Porto Rico and expended for the benefit of its government and the people.

OTHER ACTS OF CONGRESS.

An Act of Congress, amendatory of the Organic Act, was passed and approved on the 2nd of March, 1901, raising the salary of the Commissioner of Education from three thousand to four thousand dollars; and empowering the Executive Council from time to time to determine the salaries of all officials and assistants appointed by the United States District Court, which are paid out of the revenues of Porto Rico, and providing that all fees, fines, costs and forfeitures, shall be paid into the Treasury of Porto Rico; and enlarging the jurisdiction of the United States Court to include cases wherein the matter in controversy exceeds one thousand dollars exclusive of interest and costs; this Act also provides that jurors and witnesses shall be entitled to mileage at the rate of fifteen cents for each mile necessarily traveled by stage or private conveyance and ten cents for each mile travelled by railway in going to and returning from Court.

A Joint Resolution was passed by Congress, and approved by the President on the 4th of June, 1900, empowering the Spanish Bank of Porto Rico to change its name to the Bank of Porto Rico, and to substitute for its capital in pesos the equivalent of money in dollars, at the ratio established by law; and to amend its bylaws so that it should not be necessary for a councilor of said bank to be a Spaniard; and to make further amendments in the bylaws subject to the approval of the Governor of Porto Rico.

The Refunding Act is an Act of Congress passed on the 24th of March, 1900, commanding that the sum of $2,095,455.88, being customs revenues received on importations by the United States and Porto Rico since the evacuation and prior to the passage of the Act, or that should be thereafter collected, should be used for the government of Porto Rico and for the aid and relief of the people of this island, and for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes.

ANNALS ON PORTO RICO.

1493, Nov. 16th—PORTO RICO DISCOVERED BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
,, ,, 19th—Columbus landed at Aguada.
1508, —Ponce de Leon explored the island and founded the first town, calling it Porto Rico.
1521 —City of San Juan founded.
1595 —Sir Francis Drake unsuccessfully assailed San Juan.
1597 —The English, under George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, captured San Juan. Shortly after abandoning the city, first burning it, on account of loss of troops by yellow fever.
1625 —The Dutch, under Boudoyn Henrick, besieged San Juan for twenty-eight days without success.
1797 —The English under Abercrumby and Harvey unsuccessfully attacked San Juan.
1837–1869 —Porto Rico ruled by special laws.
1870 —Porto Rico declared a Province and slavery abolished.
1898, May 12th—Harbor and forts of San Juan bombarded by United States fleet under Admiral Sampson.
1898, July 25th—United States forces, under Major General Miles, landed at Guanica.
1898, Aug. 12th—Hostilities ceased.
1898, Oct. 18th—Evacuation of the island by the Spaniards completed.
1898 ,, ,, —Major General John R. Brooke appointed Governor General of the island.
1898, Dec. 6th—Major General Guy V. Henry became Governor General.
1899, May 9th—Brigadier General Geo. W. Davis became Governor General.
1900, May 1st—ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST CIVIL GOVERNOR, CHARLES H. ALLEN.
1900, May 1st—Retirement of Porto Rican coin.
1900, June 28th—First meeting and organization of the Executive Council.
1900, June 29th—Supreme Court organized.
1900, Nov. 6th—Election of Resident Commissioner to Washington and thirty-five members of the House of Delegates. Republicans elected in every instance.
1900, Dec. 3rd—First Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico met at San Juan.
1901, Jan. 31st—Legislative Assembly adjourned, having enacted thirty-six Acts.
1901, May 23rd—Governor Allen royally welcomed on return from a short visit to the United States.
1901, July 4th—Enthusiastic and elaborate celebration of Independence Day.
1901, ,, ,, —Extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly, to request the President to declare free trade between Porto Rico and the United States.
1901, July 25th—President published proclamation declaring free trade.

DESCRIPTION OF PORTO RICO.

It is said that when the great Colón was describing the newly discovered island of Borinquen to Isabella, Queen of Spain, to illustrate the configuration of its surface he crumpled a silk handkerchief in his hand and threw it down on the marble table before his sovereign. He could scarcely have given a more striking and correct representation of this island with its mountains, hills, valleys, and playas, with its cliffs and gorges, its glens and streams running in every direction from the center to the sea.

The central cordillera, extending irregularly from Mount Yunque, near the eastern coast to Cape San Francisco on the utmost western verge of the island, forms the comb of the watershed, directing the streams on their courses towards the ocean. Forty-six rivers and more than a thousand smaller streams find their sources in the interior mountains and their outlets, through the grassy playas that fringe the foothills, in the Atlantic on the north and the Caribbean on the southern border. Woods and groves crown hills and mountains, increasing in density with the elevation; till on the slopes of Mount Yunque, rising to its peak 3600 feet above the sea, they form an almost impenetrable forest. Along the margins of the streams are narrow valleys which widen as the stream grows larger, until they join the encircling playa. The soil from peak to beach is everywhere remarkably fertile.

The principal rivers are the Loiza, Plata, Bayamón, Cibuco, Manatí, Arecibo, Camuy, and Guajataca flowing north; the Portugés, Jacaguas, Descalabrado, Coamo, Guamani, and Guayanes flowing south; the Fajardo, Naguabo, and Humacao flowing east; and the Mayagüez, Añasco, Culebrinas, and Guanajitos flowing west. Other numerous and well filled streams are perhaps as worthy of mention as these, but they can be found on the map.

Many of them are navigable for ten or fifteen kilometers for small craft, but sandbars across their mouths shut out the larger vessels. Half a dozen small fresh water lakes lie near the coast to the north and south of the central hills.

The principal harbors are those of San Juan, Guanica, and Jobos, which are land-locked; and those of Ponce, Mayagüez, Aguadilla, and Arecibo, which are merely open roadsteads. All the harbors require improvement and dredging.

The adjacent islands are Vieques, Culebra, Mona, and a score of smaller ones. Vieques has a fertile soil and is well populated. Culebra has a very fine harbor, quite fit for a coaling station and to shelter naval vessels. Mona has a lighthouse. Many of the islands can be utilized for prisons, leper colonies, insane asylums, and the like.

Porto Rico lies farther to the east and south than any other of the Antilles. It is almost a perfect parallelogram, and its four sides follow almost exactly the four cardinal lines of the compass. It lies between latitudes 17° 54′ and 18° 30′ north, and longitudes 65° 13′ and 67° 15′ west. It is about one hundred and sixty-eight kilometres from east to west and fifty-six kilometres from north to south; and contains in superficial area something less than 928,000 hectares. The island is situated distant from New York 1420 miles, Habana 1000 miles, Key West 1050 miles, Charleston 1200 miles, Panama 1200 miles, Nicaragua 1400 miles, Cadiz in Spain 3000 miles.

Professor Hill says: "The general aspect of the island is that of a corrugated, mountainous landscape; its lofty summits and fertile plains, the abundance of flowing streams, the variety of vegetation, including palms which elevate their fronds above the lower stratum of evergreen, the bright patches of cultivated fields, the clear skies, mild temperature, and invigorating winds, give to the country an engaging aspect."

SKETCH OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The United States constitutes a Federal Republic, created by a written constitution, which defines its scope and powers. The Constitution of the United States creates three governmental departments: the Legislative, which enacts the laws; the Executive, which administers the laws; the Judicial, which interprets the laws.

The Congress of the United States constitutes the Legislative Department, and consists of the Senate or Upper Chamber, and the House of Representatives or Lower House.

The members of the House of Representatives are elected for two years by direct vote of the people, each state's quota being determined by the number of its inhabitants.

The Senate is formed of two members from each state. Unlike the House of Representatives these are not elected by the direct vote of the people, the State Legislatures selecting the senators who represent their state.

To be eligible as either a Senator or Representative, a person must be able to conform to certain restrictions of age and residence.

The terms of office of one-third of the senators expire every second year, leaving the new Senate composed of two-thirds of the old members, the idea being that although the House may be composed almost entirely of inexperienced members, the Senate with always a majority of men of experience, will act as a check against unwise legislation.

Each House chooses its own officers, the Vice-President of the United States being the President of the Senate.

The executive power is vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for four years. He must be a native citizen of the United States, at least thirty-five years of age. He is not elected by the direct vote of the people, but through electors chosen by the people who

meet in their respective states on a designated day, and proceed to ballot for the chief executive. Each state is alloted as many electors as it has Representatives and Senators combined. The results of this balloting are sent under seal to the President of the Senate, who breaks the seal and announces the result to the two houses assembled. The person receiving the greatest number of votes, provided a majority exists, is declared President. If there be no majority, the House of Representatives selects the President from one of the three candidates receiving the greatest number of votes. But in choosing the President in this manner, the votes are taken by states, all the Representatives of a state deciding first for whom they shall cast their ballot, each state having but one ballot. If the House can make no choice, the Vice-President acts as President. The Vice-President is chosen at the same time and in the same manner as the President, and in case of his removal, death, resignation or disability, takes the Presidential office.

The President is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states when called into the active service of the United States.

He has power to reprieve and pardon all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate, make treaties with foreign nations, and he also has the power of appointments of ambassadors, officers in the army and navy, consuls, judges of the United States courts and all other United States officers, not otherwise provided for by law.

He can convene Congres in extraordinary session and recommend to that body such measures as he deems expedient.

He receives the ambassadors and other public ministers from foreign countries, and exercises a supervision over all the Executive departments.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND SEA WALL.

Directly under the supervision of the President there are eight departments: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Justice, Post Office, Interior, and Agriculture, the head of each of which is called a Secretary, excepting the Post Office department and the department of Justice, over which the Postmaster General and the Attorney General respectively preside.

These officials exercise executive and administrative control over all matters pertaining to their respective departments, subject to the orders of the President.

These departments are sub-divided into divisions and bureaus, at the head of which are minor officials.

The Judicial Department consists of a Supreme Court composed of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; nine Circuit Courts of Appeals, and numerous Circuit and District Courts. To these are committed the interpretation and enforcement of the laws of the United States and the trial of civil cases arising between states or citizens of different states; and other similar matters.

Wherever a case affecting an ambassador or other public minister, consuls, or any case in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court exercises original jurisdiction: other cases which come before the United States courts, and which may be appealed, are those affecting Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction; controversies to which the United States is a party, or those between two or more states, and between a state and the citizens of another state, or between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming land under grants of different states, or citizens of states and foreign citizens or subjects.

The Constitution exacts that faith and credit must be given in each state to the official acts of the other states. The citizens of one state must have all the privileges of the citizens of another state. Criminals fleeing from one state to another for refuge, must be delivered by the

State in which they have sought refuge, to the authorities of the state in which the crime was committed.

The powers of Congress are multitudinous, covering various things from the levying of taxes and duties, to the appropriation and spending of the public moneys. It passes laws providing for the regulation of commerce, the naturalization of foreigners, coining money, fixing the standard of weights and measures, establishing post roads and post offices, granting patents and copyrights, punishing piracies and felonies: it also declares war, grants letters of marque and reprisal, makes rules concerning captures on land and sea, raises and supports armies, maintains a navy, calls for the militia of the states to serve the United States, and to be organized and controlled when in the service of the United States; and makes all other such laws as are necessary to carry into execution those powers. Congress also provides laws for punishment of various crimes against the United States.

The Congress of the United States is prohibited from making any appropriation to provide for the army for a period longer than two years.

Congress is expressly prohibited from enacting the following:

Any law that shall suspend the privilege of habeas corpus, except in case of invasion or rebellion it becomes necessary for the public safety.

Any bill of attainder or ex post facto law:

Any law levying a capitation tax, except in proportion to the census.

Any law levying a tax or duties upon articles passing from one state to another.

No state can receive preference over another in commerce, neither can any duties be laid upon vessels in clearing from one state to another.

No money may be drawn from the Treasury, except by appropriations made by law, and full accounts must

be published of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys.

No person in the United States may be granted a title of nobility by Congress, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, can without the consent of Congress, receive any such title or emolument or fees from any foreign power.

The several states are prohibited from entering into treaties with foreign countries or from granting letters of marque and reprisal; coining money; emitting bills of credit; passing any bill of attainder or ex post facto law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts; granting any title of nobility; and without the consent of Congress no state may lay any impost or duties on exports or imports, and all duties and imposts laid by any state, shall be for the use of the United States. Neither shall any state, without the consent of Congress, lay any tonnage duties; keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; enter into agreements with other states or foreign powers, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as to admit of no delay.

Treason against the United States consists only in levying war or in adhering to or giving comfort or aid to her enemies, and no person can be convicted of treason unless two witnesses testify to the same act or by confession of the defendant.

Congress guarantees every state in the Union a Republican form of government: it protects them against invasion and domestic violence.

New states may be admitted as Congress sees fit, and all public property of the United States may be disposed of by Congress, but nothing may be construed by this so as to prejudice any claims of the United States or any particular state.

Two-thirds of both Houses may propose amendments to the Constitution. On the aplication of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, a convention will be

called for proposing an amendment, which amendment will be valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof.

Every United States officer is bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution, and no state may make laws which conflict with the Constitution.

Ten amendments were adopted in the few years following the date of the adoption of the Constitution. These amendments provide that no law respecting the establishment of religion or free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of their grievances, can be passed. They premit each state to keep a well regulated militia and prohibit the quartering of soldiers in time of peace in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war, only in the manner prescribed by law. They secure the people in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, and make it necessary that all warrants for seizure shall be issued only upon affirmation describing particularly the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. No person can be held to answer for a capital or other crime, unless on a presentment or an indictment by a grand jury, excepting in time of war or public danger in cases of the army or navy; neither can a person be twice tried for the same offence or be obliged to give witness against himself; nor deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law: private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal actions the accused must have a speedy, impartial public trial by jury in the district wherein the crime was committed, and have counsel for his defence and be allowed to confront the witnesses against him, and to enjoy compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. Excessive bail cannot be required, nor excessive fines, nor unusual

or cruel punishment be inflicted. Where in common law the value of the suits in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury must be preserved. All such powers as are not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the states by the Constitution, are reserved to the states or to the people.

Shortly after the Civil War, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution were adopted; the 13th abolishing slavery, the 14th defining more particularly the rights of citizens, and the 15th regulating and protecting the right of suffrage.

It was truly and tersely said by one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, concerning the Constitution of the United States, that "Regarding it in every point of view, with a candid and disinterested mind, I am bold to assert that *it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world.*"

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	NAME.	Native State	Year of Birth	Residence.	Inaugurated Year.	Age	Years served
1	George Washington	Va.	1732	Va.	1789	57	8
2	John Adams	Mass.	1735	Mass.	1797	62	4
3	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1743	Va.	1804	58	8
4	James Madison	Va.	1751	Va.	1809	58	8
5	James Monroe	Va.	1758	Va.	1817	59	8
6	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1767	Mass.	1825	58	4
7	Andrew Jackson	S. C.	1767	Tenn.	1829	62	8
8	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1782	N. Y.	1837	55	4
9	William H. Harrison	Va.	1773	Ohio	1841	58	1 mo.
10	John Tyler	Va.	1790	Va.	1841	51	4
11	James K. Polk	N. C.	1795	Tenn.	1845	60	4
12	Zachary Taylor	Va.	1784	La.	1849	65	1
13	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	1850	50	3
14	Franklin Pierce	N. H.	1804	N. H.	1853	49	4
15	James Buchanan	Pa.	1791	Pa.	1857	66	4
16	Abraham Lincoln	Ky.	1809	Ill.	1861	52	4
17	Andrew Johnson	N. C.	1808	Tenn.	1865	57	4
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Ohio	1822	Ill.	1869	47	8
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1822	Ohio	1877	55	4
20	James A. Garfield	Ohio	1831	Ohio	1881	49	6½ mos.
21	Chester A. Arthur	Vt.	1830	N. Y.	1881	51	3 y. 5½ mos.
22	Grover Cleveland	N. J.	1837	N. Y.	1885	48	4
23	Benjamin Harrison	Ohio	1833	Ind.	1889	56	4
24	Grover Cleveland	N. J.	1837	N. Y.	1893	56	4
25	William McKinley	Ohio	1843	Ohio	1897	54	.....

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

President.....WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.
Vice-President.....THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Chapter 4, Acts of 49th Congress, 1st Session.

Secretary of State.....John Hay, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury.....Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.
Secretary of War.....Elihu Root, of New York.
Attorney General.....P. C. Knox, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster General.....Charles E. Smith, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Navy. ....John D. Long, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior.....Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri.
Secretary of Agriculture.....James Wilson, of Iowa.

The annual salary of the President is $50,000, and those of the Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet $8,000 each.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States..... Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois.
Associate Justice.....John M. Harlan, of Kentucky.
,, ,, ...Horace Gray, of Massachusetts.
,, ,, ...David J. Brewer, of Kansas.
,, ,, ...Henry B. Brown, of Michigan.
,, ,, ...George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
,, ,, ... Edward D. White, of Louisiana.
,, ,, ...Rufus W. Peckham, of New York.
,, ,, ...Joseph McKenna, of California.

The annual salary of the Chief Justice is $10,500, and of the Associate Justices $10,000 each.

CUSTOM HOUSES IN PORTO RICO, AND COLLECTORS.

GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, Collector of Customs.

SAN JUAN.

Thomas W. Cooke, Special Deputy Collector.
Salvador Brau, Deputy Collector.
George M. Curtiss, Deputy Collector.
Sandalio Valldejuli, Deputy Collector.

PONCE.

Francisco Sabat, Deputy Collector in charge.
Alejandro Albizu, Deputy Collector.

MAYAGÜEZ.

Felipe Cuebas, Deputy Collector in charge.

ARECIBO.

Alejandro Salicrup, Deputy Collector in charge.

ARROYO.

Pedro San Clemente, Deputy Collector in charge.

AGUADILLA.

Pedro Reichard, Deputy Collector in charge.

HUMACAO.

Juan Berlanga, Acting Deputy Collector.

FAJARDO.

Edwardo Alonso, Deputy Collector in charge.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF PORTO RICO.

Custom houses exist in the island at the following points: San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Fajardo, and Humacao.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF PORTO RICO DURING THE MILITARY OCCUPATION.

FROM 25TH JULY, 1898, TO 30TH APRIL, 1900.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES AT THE CUSTOM HOUSES OF PORTO RICO FOR THE PERIOD OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND, BEGINNING WITH THE OCCUPATION OF PONCE ON JULY 28TH, 1898, INCLUDING ALL THE PORTS BY OCTOBER 18TH, 1898, AND CONTINUING UNTIL THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT ON MAY 1ST, 1900.

		Receipts.	Expenses
Total receipts at Custom Houses of Customs dues, Tonnage dues, Consumption tax, etc., and expenses attending collection of same from American occupation to June 30th, 1899, as per Auditor's Report. Exhibit.....		$1,245,240.94	$67,487.66
Receipts at Custon Houses of Customs dues, Tonnage dues, Consumption tax, etc., from July 1st, 1899, to April 30th, 1900, as per Auditor's Report. Exhibit A.....		915,200.99	
Salaries and Expenses of Customs Service, from June 30th, 1899, to April 30th, 1900, as per Auditor's Report dated July 5th, 1900.....	$66,443.92		
Deduct expense of repair, buildings and buoys, as per memorandum from Auditor's Office all as per Exhibit.....	3,020.89		63,423.03
TOTAL.....		$2,160,441.93	$130,910.69

IMPORTS

From the United States, valued at	$ 6,599,953
" all other countries " "	9,424,552
TOTAL	$16,024,505

EXPORTS.

To the United States, valued at	$ 4,071,198
" all other countries " "	9,824,662
TOTAL	$13,895,860

Total Imports	$16,024,505
" Exports	13,895,860
Total Adverse balance of trade	$ 2,128,645

EXTERNAL TRADE OF PORTO RICO DURING FIRST YEAR OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

FROM THE 1ST MAY, 1900 TO 30TH APRIL, 1901.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Total receipts from all sources		$1,089,737.26
Expenses of Collection	$ 69,324.28	
Refunds	15,105.59	
Transferred to Treasurer of Porto Rico	1,000,240.45	
Balance April 30, 1901	5,066.94	1,089,737.26

IMPORTS.

Origin.	Free.	Dutiable.	Duties.
The United States	$4,180,190	$3,526,760	$226,830
All other countries	35,018	1,916,529	784,775
	$4,215,208	$5,443,289	$1,011,605

Total Imports from United States	$7,706,950
" " " all other countries	1,951,547
Total of all imports	$9,658,497

EXPORTS.

To the United States	$5,283,311
To all other countries	2,897,098
Total Exports	$8,180,409

Total Imports	$9,658,497
" Exports	8,180,409
Total Adverse balance of trade	$1,478,088

IMPORTS.

	FROM THE UNITED STATES.			FROM ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.		
	FREE.	DUTIABLE.		FREE.	DUTIABLE.	
	Value.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Value.	Duties.
1900						
May	$ 458,885	$253,250	$15,562	$3,482	$92,377	$34,858
June	419,739	369,496	26,765	2,942	175,171	66,324
July	640,879	466,997	29,969	3,654	183,776	82,351
Aug.	265,540	306,499	16,559	2,602	156,840	56,750
Sept.	161,161	169,762	13,943	7,179	134,049	42,796
Oct.	201,207	226,963	14,361	2,059	165,770	72,650
Nov.	329,227	239,845	13,570	3,380	207,283	86,523
Dec.	373,081	281,134	17,845	1,517	179,531	73,887
1901						
Jan.	366,587	293,314	19,626	1,432	203,336	102,013
Feb.	330,546	298,936	20,649	5,113	117,959	40,609
March	292,241	334,567	19,859	855	149,491	65,694
April	341,097	286,037	18,122	803	150,946	60,320
Total.....	$4,180,190	$3,526,760	$226,830	$35,018	$1,916,529	$784,775

EXPORTS.

	TO THE UNITED STATES.	TO ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.
	Value.	Value.	
1900			
May	$778,529	$143,821	$922,350
June	986,297	144,850	1,131,147
July	414,521	178,232	592,753
Aug.	205,407	169,917	375,324
Sep.	81,648	109,206	190,854
Oct.	77,029	185,484	262,513
Nov.	43,484	373,510	416,994
Dec.	55,302	369,377	424,679
1901			
Jan.	221,404	377,925	599,329
Feb.	526,082	337,411	863,493
March	951,510	310,999	1,262,509
April	942,098	196,366	1,138,464
Total.....	$5,283,311	$2,897,098	$8,180,409

TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE ORGANIC ACT, DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1900, TO THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1901.

IMPORTS.

	VALUES.			
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Duties.
From the United States.....	$4,642,871	$4,250,497	$8,893,368	$274,992.83
From all other countries.....	39,997	2,158,586	2,198,583	839,975.21
Totals.....	$4,682,868	$6,409,083	$11,091,951	$1,114,968.04

EXPORTS.

To the United States	$7,386,327.00
To all other countries	3,267,767.00
Total	$10,654,094.00
Total Imports	11,091,951.00
Total Exports	10,654,094.00
Total adverse balance of Trade	$437,857.00

MEMORANDUM SHOWING BALANCE OF TRADE.

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Average imports per month	$866,190.00
Average exports per month	7,511.27

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Average imports per month	$792,282.21
Average exports per month	761,006.71

MONTHLY AVERAGE ADVERSE BALANCE.

Military occupation	$115,063.00
Civil Government	31,275.50

LIGHTHOUSES IN AND AROUND PORTO RICO.

LOCATION	HEIGHT	VISIBILITY	CHARACTER	INTERVALS	STRUCTURE
San Juan	171	18	W. F. & Fl.	1′	D. G. & W.
Cape San Juan	266	18	R. F. & Fl.	3′	D. G.
Culebrita	305	12	W. F.	...	.....
Vieques, North	68	8	R. F.	...	G.
Vieques, South	65	13	W. Flg.	0′ 5″	W.
Tuna	123	18	W. Fl.	2′	W.
Figuras	47	12	W. F.	...	G.
Muertos	297	18	W. F. & Fl.	3′	W. & L. B.
Ponce	46	10	R. F.	...	W. & B.
Guanica	119	8	W. F.	...	.....
Cabo Rojo	128	18	W. Rev.	1′	G.
Mayaguez	12	3	R. F. 2	...	.....
Jiguero	69	8	W. F	...	.....
Borinquen	65	14	R. & W. Fl.	0′ 30″	R.
Arecibo	120	16	W. F.	...	W.
Mona	285	20	W Rev.	3′	Bl.

NOTE:—The visibility is calculated for an elevation of fifteen feet above sea level, and is given in nautical miles.

B signifies blue, Bl black, D dark, G gray, L light, R red. W white; F fixed, Fl. flash. Flg. flashing.

The height is in feet above sea level.

THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief U. S. Weather Bureau....Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
EDWIN C. THOMPSON, Section Director.....5 Allen Street.
WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER, Observer.....5 Allen Street.

The U. S. Weather Bureau is independent of the Insular Government and directly under control of the Federal Government and was established in Porto Rico, October, 1898, to aid in detecting the development of West Indian hurricanes. During the same year, the U. S. Government established meteorological stations throughout the West Indies for the purpose of securing data for forecasting and warning the commerce of all nations against hurricanes that cross the Windward Islands and come up trough the Caribbean Sea to the Gulf of Mexico. In connection with the opening of the U. S. Weather Bureau Office in San Juan, followed the opening of the Climate and Crop Service, Porto Rico Section. This service has increased under the able management of the Bureau and there are now 35 voluntary stations in Porto Rico where daily records of temperature and rainfall are being taken by instructed observers, and other stations will be opened in the near future. The stations now in operation are distributed over the island as follows:—Aguadilla, Arecibo, Central Aguirre, Adjuntas, Bayamón, Barros, Caguas, Canóvanas, Cayey, Cidra, Comerio, Coamo, Corozal, Fajardo, Guayama (Hacienda Joséfa), Lajas (Hacienda Amistad), Aguadilla (Hacienda Colosa), Luquillo (Hacienda Perla), Humacao, Isabela, Isolina, Juana Díaz, Manatí, Manuabo, Mayagüez, Morovis, Ponce, Central Aguirre (Hacienda Carmen), San Germán, San Lorenzo, San Salvador (P. O. Utuado), Santurce, Utuado, Vieques and Yauco. Monthly and weekly publications, showing temperatures, rainfall and condition of crops, are issued and distributed regularly. These publications, which are full, concise and complete as to the true condition of the climate and crops, are

eagerly sought by people of the United States and other countries who are interested in Porto Rico. The voluntary observers and climate and crop correspondents are doing a good work for the future of Porto Rico. Warnings of hurricanes and destructive wind-storms are distributed over the island by the Bureau and the value of this branch of the Federal Government can not be over estimated.

From the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau it is learned that San Juan has a mean temperature for the year of 78.5° which is a lower temperature than one might expect in this latitude; 18° and 29 minutes north of the equator. The warmest weather prevails from June to October, during which period the normal temperature ranges from 80.4° to 81.4°, with the highest in August. The coldest weather occurs in December, January and February. During these months the normal temperature ranges from 75.2° to 76.5°, with the lowest in February. It is considered cold when the temperature ranges from 55 to 65 degrees and such temperatures are felt very much, especially by the natives. Temperatures of about 50° have been recorded in the mountainous portions of the island. The highest temperature recorded at San Juan during the past two years was 93°, April 25, 1900, and the lowest was 65°, December 26, 1899. The temperatures at San Juan range generally from 65 to 89° during January, February, March, November and December, and from 66 to 93 during the other months of the year.

January, February, and March are the dryest months and during this period, the normal rainfall is less than 3.00 inches a month. The greatest monthly rainfall occurs in October and November but the so-called wet season generally commences in April and continues into December. The average annual rainfall at San Juan is 54.50 inches, while at Hacienda Perla, a station on the northeast part of the island, it is 133.93 inches. The

greatest annual rainfall at San Juan was 82.66 inches in 1878, and the least was 36.64 inches in 1893. The greatest monthly rainfall was 17.66 inches in December, 1893, and the least was 0.24 of an inch, February, 1896.

POSTS AND BARRACKS, UNITED STATES TROOPS AND ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Lt. Col. JAMES A. BUCHANAN, P. R. P. R.,
Commanding District of Porto Rico.....Casa Blanca.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, Eng. Corps, Eng. Officer.....Casa Rosa.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Captain A. C. Blunt, Artillery Corps, Adj. Gen.....San Cristobal.
Lt. Col. John L. Clem, Q. M. Dept., Chief Q. M.....Ballajá Barracks.
Major H. L. Rogers, Pay Dept., Chief Paymaster.....60 San Francisco St.
Major S. A. Day, Artillery Corps, Ordnance Officer.....San Geronimo.
Capt. W. C. R. Calquhoun, Q. M. Dept. Asst. to Chief Q. M.....Casa Blanca.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. B. L. TenEyck, Asst. Surgeon.....Ponce.
Capt. E. B. Frick, Asst. Surgeon.....Casa Blanca.
Capt. José Lugo Viña, Asst. Surgeon, P. R. P. R.....Ballajá Barracks.
1st Lt. Wm. F. Truby, Asst. Surgeon.....Henry Barracks, Cayey.
1st Lt. F. F. Russell, Asst. Surgeon.....Mayagüez.
1st Lt. Simon Moret, Jr., Asst. Surgeon, P. R. P. R..Henry Barracks, Cayey.
Cont. Surgeon W. R. S. George.....Military Hospital.
Cont. Surgeon James C. Dougherty.....Henry Barracks, Cayey.

MOUNTED BATTALION, P. R. P. R. Cayey.

Major Eben Swift, Commanding Battalion and Post.....Henry Barracks.
1st Lt. O. P. Townshend, Adjutant.....Henry Barracks.
Capt. Christian Bryand.....Henry Barracks.
Captain C. H. Hamilton.....Henry Barracks.
Capt. Louis Bennett.....Henry Barracks,
1st Lt. A. Owen Seaman, Post Q. M.....Henry Barracks.
1st Lt. John O. Steger.....Henry Barracks.
1st Lt. Walter F. Martin.....Henry Barracks.
2nd Lt. Eben Swift, Jr.....Henry Barracks.
2nd Lt. Paul Wuttke.....Henry Barracks.
2nd Lt. Terrence Hamill.....Henry Barracks.
2nd Lt. Emil Huebscher.....Henry Barracks.

FIRST BATTALION, P. R. P. R.—SAN JUAN.

Major Wm. E. Almy, Commanding Battalion.....Artillery Park.
1st Lt. W. W. Ballard, Jr., Adjutant.....Ballajá Barracks.
Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis.....Ballajá Barracks.
Capt Osman Latrobe, Jr.....Ballajá Barracks.
Capt. Allen D. Raymond.....Ballajá Barracks.
Capt. James T. Ord.....Ballajá Barracks.

1st Lt. Harry L. Cooper.....Ballajá Barracks.
1st Lt. W. W. Bessell.....Ballajá Barracks.
1st. Lt. Jacob E. Wyke.....Ballajá Barracks.
1st Lt. Blas Nadal.....Ballajá Barracks.
2nd Lt. C. B. Kerney.....Ballajá Barracks.
2nd Lt. Jean S. Oakes.....Ballajá Barracks.
2nd Lt. George C. Broome.....Ballajá Barracks.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY, 2 COMPANIES—PONCE.

Major F. W. Mansfield, Commanding Post & Battalion..Infantry Barracks.
1st Lt. S. G. Chiles, Adjutant.....Infantry Barracks.
Capt. Jonas A. Emery.....Infantry Barracks.
Capt. Harry R. Lee.....Infantry Barracks.
1st Lt. W. M. Parker, Post Q. M.....Infantry Barracks.
2nd Lt. James W. Furlow.....Infantry Barracks.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY, 2 COMPANIES—MAYAGÜEZ.

Capt. John W. Heavy, Commanding Post.....Mayagüez.
1st Lt. Clyffard Game, Adjutant.....Mayagüez.
1st Lt. Olin R. Booth, Post Q. M.....Mayagüez.
1st Lt. Eldred D. Warfield.....Mayagüez.

56TH AND 59TH COMPANIES, COAST ARTILLERY—SAN JUAN.

Major S. A. Day, Commanding Artillery District.....San Geronimo.
Capt. H. A. Reed, Commanding 56th Company Coast Artillery.....El Morro.
1st Lt. John R. Procter, Jr.....El Morro.
Capt. A. C. Blunt, Com'dg 59th Company Coast Artillery....San Cristobal.

ASSIGNMENT OF TROOPS.

Number of enlisted men at—

San Juan	Artillery	205	
	P. R. P. R.	192	(Being recruited; full strength about 344.)
Cayey	P. R. P. R.	230	
Ponce	11th Infantry	209	
Mayagüez	11th Infantry	208	
Aibonito	P. R. P. R.	—	(Details from Cayey.)

*Corrected to July 15th, 1901.

LIST OF NAVAL OFFICERS AT U. S. NAVAL STATION, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, JULY 1ST, 1901.

Name and Rank	Address.
Captain, Yates Stirling, U. S. N., Commandant	Naval Station, San Juan.
Surgeon, Charles H. T. Lowndes, U.S.N.	No. 2, O'Donnell St., San Juan, P.R.
P. A. Paymaster, Theo. J. Arms, U.S.N.	No. 81, Allen St., San Juan, P.R.
Civil Engineer, Charles W. Parkes, U.S.N.	Naval Station, San Juan, P.R.
Captain, Luis C. Lucas, U.S.M.C., Com'dg Marines	No. 81 Allen St., City.
2nd Lieut. William E. Smith, U.S.M.C.	No. 81, Allen St., City.

U. S. S. "UNCAS."

Chief Boatswain, John McLaughlin, U.S.N., Com'dg.....San Juan, P.R.

UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

By act of congress, the United States Postal Laws and Regulations, and all domestic postal conditions (including payment of postage with United States postage stamps) are in effect to, from and within the Island of Porto Rico. In this act the Islands of Porto Rico and Hawaii are included in the term "United States." In the Island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, and Tutiula, termed "Island Possessions," the postage rates are the same as in the U. S. The registration fee for any letter or package is eight cents in addition to the lawful postage.

Where a loss of a registered letter is due to the P. O. Department the government will indemnify the sender to the amount of $10.00.

Business men, and those purchasing stamped envelopes of the government are notified that all such envelopes spoiled in addressing or any other way can have the same redeemed by presenting them to their postmaster; they will be redeemed by stamps of the same value as represented on the envelope.

THE UNITED STATES POSTAL RATES.

On letters and other matter wholly or partly in writing (hand or typewriter), and on sealed matter or matter otherwise closed against inspection, two cents an ounce or fraction thereof. On "drop letters" two cents an ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at letter carrier postoffices and one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof where free delivery by carrier has not been established.

Second-class matter one cent a pound when mailed by the publishers thereof and from office of publication, except when deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by carrier. Periodicals when deposited in letter carrier offices and do not exceed two ounces in weight are subject to one cent postage each.

Third-class matter. The rate of postage on third class matter is one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof sent to a single addressee.

Fourth-class matter. The rate of postage on fourth-class matter is one cent an ounce or fraction thereof sent to a single addressee. There is no "Drop" rate on third or fourth-class matter; the postage on which is uniform whether addressed for local delivery or for transmission in the mails.

Special Delivery. Any article of mailable matter bearing a ten-cent Special Delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of the addressee between the hours of 7 A. M. and 11 P. M. if the office be of the free delivery class, and between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M and to the arrival of the last mail not later than 9 P. M. if the office be other than a free delivery office. To entitle a Special Delivery letter to immediate delivery, the residence or place of delivery of the addressee must be within the carrier limits of a free delivery office or within one mile of any other office. Special Delivery stamps are not available for payment of postage, nor can ordinary stamps be used to secure special delivery of mail matter.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDER RATES:

For orders for sums not exceeding						$	2.50	3	cents.
Over	$	2.50	and not	exceeding			5.00	5	,,
,,		5.00	,,	,,			10.00	8	,,
,,		10.00	,,	,,			20.00	10	,,
,,		20.00	,,	,,			30.00	12	,,
,,		30.00	,,	,,			40.00	15	,,
,,		40.00	,,	,,			50.00	18	,,
,,		50.00	,,	,,			60.00	20	,,
,,		60.00	,,	,,			75.00	25	,,
,,		75.00	,,	,,			100.00	30	,,

NOTE.—The maximum amount for which a single money order may be issued is $100. When a larger sum is sent, additional Orders must be obtained.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER RATES:

							All countries exc. Mexico and Cuba	Mexico only.	Cuba
For sums not exceeding						$ 10	$ 0.10	$ 0.05	Dom. Rate.
Over	$10	and not	exceeding			20	.20	.10	,, ,,
,,	20	,,	,,	,,	...	30	.30	.15	,, ,,
,,	30	,,	,,	,,	...	40	.40	.20	,, ,,
,,	40	,,	,,	,,	...	50	.50	.25	,, ,,
,,	50	,,	,,	,,	...	60	.60	.30	,, ,,
,,	60	,,	,,	,,	...	70	.70	.35	,, ,,
,,	70	,,	,,	,,	...	80	.80	.40	,, ,,
,,	80	,,	,,	,,	...	90	.90	.45	,, ,,
,,	90	,,	,,	,,	...	1.00	1.00	.50	,, ,,

There is no limit to the number of International Money Orders that may be issued in one day to the same remitter and in favor of the same payee.

FIRST AMERICAN FLAG AT GUANICA.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan Division P. O. Inspectors Railway Mail Service
Lawrence Letherman, Inspector-in-Charge. Martin McDonald, Ass't Sup.
Alfred A. Smith, Field Inspector. Paul Boissonneau, Jr. Chief Clerk
Donald E. McLeod, Chief Clerk.

EMPLOYEES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICES.

SAN JUAN.

W. K. Landis, Postmaster.
Lee Nixon, Ass't P. M.
E. B. Commons, M. O. Clerk.
L. P. LeHardy, Ass't M. O. Clerk.
F. Leser, Jr. Sup't Mails.
A. C. Funai, Reg. Clerk.
E. F. Latimer, Ass't Reg. Ck.
S. de la Rosa, Stamp Clerk.
E. M. Robinson, Gen. D. Clerk.
W. E. Lee, Clerk Dead Letter Bureau.
L. G. Santander, Watchman.
Jose Ocasio, Stamper.
John DeChoudens, Mailing Clerk.
Domingo Peraza, Ck-in-Chg Santurce.
H. G. Mercado, Carrier.
J. J. Lago, ,,
R. L. Aponte, ,,
E. M. Sanzenon, ,,
R. M. Sanzenon, ,,

PONCE.

Robert A. Miller, Postmaster.
D. A. Skinner, Chief Clerk.
J. Openheimer, G. D. Clerk.
Julio Sallcrup, Mailing Clerk.
J. J. Renta, Ck.-in-Chg. Playa Sta.
Victor Cornier, Carrier.
Francisco Garcia, ,,
Manuel Caballer, ,,
J. Stephens, Janitor.

MAYAGUEZ.

C. Z. Landreau, Postmaster.
Tos. C. Vera, Ass't P. M.
P. P. Fajardo, Mailing Clerk.
Francisco Vera, Ass't M. Clerk.
Carmelo Alemar, Carrier.
Maximo Alenar, ,,
Pedro Ciena, ,,

LIST OF POSTOFFICES AND NAMES OF POSTMASTERS.

Adjuntas *.....Enrique Duran.
Arroyo.....Francisco Virella Uribe.
Aibonito *.....Domingo T. Santiago.
Añasco.....Virgilio Garcia.
Aguadilla *.....August Font.
Arecibo †.....Ramon Rivera.
Aguada.....Ramon Caceras.
Aguas Buenas.....Pio Richani.
Bayamón *.....A. Geminex y Moreno.
Barceloneta.....Cruz Alegria.
Barros .....Aristides Sierra.
Barranquitas.....R. S. Rivera.
Cabo Rojo.....Joaquin Beamud.
Carolina.....Jose G. Correa.
Caguas *.....Francisco L. Arias.
Cayey *.....Jose R. Puente.
Central Aguirre.....R. C. Coste.
Coamo *.....Rafael Rodriguez.

* Money order office
† International and Domestic money orders.

Camuy *	Guillermo Iglesias.
Ciales	Guillermena Davila.
Comerio	Jose B. Montalvo.
Canovanas	Camilo Gonzales.
Corozal	Mariano Vassallo.
Dorado	Justo Zeno.
Fajardo *	Manuel S. Pacheco.
Florida	Rafael Sevilla.
Guayama *	Robert McFarlane.
Guanica	Maria A. Arena.
Guayanilla	Eugenio Pagan.
Gurabo	Isidoro H. Rivera.
Humacao *	Jose Carrera.
Hatillo	Dario Ruiz.
Isabela	Andrés de la Rosa.
Isolina	Van Leenhoff.
Juana Diaz *	Carlos Julia.
Juncos	Delfin Sierra.
Jayuya *	Jose D. Correa.
Lares *	Paul Vilella, Jr.
Lajas	Emilio Castillo.
Las Marias	Francisco Fulladosa.
Luquillo	R. Herrera y Ayala.
Loiza	José Villalobos.
Mayagüez †	Charles Z. Landreau.
Manatí *	Salvador Sierra.
Morovis	Manuel Barber.
Maunabo	Jose G. Sugranes.
Maricao	Aurea Brau.
Mameyes	Agripena R. de Narvaez.
Naguabo	Juan B. Pacheco.
Naranjito	Matilde Archilla.
Ponce †	Robert A. Miller.
Peñuelas	Juan G. Gonzalez.
Patillas	Octavio Rivera.
Punta Santiago	Luis F. Barbe.
Quebradillas	Honorina Soler Gerena.
Rio Piedras *	M. Brau.
Rio Grande	José Quiñones.
Rincon	Ramon Arroyo.
San Juan †	W. K. Landis.
San Sebastian	Andres Rosa del Valle.
San German *	Enrique Rossy.
Salinas	Anibal Cintron.
San Lorenzo	José Cordoves.
Santa Isabel	Pedro Comas.
Sabana Grande	José M. Irizarry.
Toa Alta	Luis Izquierdo.
Toa Baja	Pio Fernandez.

* Money order offices.
† International and Domestic money orders.

Trujillo Alto	Gaspar Gonzales.
Utuado *	Fernando Callejo.
Vieques *	Victor Dutell.
Vega Alta	Arturo Castrillon.
Vega Baja	José N. Girona.
Yabucoa *	Francisco Valldejuli.
Yauco *	Rafael M. Delgado.

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Very respectfully,

LAURENCE LETHERMAN.
P. O. Inspector-in-Charge.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

F. D. GARDNER, Special Agent in Charge.

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It is proposed to establish a main experimental farm of approximately 200 acres which shall be headquarters for all investigation, both scientific and practical. If advisable, sub-stations will be used for the study of methods, crops and conditions to which the soil of the central farm may not be adapted.

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export, coffee, sugar and tobacco, by the introduction of improved methods of culture, the testing, of new varieties with a view of finding superior ones and by improving the varieties now used by means of selection and breeding. Encouragement will also be given to the other crops.

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The special agent in charge will be assisted by trained specialists along the lines for which investigation is most urgent. The number of such experts will depend on the funds available to carry on such work. The assistance of the various divisions of the Department at Washington will also be sought for certain lines of research.

NAMES OF THE STATES IN THE AMERICAN UNION.

Alabama	Maine	Ohio
Arkansas	Maryland	Oregon
California	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Michigan	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Carolina
Delaware	Mississippi	South Dakota
Florida	Missouri	Tennessee
Georgia	Montana	Texas
Idaho	Nebraska	Utah
Illinois	Nevada	Vermont
Indiana	New Hampshire	Virginia
Iowa	New Jersey	Washington
Kansas	New York	West Virginia
Kentucky	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Louisiana	North Dakota	Wyoming

There were originally thirteen states; there are now forty-five.

REGISTER OF CONSULS ACREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PORTO RICO.

Representative.	Title.	Address.	Date of Exequatur.
Belgium.			
C. Renoz	Acting Consul General for Cuba and Porto Rico	Havana, Cuba	24th March 1901
C. Boysen	Vice Consul	Ponce	14th Sept. 1900
L. Bravo	Consul	Mayaguez	14th Sept. 1900
Chile.			
Manuel Fernandez Nater	Consul	San Juan	27th Oct. 1899
Colombia.			
Wenceslao Borda	Consul	San Juan	15th Aug. 1899
Denmark.			
Carlos Armstrong	Consul	Ponce	2nd. Nov. 1900
T. G. J. Waymouth	Vice Consul	San Juan	8th March 1901
Arturo Bravo	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	8th March 1901
Antonio Roig	Vice Consul	Humacao	8th March 1901
Victor Duteil	Vice Consul	Vieques	8th March 1901
Dominican Republic.			
Juan Henriquez	Consul General	San Juan	15th Jan. 1900
Salvador Amell Masso	Vice Consul	Aguadilla	10th Nov. 1900
Angel Sanz y Ambros	Vice Consul	Arecibo	14th Feby 1901
Julian de la Rocha	Consul	Ponce	14th Feby 1901
Laureano Sarria	Vice Consul	Vieques	8th March 1901
Antonio Roig	Vice Consul	Humacao	8th March 1901
Joaquin Tornabells	Consul	Mayaguez	15th Aug 1899
Alberto Bravo	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	15th Jany. 1900
France.			
Francois Marie Vincent Nettemen	Consul in Porto Rico	San Jaun	7th Nov. 1900
D. Felici	Consular Agent	Ponce	24th July 1900
Germany.			
Karl H. Lundt	Consul	San Juan	7th Aug. 1900
Goerg Sanders	Vice Consul	Aguadilla	14th March 1900
Friederich Philippi	Vice consul	Mayaguez	29th March 1900
H. C. Fritze	Vice Consul	Ponce	29th March 1900
Great Britain.			
William Brown Churchward	Consul	San Juan	28th April 1899
George W. Finlay	Vice Consul	San Juan	6th July 1900
Daniel W. Kearney	Vice Consul	Aguadilla	24th Aug. 1900
John C McCormick	Vice Consul	Arroyo	6th July 1900
David Wilson	Vice Consul	Arecibo	6th July 1900
B. Monefeldt	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	6th July 1900
Fernando M. Toro	Vice Consul	Ponce	6th July 1900
Antonio Roig	Vice Consul	Humacao	6th July 1900
Guatemala.			
Manuel M. Sama	Honorary Consul	San Juan	15th May 1900
Haiti.			
José Blanch	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	16th Jan 1900.

Representative.	Title.	Address.	Date of Exequatur.
Italy.			
Felice Beauregard	Consul for Cuba Porto Rico and adjacent Islands	Havana, Cuba	22th Dec. 1899
Signor Saliva..	Consular Agent	Mayaguez	12th Dec. 1899
Signor Bregaro	Consular Agent	Ponce	22nd Dec. 1899
Signor Bozzo	Consular Agent	San Juan	22nd Dec. 1899
Mexico.			
M. Paniagua y Oller	Vice Consul	San Juan	11th Oct. 1900
Netherlands.			
Albert E. Lee	Consul	San Juan	19th May 1900
Otto Wantzellus	Vice Consul	Ponce	26th July 1900
Nicaragua.			
Ramon Mendez Capote	Consul Ad. interim	San Juan	6th Dec. 1900
Francisco Cancio y Vendrell	Vice Consul Ad. interim.	Ponce	6th Dec. 1900
Peru.			
Pedro Satisteban y Chav rri	Vice Consul	San Juan	14th Feb. 1901
Portugal.			
Manuel Gomez de Aranjo Barros	Consul for Cuba and Porto Rico	Havana, Cuba	15th Aug. 1899
Dr. Esteban Garcia Cabrera	Vice Consul	San Juan	9th April 1900
Spain.			
Joaquin Torrojo y Quinza	Consul General	Havana, Cuba	5th June 1901
Celestino Marconell Guivilade	Consul	San Juan	2nd August 1899
Antonio Alvarez Nava y Lobo	Honorary Vice Consul.	San Juan	28th June 1901
Angel Sanz y Ambros	Honorary Vice Consul.	Arecibo	21st Dec. 1899
Policarpo de Echevarria y Diaz	Honorary Vice Consul.	Arroyo	21st Dec. 1899
Antonio Maria Oms y Coll	Honorary Vice Consul.	Humacao	21st Dec. 1899
Salvador Amell y Masso	Honorary Vice Consul	Aguadilla	21st Dec. 1899
Santiago Paz	Honorary Vice Consul.	Vieques & Culebra.	21st Dec. 1899
Luciano Ortiz y Anton	Honorary Vice Consul.	Ponce	21st Dec. 1899
Francisco Pelegri Roger	Honorary Vice Consul	Mayaguez	18th Feb. 1901
Sweden and Norway.			
Joaquin F. Fernandez	Consul	San Juan	28th June 1901
Johan Henrik Mayer	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	28th June 1901
George Henry Lohse	Vice Consul	Ponce	28th June 1901
Carl Hjalmarsoc	Vice Consul	Arecibo	28th June 1901
Venezuela.			
M. Avila Blanco	Consul	San Juan	15th Jany 1901
José Lopez Ortiz y Zarate.	Vice Consul	San Juan	2 th April 1900
Alejandro Bravo	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	28th June 1901
Honorato Berga y Pastor.	Vice Consul	Arecibo	28th June 1901
José Miguel Morales y Alvarado	Honorary Vice Consul.	Ponce	15th Jany 1900

REGISTER OF NOTARIES.

NAMES.	ADDRESS	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Mauricio Guerra	San Juan	1886
Santiago R. Palmer	San Juan	November 19, 1898
Tomás Valdejulis	Bayamon	June 28, 1891
José A. Cajas	Caguas	March 7, 1899
Luis Muñoz Morales	Cayey	November 14, 1895
Juan Z. Rodrigues	Arecibo	
Manuel Valdéz Cajas	Manatí	August 29.1900
Francisco Y. Náter	Utuado	December 30, 1899
Victor P. Martinez	Lares	
Juan Mercader	Aguadilla	May 18, 1899
Perfecto Burés	Adjuntas	April 12, 1884
Mariano Riera Palmer	Mayagues	July 9, 1892
José R. Nazario de Figueroa	San German	July 15, 1869
Alfredo Arnaldo	Mayaguez	
Manuel Solís Commins	Yauco	February 15, 1898
Rafael Leon	Ponce	October 16, 1872
Rosendo Matienzo Cintrón	Ponce	
Felipe Rodriguez	Coamo	November 26, 1878
José Mariano Capó	Guayama	April 1874
Antonio de Aldrey	Humacao	November 19, 1898
José C. Schrodir	Fajardo	July 12, 1899
Martin Gonzalez López	Hato Grande	May 1899
Rafael Toro Vendrell	Ponce	March 1, 1901
Juan Morera Martinez	San Juan	March 1, 1901
Dr. Ramón Roura	Mayagues	March 4, 1901
Francisco Parra	Ponce	March 5, 1901
Luis Campillo y Abrams	Mayagues	March 6, 1901
Herminio Diaz Navarro	San Juan	March 11, 1901
José de Diego	Mayagues	April 3, 1901
Juan F Vias Ochoteco	Humacao	April 10, 1891
Felipe Casalduc Goicochea	Ponce	April 13, 1891
José M. Cuadra Rosa	Humacao	April 22, 1891
Ramón Nadal	Arecibo	April 26, 1901
Francisco Vallecillo Mandry	Yabucoa	May 9, 1901
Juan Quintero Gonzalez de Quijano	Mayagues	May 16, 1901
Tomás Bernardini de la Huerta	Humacao	June 3, 1901
Ramón Quiñones y Quiñones	Mayagues	June 4, 1901
Luis Mendez Vaz	Mayagues	June 5, 1901
Angel Acosta Quintero	Ponce	June 18, 1901
Francisco Prado Morales	Manatí	June 29, 1901
Juan de Guzman Benitez	San Juan	July 6, 1901
Joaquin Nazario de Figueroa	San German	July 10, 1901
Rafael Palacios y Rodriguez	San Juan	July 29, 1901

GOVERNORS OF PORTO RICO.

1—Juan Ponce de Leon, the Conqueror, was appointed by their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, on the 2nd of March, 1510, Captain of Porto Rico, which position he held during the next year, when by royal order he turned the command over to his successor.

2—Juan Ceron, Miguel Diaz } 1511.

3—Commander Moscoso, 1514.

4—Cristobal de Mendoza, 1514.

5—Juan Ponce de Leon, Sept. 27, 1514.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan Division P. O. Inspectors Railway Mail Service
Lawrence Letherman, Inspector-in-Charge. Martin McDonald, Ass't Sup.
Alfred A. Smith, Field Inspector. Paul Boissonneau, Jr. Chief Clerk
Donald E. McLeod, Chief Clerk.

EMPLOYEES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICES.

SAN JUAN.

W. K. Landis, Postmaster.
Lee Nixon, Ass't P. M.
E. B. Commons, M. O. Clerk.
L. P. LeHardy, Ass't M. O. Clerk.
F. Leser, Jr. Sup't Mails.
A. C. Funai, Reg. Clerk.
E. F. Latimer, Ass't Reg. Ck.
S. de la Rosa, Stamp Clerk.
E. M. Robinson, Gen. D. Clerk.
W. E. Lee, Clerk Dead Letter Bureau.
L. G. Santander, Watchman.
Jose Ocasio, Stamper.
John DeChoudens, Mailing Clerk.
Domingo Peraza, Ck-in-Chg Santurce.
H. G. Mercado, Carrier.
J. J. Lago, ,,
R. L. Aponte, ,,
E. M. Sanzenon, ,,
R. M. Sanzenon, ,,

PONCE.

Robert A. Miller, Postmaster.
D. A. Skinner, Chief Clerk.
J. Openheimer, G. D. Clerk.
Julio Salicrup, Mailing Clerk.
J. J. Renta, Ck.-in-Chg. Playa Sta.
Victor Cornier, Carrier.
Francisco Garcia, ,,
Manuel Caballer, ,,
J. Stephens, Janitor.

MAYAGUEZ.

C. Z. Landreau, Postmaster.
Tos. C. Vera, Ass't P. M.
P. P. Fajardo, Mailing Clerk.
Francisco Vera, Ass't M. Clerk.
Carmelo Alemar, Carrier.
Maximo Alenar, ,,
Pedro Ciena, ,,

LIST OF POSTOFFICES AND NAMES OF POSTMASTERS.

Adjuntas *.....Enrique Duran.
Arroyo.....Francisco Virella Uribe.
Aibonito *.....Domingo T. Santiago.
Añasco.....Virgilio Garcia.
Aguadilla *.....August Font.
Arecibo †.....Ramon Rivera.
Aguada.....Ramon Caceras.
Aguas Buenas.....Pio Richani.
Bayamón *.....A. Geminex y Moreno.
Barceloneta.....Cruz Alegria.
Barros .....Aristides Sierra.
Barranquitas.....R. S. Rivera.
Cabo Rojo.....Joaquin Beamud.
Carolina.....Jose G. Correa.
Caguas *.....Francisco L. Arias.
Cayey *.....Jose R. Puente.
Central Aguirre.....R. C. Coste.
Coamo *.....Rafael Rodriguez.

* Money order office
† International and Domestic money orders.

Camuy *	Guillermo Iglesias.
Ciales	Guillermena Davila.
Comerio	Jose B. Montalvo.
Canovanas	Camilo Gonzales.
Corozal	Mariano Vassallo.
Dorado	Justo Zeno.
Fajardo *	Manuel S. Pacheco.
Florida	Rafael Sevilla.
Guayama *	Robert McFarlane.
Guanica	Maria A. Arena.
Guayanilla	Eugenio Pagan.
Gurabo	Isidoro H. Rivera.
Humacao *	Jose Carrera.
Hatillo	Dario Ruiz.
Isabela	Andrés de la Rosa.
Isolina	Van Leenhoff.
Juana Diaz *	Carlos Julia.
Juncos	Delfin Sierra.
Jayuya *	Jose D. Correa.
Lares *	Paul Vilella, Jr.
Lajas	Emilio Castillo.
Las Marias	Francisco Fulladosa.
Luquillo	R. Herrera y Ayala.
Loiza	José Villalobos.
Mayagüez †	Charles Z. Landreau.
Manatí *	Salvador Sierra.
Morovis	Manuel Barber.
Maunabo	Jose G. Sugranes.
Maricao	Aurea Brau.
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Rincon	Ramon Arroyo.
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There were originally thirteen states; there are now forty-five.

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Antonio Roig	Vice Consul	Humacao	8th March 1901
Victor Duteil	Vice Consul	Vieques	8th March 1901
Dominican Republic.			
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Salvador Amell Masso	Vice Consul	Aguadilla	10th Nov. 1900
Angel Sanz y Ambros	Vice Consul	Arecibo	14th Feby 1901
Julian de la Rocha	Consul	Ponce	14th Feby 1901
Laureano Sarria	Vice Consul	Vieques	8th March 1901
Antonio Roig	Vice Consul	Humacao	8th March 1901
Joaquin Tornabells	Consul	Mayaguez	15th Aug 1899
Alberto Bravo	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	15th Jany. 1900
France.			
Francois Marie Vincent Nettemen	Consul in Porto Rico	San Jaun	7th Nov. 1900
D. Felici	Consular Agent	Ponce	24th July 1900
Germany.			
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Goerg Sanders	Vice Consul	Aguadilla	14th March 1900
Friederich Philippi	Vice consul	Mayaguez	29th March 1900
H. C. Fritze	Vice Consul	Ponce	29th March 1900
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George W. Finlay	Vice Consul	San Juan	6th July 1900
Daniel W. Kearney	Vice Consul	Aguadilla	24th Aug. 1900
John C McCormick	Vice Consul	Arroyo	6th July 1900
David Wilson	Vice Consul	Arecibo	6th July 1900
B. Monefeldt	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	6th July 1900
Fernando M. Toro	Vice Consul	Ponce	6th July 1900
Antonio Roig	Vice Consul	Humacao	6th July 1900
Guatemala.			
Manuel M. Sama	Honorary Consul	San Juan	15th May 1900
Haiti.			
José Blanch	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	16th Jan 1900.

Representative.	Title.	Address.	Date of Exequatur.
ITALY.			
Felice Beauregard	Consul for Cuba Porto Rico and adjacent Islands	Havana, Cuba	22th Dec. 1899
Signor Saliva	Consular Agent	Mayaguez	12th Dec. 1899
Signor Bregaro	Consular Agent	Ponce	22nd Dec. 1899
Signor Bozzo	Consular Agent	San Juan	22nd Dec. 1899
MEXICO.			
M. Paniagua y Oller	Vice Consul	San Juan	11th Oct. 1900
NETHERLANDS.			
Albert E. Lee	Consul	San Juan	19th May 1900
Otto Wantzellus	Vice Consul	Ponce	26th July 1900
NICARAGUA.			
Ramon Mendez Capote	Consul Ad. interim	San Juan	6th Dec. 1900
Francisco Cancio y Vendrell	Vice Consul Ad. interim.	Ponce	6th Dec. 1900
PERU.			
Pedro Satisteban y Chav rri	Vice Consul	San Juan	14th Feb. 1901
PORTUGAL.			
Manuel Gomez de Aranjo Barros	Consul for Cuba and Porto Rico	Havana, Cuba	15th Aug. 1899
Dr. Esteban Garcia Cabrera	Vice Consul	San Juan	9th April 1900
SPAIN.			
Joaquin Torrojo y Quinza	Consul General	Havana, Cuba	5th June 1901
Celestino Marconell Galvilade	Consul	San Juan	2nd August 1899
Antonio Alvarez Nava y Lobo	Honorary Vice Consul.	San Juan	28th June 1901
Angel Sanz y Ambros	Honorary Vice Consul.	Arecibo	21st Dec. 1899
Policarpo de Echevarria y Diaz	Honorary Vice Consul.	Arroyo	21st Dec. 1899
Antonio Maria Oms y Coll	Honorary Vice Consul.	Humacao	21st Dec. 1899
Salvador Amell y Masso	Honorary Vice Consul	Aguadilla	21st Dec. 1899
Santiago Paz	Honorary Vice Consul.	Vieques & Culebra.	21st Dec. 1899
Luciano Ortiz y Anton	Honorary Vice Consul.	Ponce	21st Dec. 1899
Francisco Pelegri Roger	Honorary Vice Consul	Mayaguez	18th Feb. 1901
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.			
Joaquin F. Fernandez	Consul	San Juan	28th June 1901
Johan Henrik Mayer	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	28th June 1901
George Henry Lohse	Vice Consul	Ponce	28th June 1901
Carl Hjalmarsoc	Vice Consul	Arecibo	28th June 1901
VENEZUELA.			
M. Avila Blanco	Consul	San Juan	15th Jany 1901
José Lopez Ortiz y Zarate.	Vice Consul	San Juan	2 th April 1900
Alejandro Bravo	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	28th June 1901
Honorato Berga y Pastor.	Vice Consul	Arecibo	28th June 1901
José Miguel Mo·ales y Alvarado	Honorary Vice Consul.	Ponce	15th Jany 1900

REGISTER OF NOTARIES.

NAMES.	ADDRESS	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Mauricio Guerra	San Juan	1886
Santiago R. Palmer	San Juan	November 19, 1898
Tomás Valdejulis	Bayamon	June 28, 1891
José A. Cajas	Caguas	March 7, 1899
Luis Muñoz Morales	Cayey	November 14, 1895
Juan Z. Rodrigues	Arecibo	
Manuel Valdéz Cajas	Manatí	August 29.1900
Francisco Y. Náter	Utuado	December 30, 1899
Victor P. Martinez	Lares	
Juan Mercader	Aguadilla	May 18, 1899
Perfecto Burés	Adjuntas	April 12, 1884
Mariano Riera Palmer	Mayagues	July 9, 1892
José R. Nazario de Figueroa	San German	July 15, 1869
Alfredo Arnaldo	Mayaguez	
Manuel Solís Commins	Yauco	February 15, 1898
Rafael Leon	Ponce	October 16, 1872
Rosendo Matienzo Cintrón	Ponce	
Felipe Rodrigues	Coamo	November 26, 1878
José Mariano Capó	Guayama	April 1874
Antonio de Aldrey	Humacao	November 19, 1898
José C. Schrodir	Fajardo	July 12, 1899
Martin Gonzalez López	Hato Grande	May 1899
Rafael Toro Vendrell	Ponce	March 1, 1901
Juan Morera Martinez	San Juan	March 1, 1901
Dr. Ramón Roura	Mayaguez	March 4, 1901
Francisco Parra	Ponce	March 5, 1901
Luis Campillo y Abrams	Mayaguez	March 6, 1901
Herminio Diaz Navarro	San Juan	March 11, 1901
José de Diego	Mayaguez	April 3, 1901
Juan F Vias Ochoteco	Humacao	April 10, 1891
Felipe Casalduc Golcochea	Ponce	April 13, 1891
José M. Cuadra Rosa	Humacao	April 22, 1891
Ramón Nadal	Arecibo	April 26, 1901
Francisco Vallecillo Mandry	Yabucoa	May 9, 1901
Juan Quintero Gonzalez de Quijano	Mayagues	May 16, 1901
Tomás Bernardini de la Huerta	Humacao	June 3, 1901
Ramón Quiñones y Quiñones	Mayagues	June 4, 1901
Luis Mendez Vaz	Mayaguez	June 5, 1901
Angel Acosta Quintero	Ponce	June 18, 1901
Francisco Prado Morales	Manatí	June 29, 1901
Juan de Guzman Benitez	San Juan	July 6, 1901
Joaquin Nazario de Figueroa	San German	July 10, 1901
Rafael Palacios y Rodriguez	San Juan	July 29, 1901

GOVERNORS OF PORTO RICO.

1—Juan Ponce de Leon, the Conqueror, was appointed by their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, on the 2nd of March, 1510, Captain of Porto Rico, which position he held during the next year, when by royal order he turned the command over to his successor.

2—Juan Ceron, Miguel Diaz } 1511.

3—Commander Moscoso, 1514.

4—Cristobal de Mendoza, 1514.

5—Juan Ponce de Leon, Sept. 27, 1514.

6—Antonio de la Gama, 1519.
7—Diego Columbus, 1521.
8—Pedro Moreno, 1521.
9—Antonio de la Gama, 1529.
10—Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, 1531.
11—Francisco Manuel de Lando, 1531.
12—Geronimo Lebron' 1544.
13—Licentiate Cervantes de Loaysa, 1545.
14—Luis de Vallejo, June, 1550.
15—Licentiate Caraza, April, 1554.
16—Antonio de la Llama Vallejo, 1561.
17—Francisco Bahamonde Lugo, 1564.
18—Francisco de Solis, 1570.
19—Francisco de Obando, 1575.
20—Juan de Cespedes, 1580.
21—Juan Melgarejo, 1581.
22—Diego Melendez, 1583.
23—Pedro Xuarez, 1593.
24—Alonzo Mercado, 1599.
25—Sancho Ochoa de Castro, 1602.
26—Gabriel de Rojas, 1603.
27—Felipe Beaumont y Navarra, 1614.
28—Juan de Vargas, 1620.
29—Juan de Haro, 1625.
30—Enrique Henriquez, 1630.
31—Iñigo de la Mota, 1635.
32—Agustin de Silva, 1656.
33—Juan Perez de Guzman, 1661.
34—Geronimo de Velasco, 1664.
35—Gaspar de Arteaga, 1570.
36—Diego de Robladillo, 1674.
37—Baltasar Figueroa, 1674.
38—Alonzo Campo, 1675.
39—Juan Robles, 1678.
40—Gaspar de Andono, 1683.
41—Gaspar de Arredondo, 1690.
42—Tomas Franco, 1695.
43—Antonio Robles, 1698.
44—Grspar de Arredondo, 1699.
45—Gabriel Gutierrez de Rivas, 1700.
46—Diego Villaran, 1703.
47—Francisco Sanchez, 1703.
48—Pedro de Arroyo, 1703.
49—Juan Morla, 1705.
50—Francisco Granados, 1706.
51—Juan Rivera, 1708.
52—Jose Carreno, 1716.
53—Alonso Bertodano, 1716.
54—Francisco Granados, 1716.
55—Jose Mendizabal, 1720.
56—Matias Abadia, 1724.

57—Domingo Nanglares, 1731.
58—Juan Colomo, 1743.
59—Agustin Pareja, 1743.
60—Matias Bravo, 1751.
61—Mateo de Guazo.
62—Felipe Ramirez.
63—Marcos de Vergara, 1766.
64—Jose Tentor.
65—Miguel de Muesa, 1767.
66—Jose Dufresne, 1775.
67—Juan Daban, 1783.
68—Miguel Ustariz, 1789.
69—Francisco Torralbo, 1792.
70—Ramon de Castro, 1795.
71—Toribio de Montes, 1804.
72—Salvador Melendez, 1809.
73—Juan Vasco y Pascual, 1820.
74—Gonzalo Arostegui, 1820.
75—Jose Navarro, 1822.
76—Miguel de la Torre, 1822.
77—Francisco Moreda, 1837.
78—Miguel Lopez Baños, 1837.
79—Santiago Mendez Vigo, 1840.
80—The Count of Mirasol, 1844.
81—Juan Prim, 1847.
82—Juan de la Pezuela, 1848.
83—The Marquis of Spain, 1851.
84—Fernando de Norzagaray, 1852.
85—Andres Garcia Camba, 1855.
86—Jose Lemery, 1856.
87—Fernando Cotoner, 1857.
88—Rafael Echague, 1860.
89—Rafael Izquierdo, 1862.
90—Felix Maria de Messina, 1862.
91—Jose Maria Marchesi, 1867.
92—Julian Juan Pavia, 1869.
93—José Laureano Sanz, 1870.
94—Gabriel Baldrich, 1872.
95—Ramon Gomez, Pulido, 1872.
96—Simon de la Torre, 1872.
97—J. Martinez Plower, 1873.
98—Rafael Primo de Rivera, 1873.
99—Jose Laureano Sanz, 1875.
100—Segundo de la Portilla, 1877.
101—Miguel de la Serna, 1878.
102—Eulogio Desujols, 1881.
103—Segundo de la Portilla, 1884.
104—Miguel de la Vega Inclan, 1884.
105—Ramon Fajardo, 1884.
106—Luis Daban, 1885.
107—Romualdo Palacio, 1887.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan Division P. O. Inspectors Railway Mail Service
Lawrence Letherman, Inspector-in-Charge. Martin McDonald, Ass't Sup.
Alfred A. Smith, Field Inspector. Paul Boissonneau, Jr. Chief Clerk
Donald E. McLeod, Chief Clerk.

EMPLOYEES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICES.

SAN JUAN.

W. K. Landis, Postmaster.
Lee Nixon, Ass't P. M.
E. B. Commons, M. O. Clerk.
L. P. LeHardy, Ass't M. O. Clerk.
F. Leser, Jr. Sup't Mails.
A. C. Funai, Reg. Clerk.
E. F. Latimer, Ass't Reg. Ck.
S. de la Rosa, Stamp Clerk.
E. M. Robinson, Gen. D. Clerk.
W. E. Lee, Clerk Dead Letter Bureau.
L. G. Santander, Watchman.
Jose Ocasio, Stamper.
John DeChoudens, Mailing Clerk.
Domingo Peraza, Ck-in-Chg Santurce.
H. G. Mercado, Carrier.
J. J. Lago, ,,
R. L. Aponte, ,,
E. M. Sanzenon, ,,
R. M. Sanzenon, ,,

PONCE.

Robert A. Miller, Postmaster.
D. A. Skinner, Chief Clerk.
J. Openheimer, G. D. Clerk.
Julio Salicrup, Mailing Clerk.
J. J. Renta, Ck.-in-Chg. Playa Sta.
Victor Cornier, Carrier.
Francisco Garcia, ,,
Manuel Caballer, ,,
J. Stephens, Janitor.

MAYAGUEZ.

C. Z. Landreau, Postmaster.
Tos. C. Vera, Ass't P. M.
P. P. Fajardo, Mailing Clerk.
Francisco Vera, Ass't M. Clerk.
Carmelo Alemar, Carrier.
Maximo Alenar, ,,
Pedro Ciena, ,,

LIST OF POSTOFFICES AND NAMES OF POSTMASTERS.

Adjuntas *	Enrique Duran.
Arroyo	Francisco Virella Uribe.
Aibonito *	Domingo T. Santiago.
Añasco	Virgilio Garcia.
Aguadilla *	August Font.
Arecibo †	Ramon Rivera.
Aguada	Ramon Caceras.
Aguas Buenas	Pio Richani.
Bayamón *	A. Geminex y Moreno.
Barceloneta	Cruz Alegria.
Barros	Aristides Sierra.
Barranquitas	R. S. Rivera.
Cabo Rojo	Joaquin Beamud.
Carolina	Jose G. Correa.
Caguas *	Francisco L. Arias.
Cayey *	Jose R. Puente.
Central Aguirre	R. C. Coste.
Coamo *	Rafael Rodriguez.

* Money order office
† International and Domestic money orders.

Camuy *	Guillermo Iglesias.
Ciales	Guillermena Davila.
Comerio	Jose B. Montalvo.
Canovanas	Camilo Gonzales.
Corozal	Mariano Vassallo.
Dorado	Justo Zeno.
Fajardo *	Manuel S. Pacheco.
Florida	Rafael Sevilla.
Guayama *	Robert McFarlane.
Guanica	Maria A. Arena.
Guayanilla	Eugenio Pagan.
Gurabo	Isidoro H. Rivera.
Humacao *	Jose Carrera.
Hatillo	Dario Ruiz.
Isabela	Andrés de la Rosa.
Isolina	Van Leenhoff.
Juana Diaz *	Carlos Julia.
Juncos	Delfin Sierra.
Jayuya *	Jose D. Correa.
Lares *	Paul Vilella, Jr.
Lajas	Emilio Castillo.
Las Marias	Francisco Fulladosa.
Luquillo	R. Herrera y Ayala.
Loiza	José Villalobos.
Mayagüez †	Charles Z. Landreau.
Manatí *	Salvador Sierra.
Morovis	Manuel Barber.
Maunabo	Jose G. Sugranes.
Maricao	Aurea Brau.
Mameyes	Agripena R. de Narvaez.
Naguabo	Juan B. Pacheco.
Naranjito	Matilde Archilla.
Ponce †	Robert A. Miller.
Peñuelas	Juan G. Gonzalez.
Patillas	Octavio Rivera.
Punta Santiago	Luis F. Barbe.
Quebradillas	Honorina Soler Gerena.
Rio Piedras *	M. Brau.
Rio Grande	José Quiñones.
Rincon	Ramon Arroyo.
San Juan †	W. K. Landis.
San Sebastian	Andres Rosa del Valle.
San German *	Enrique Rossy.
Salinas	Anibal Cintron,
San Lorenzo	José Cordoves.
Santa Isabel	Pedro Comas.
Sabana Grande	José M. Irizarry.
Toa Alta	Luis Izquierdo.
Toa Baja	Pio Fernandez.

* Money order offices.
† International and Domestic money orders.

Trujillo Alto.....Gaspar Gonzales.
Utuado *.....Fernando Callejo.
Vieques *.....Victor Dutell.
Vega Alta.....Arturo Castrillon.
Vega Baja.....José N. Girona.
Yabucoa *.....Francisco Valldejuli.
Yauco *.....Rafael M. Delgado.

* Money order offices
† International and Domestic money orders

In order to aid the P. O. Department in perfecting the Postal System on the Island of Porto Rico, every citizen is requested to report all irregularities in the mail service that may come to their knowledge to the P. O. Inspector in Charge, San Juan, P. R.

Very respectfully,

LAURENCE LETHERMAN.
P. O. Inspector-in-Charge.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

F. D. GARDNER, Special Agent in Charge.

The appropriation made by congress for the U. S. Deparment of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902 sets aside twelve thousand dollars, $12,000 with which to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Porto Rico.

The special agent in charge arrived in Porto Rico May 16 and has been engaged in studying the agricultural conditions of the Island with special reference to a suitable location for the station and also the lines of work to be first taken up. This preliminary work is a continuation of investigation conducted by Prof. S. A. Knapp in 1900 the results of which were published in a report to congress entitled "Agricultural Resources and Capabilites of Porto Rico".

It is proposed to establish a main experimental farm of approximately 200 acres which shall be headquarters for all investigation, both scientific and practical. If advisable, sub-stations will be used for the study of methods, crops and conditions to which the soil of the central farm may not be adapted.

It is the policy of the station to support the crops which at present form the three principal products of

export, coffee, sugar and tobacco, by the introduction of improved methods of culture, the testing, of new varieties with a view of finding superior ones and by improving the varieties now used by means of selection and breeding. Encouragement will also be given to the other crops.

Attention will be given to the production of food supplies for home consumption; the improvement of live stock; the making of butter and cheese; and to forestry.

Bulletins and circulars of a popular nature will be issued from time to time in both the Spanish and English language and the experimental grounds will serve as object lessons to be seen and made use of by the people.

The special agent in charge will be assisted by trained specialists along the lines for which investigation is most urgent. The number of such experts will depend on the funds available to carry on such work. The assistance of the various divisions of the Department at Washington will also be sought for certain lines of research.

NAMES OF THE STATES IN THE AMERICAN UNION.

Alabama	Maine	Ohio
Arkansas	Maryland	Oregon
California	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Michigan	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Carolina
Delaware	Mississippi	South Dakota
Florida	Missouri	Tennessee
Georgia	Montana	Texas
Idaho	Nebraska	Utah
Illinois	Nevada	Vermont
Indiana	New Hampshire	Virginia
Iowa	New Jersey	Washington
Kansas	New York	West Virginia
Kentucky	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Louisiana	North Dakota	Wyoming

There were originally thirteen states; there are now forty-five.

REGISTER OF CONSULS ACREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PORTO RICO.

Representative.	Title.	Address.	Date of Exequatur.
Belgium.			
C. Renoz	Acting Consul General for Cuba and Porto Rico	Havana, Cuba	24th March 1901
C. Boysen	Vice Consul	Ponce	14th Sept. 1900
L. Bravo	Consul	Mayaguez	14th Sept. 1900
Chile.			
Manuel Fernandez Nater	Consul	San Juan	27th Oct. 1899
Colombia.			
Wenceslao Borda	Consul	San Juan	15th Aug. 1899
Denmark.			
Carlos Armstrong	Consul	Ponce	2nd. Nov. 1900
T. G. J. Waymouth	Vice Consul	San Juan	8th March 1901
Arturo Bravo	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	8th March 1901
Antonio Roig	Vice Consul	Humacao	8th March 1901
Victor Duteil	Vice Consul	Vieques	8th March 1901
Dominican Republic.			
Juan Henriquez	Consul General	San Juan	15th Jan. 1900
Salvador Amell Masso	Vice Consul	Aguadilla	10th Nov. 1900
Angel Sanz y Ambros	Vice Consul	Arecibo	14th Feby 1901
Julian de la Rocha	Consul	Ponce	14th Feby 1901
Laureano Sarria	Vice Consul	Vieques	8th March 1901
Antonio Roig	Vice Consul	Humacao	8th March 1901
Joaquin Tornabells	Consul	Mayaguez	15th Aug 1899
Alberto Bravo	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	15th Jany. 1900
France.			
Francois Marie Vincent Nettemen	Consul in Porto Rico	San Jaun	7th Nov. 1900
D. Felici	Consular Agent	Ponce	24th July 1900
Germany.			
Karl H. Lundt	Consul	San Juan	7th Aug. 1900
Goerg Sanders	Vice Consul	Aguadilla	14th March 1900
Friederich Philippi	Vice consul	Mayaguez	29th March 1900
H. C. Fritze	Vice Consul	Ponce	29th March 1900
Great Britain.			
William Brown Churchward	Consul	San Juan	28th April 1899
George W. Finlay	Vice Consul	San Juan	6th July 1900
Daniel W. Kearney	Vice Consul	Aguadilla	24th Aug. 1900
John C McCormick	Vice Consul	Arroyo	6th July 1900
David Wilson	Vice Consul	Arecibo	6th July 1900
B. Monefeldt	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	6th July 1900
Fernando M. Toro	Vice Consul	Ponce	6th July 1900
Antonio Roig	Vice Consul	Humacao	6th July 1900
Guatemala.			
Manuel M. Sama	Honorary Consul	San Juan	15th May 1900
Haiti.			
José Blanch	Vice Consul	Mayaguez	16th Jan 1900.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JAMES S. HARLAN was born November 24, 1861. He comes from a Kentucky family, being the son of Mr. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States. He commenced his education in the public and private schools of Kentucky, graduating from the University High School of Louisville in that State. He then become a member of the class of 1883 at Princeton University, and after graduating from that institution, he entered the Columbian University of Law. Later he moved his residence to Chicago, Illinois, where he entered the law office of Melville W. Fuller, now Chief Justice of the United States. In that office he prepared for his admission to the legal profession, and in the fall of 1885 he took his examinations and was admitted as a member of the bar of Illinois. Five years later he became the junior member of the law firm of Gregory, Booth and Harlan, from which firm he retired in 1893, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession alone. In April, 1900, just prior to the inauguration of the civil government of Porto Rico, the President tendered Mr. Harlan the office of Attorney General of Porto Rico, which he declined. In January, 1901, the President again tendered the office to him, and Mr. Harlan having accepted, was appointed Attorney General and assumed charge of the Department of Justice in March of the same year.

THE TREASURER.

JACOB H. HOLLANDER was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1871. He was educated at Baltimore, graduating from the Johns Hopkins University as B. A., in 1891, and as Ph. D., in 1894. Prior to graduation, appointed Instructor in Political Economy at Amherst College; soon recalled to his Alma Mater, being promoted from junior grade to his present rank of Associate Professor of Finance—which post he now holds under leave of absence from the University. Served as Secretary of the Bi-Metallic Commission sent abroad in 1897 by President McKinley to negotiate a monetary agreement with foreign powers. In 1899-1900, he was Chairman of the Municipal Lighting Commission of Baltimore. Appointed, in February, 1900, by Secretary of War Root as Special Commissioner to Revise the Laws relating to Taxation in Porto Rico. While engaged in this duty, he was appointed by President McKinley as Treasurer of Porto Rico.

THE AUDITOR.

JOHN R. GARRISON was born near Garrisonville, Stafford County, Virginia, August 27, 1838. He was educated in the common schools of Virginia, at West River Classical Institute, Maryland, Union Academy, Washington, D. C., and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He is a graduate in law (L. L. B.) and post graduate (L. L. M.) of the Law Department of the Columbia University at Washington, D. C., and a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the United States Court of Claims, the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

Mr. Garrison was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States in 1863, and had thirty years' service in that office, being promoted through each grade, and finally appointed Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury of the United

EL MORRO AT SAN JUAN.

States, which position he held for eight years (1885-1893). Practiced law in Washington, D. C., for five years (1893-1898).

He was selected by the Assistant Secretary of War to draft the Auditing Regulations for Porto Rico (and other Insular possessions), and was appointed Auditor for Porto Rico under the Military Government, on May 23, 1899, organized the auditing system for the Island, and held the office of Auditor until the termination of the Military government. He was appointed by President McKinley Auditor of Porto Rico, under the Civil Government, commissioned to that office April 28th, 1900, for the term of four years, and took the oath of office May 2, 1900.

His legal residence is Stafford County, Virginia.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT was born at New Castle, Indiana, July 4, 1844. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865, but resigned as Lieutenant in the Navy in 1870, to take up the study and practice of law with his father, Hon. J. T. Elliott, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, until 1877, when he purchased a newspaper and devoted himself to journalism until 1898. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he volunteered, was commissioned as Lieutenant and served as Executive Officer of the "Leonidas".

After the war he was appointed Director-General of Posts of Porto Rico, and organized the service in the Island. On June 11, 1900, he was appointed by the President Commissioner of the Interior, for Porto Rico, which office he has since filled with distinction.

THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

MARTIN GROVE BRUMBAUGH was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, April 14th, 1862. He was educated in the Public Schools, the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., and in Juniata College (B. E., M. E., B. S., and M. S.) Harvard College and the University of Pennsylvania (A. M. Ph. D.) He has taught in the public schools, in the Normal school, in Juniata College (of which he is now president) and the graduate department of the University of Pennsylvania (being the head of the Department of Pedagogy). He was County Superintendent of Public schools (1884-1890), State Conductor of Teachers' Institutes in Louisiana for five years, and lecturer on educational topics in almost all the states East of the Mississippi. He is the author of many volumes, and editor of the Lippincott Educational series. He is a member of the National Educational Association, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Pennsylvania German Society, and many other educational and benevolent associations. On the 11th of June 1900 he was appointed by the President to be Commissioner of Education of this Island. The numerous school houses which dot the hills and valleys from Carolina to Cabo Rojo are monuments of his activity and capacity.

JOSÉ C. BARBOSA

Was born at Bayamon, P. R., on July 27, 1857.

Went to the United States to study medicine at the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1880.

As soon as he returned, in the same year, he entered the "Assimilist"

party, which was the Liberal one then in Porto Rico. Assisted as a Delegate for San Juan at the first Assimilist Assembly, held in said City.

Was one of those who met at the caucus held by Mr. Millet, advising the proclamation of the "Autonomist" regime (self-government), as a necessity.

In 1887, went as a representative of San Juan to the Assembly of Ponce, where the autonomic plan was given a definite form.

In that same year, when reaction was the bitterest on the part of the Government, he was prominent, aiding and supporting his persecuted fellow natives.

Ever since then he has been conspicuous in all the delegations of his party. In the Assembly of 1897 he unfurled the flag of "Orthodox Autonomy" against the followers of Sagasta.

He contributed to pay the expense of founding the Autonomist journal "El Pais", and has constantly written articles for the same.

He was owner and director of the private sanitarium "San Luis" and physician of the Red Cross Association.

Was a Professor of Natural History at the Athenæum, whose Vice President he is now.

Was Councilman of the City of San Juan.

Was one of the directors of the Republican Party until 1900. Since its organization he has been a member of the Executive Council.

JOSÉ DE GUZMAN BENITEZ.

This gentleman was born in Fajardo, Porto Rico, 1st October, 1856. At an early age, he went to Barcelona, Spain, to pursue his studies, and there graduated in law. In 1883, he declared himself an Autonomist, and founded a paper called "La Autonomista Colonial" in Mayagüez. Señor de Guzman Benitez was appointed by General Wilson Register of Deeds in Ponce and when the term of his appointment expired, he entered political life, co-operating in the founding of the Republican party of Porto Rico, of which he is now one of the directors. He was elected by his party Alcalde of Ponce, which position he resigned to become a member of the Executive Council. This place he now holds.

JOSÉ GOMEZ BRIOSO

Was born at San Juan, P. R., on September 27th, 1854. His first teacher was Mr. Juan Massanet, at Arecibo. In 1866, his father, a republican Spaniard, took him to Cadiz, and later to Cartagena, where he commenced his studies for the Spanish Navy. Later, in '69, on arrival of his mother and brothers, he left the nautical studies and entered the Cadiz University and studied medicine, leaving in 1871 for Madrid, where he finished his career. As he was poor, he sought and obtained a position as clerk in the Treasury Department in Madrid, and with this little salary was able to support himself while studying.

In 1882 he came back to Porto Rico and commenced to practice his profession. During that same year the local liberal party reformed its platform and at the elections held for the board of directors of said party, Dr. Brioso was elected as secretary. He there commenced his political life, in constant touch with such men as Acosta, Corchado, Goico, Fernandez Juncos, and Romero Togores.

In 1887 he was imprisoned on the trumped-up charge of incendiarism.

This imprisonment of three days in the Cayey jail, together with many threats of *componte*, (the Spanish police system of third degree) from the police authorities, brought to the front his many good qualities as a leader, and in 1894 he together with Mr. Manuel F. Rossy and Dr. José C. Barbosa was elected to lead the Autonomist party. By the vote of his party, he was appointed on the committee that was sent to Madrid to try to convince the Government that Porto Rico was capable of autonomy. As a result of this trip, the Liberal party was formed. Dr. Brioso refused to join this party as he also refused to accept a place on the Council of Secretaries, although he was earnestly entreated by Mr. Moret, the Minister of the Colonies in the Sagasta Cabinet to accept such a place and assume the presidency of the local government. He preferred the quiet life of Comerio to the uncertainty of a *straw government* brought about on account of the Cuban situation and not by any sense of justice towards Porto Rico.

From private life he was selected by the American government for the position he now holds in the Executive Council. Dr. Brioso has also held the following positions, most of them honorary: Teacher of mathematics in the Secondary Institute; Secretary of the Athenæum, of the Economic Society, of the Masonic Lodge "Star of Luquillo" and of the great political convention held at Ponce in 1887.

Dr. Brioso is a distinguished political writer, the following papers giving proofs of his abilities as such: "El Buscapie", "El Clamor", "El Agente", "El Asimilista", "La Revista" and "La Democracia", as well as the professional paper "La Higiene" written by himself and Drs. Del Valle and Romero Togores. Dr. Brioso was appointed by Governor Allen to represent Porto Rico as a Commissioner at the Buffalo Exposition.

MATIENZO CINTRÓN.

Mr. MATIENZO CINTRÓN was born in Loquillo in 1855. When eight years of age, he entered the Jesuit college of San Juan, and in 1867 went to Barcelona, Spain, to continue his studies, graduating as Attorney-at-Law in 1884. He was nominated by the old "Assimilists" party as Provincial Delegate from Mayagüez; and he also served in the formation of the Autonomist party. He was appointed Judge and President of the Court at Ponce by General Wilson. He joined the Republican party on its organization, and was appointed a member of the Executive Council.

ANDRÉS CROSAS.

Hon. ANDRÉS CROSAS was born at San Juan in the year 1837. He was educated at New London and Cheshire, Connecticut. He has been engaged in mercantile business all his life.

In April, 1861, he was one of the first volunteers who left New York for the protection of Washington. After a short service there he was wounded and honorably discharged.

He then went to Mexico and engaged in business at Piedras Negras and afterwards at Matamoras. During the latter part of the Maximilian regime in Mexico, he served in the patriotic army and fought against the Empire.

In 1873 he returned to Porto Rico and since then has been engaged in business here.

On his mother's side, Mr. Crosas comes of Scotch-Irish stock, and his family has always been represented among the patriotic soldiers of the United States. Colonel Campbell, who distinguished himself in the defense of West Point during the Revolutionary War, was an uncle of his grandfather.

Mr. Crosas incurred the enmity of the Spanish Government at the outbreak of and during the war between Spain and the United States on account of his well-known American sympathies, and on several occasions narrowly escaped imprisonment and even death.

He has held many important positions under the Government since American Occupation, and is at present a member of the Executive Council of Porto Rico.

THE SUPREME COURT.

JOSÉ SEVERO QUIÑONES.

The Chief Justice was born in San Juan, Porto Rico, November 6th, 1839. Studied law in the Universities of Seville and Madrid, graduating in 1860. Was engaged in the practice of his profession from 1862 to 1894, when he was appointed Chief of the section of Civil administration of the Island. Upon the inauguration of the autonomous government he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, which office he held until the Cabinet of Secretaries was abolished by the Legislative Assembly. He was soon after elected representative to the House of Delegates for the Districts of San Juan and Arecibo and in September 1898 the Governor appointed him Judge *pro tempore*, of the Territorial Court. Was appointed by General Brooke in October of the same year President of this court. And on the 5th of June, 1900, he was selected to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LOUIS SULZBACHER.

LOUIS SULZBACHER was born and educated in Germany, where he studied the Civil Law. After he became a citizen of the United States, he was admitted to the bar in the Territory of New Mexico, where he successfully practiced his profession for thirty years until his appointment to the Supreme Bench of Porto Rico, on June 4th, 1900. Since his qualification as Associate Justice he has rendered valuable services to the Island and the country, being the only American Judge on the bench and a thorough Spanish scholar.

JOSE CONRADO HERNANDEZ

Was born at Aibonito, Porto Rico, in February 19th, 1849. Attended public schools in his native town and graduated from the Jesuits' College at San Juan, P. R., as A. B. in 1865. He was then sent to Spain and entered the Salamanca University from which he graduated as LL. M. in 1873. He also received the Degree of D. D. from the Salamanca Central College. Having graduated he then returned to Porto Rico, where he practiced his profession for two years. He entered the Spanish Judiciary in 1877, as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. Held a similar office at Humacao, Porto Rico, up to February, 1880; he was afterwards appointed Judge of First

Instance for Aguadilla, P. R., which place he held from February, 1880, to February 1883; Judge of First Instance for Mayagüez from February, 1883, to January, 1884; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for District of Catedral, at San Juan, from January, 1884, to August, 1888; was Judge of First Instance for the District of Santiago de Cuba, from August 1888 to January 1889. He was promoted to a Judgeship in the Criminal Court of Pinar del Rio. (Cuba) which post he held from January, 1889 to September, 1890; was Judge of the Criminal Court of Santa Clara, Cuba, from September, 1890 to February, 1891; Judge Circuit Court at Cebú, P. I. from February, 1891 to September, 1893; was Prosecuting Attorney for Vigan, Luzón Island, from September, 1893 to June, 1894; Judge Circuit Court at Manila from June 1894 to September, 1898. While in the Philippines he received a special commission from the Spanish Supreme Court to prosecute the Treasurer and officers of the Treasury Department for embezzelment of $1,500,000 and was subsequently sent to Cebú, P. I., on a commission to investigate the charges made against General Junqueras, then Governor of the Island. He was Judge of the Circuit Court at San Juan, P. R., from September, 1898 to October, 1898, and was appointed by Major General Brooke Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico in October, 1898; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico by General George W. Davis in August, 1899. Upon the establishment of the Civil Government in Porto Rico, he was appointed by the President of the United States Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, which post he now holds.

JOSÉ MARIA FIGUERAS.

Was born in San Juan, Porto Rico, in 1852. Upon the termination of his early studies, he went to Spain and entered the University of Galicia, from which he graduated as Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to Porto Rico and was engaged in the practice of his profession for many years. Was appointed by the Spanish Government Acting Secretary of Chamber of the Territorial Court at San Juan; Prosecuting Attorney at Manila; Prosecuting Attorney at Santiago de Cuba; Judge of the District Court of Mayagüez, P. R.; Prosecuting Attorney at Havana, Cuba; was Associate Judge of the Court of Mayagüez, P. R., at the time the American Army took possession of the island. General Wilson appointed him Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Mayagüez, which place he held until he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court at San Juan, P. R. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by the President of the United States when this Court was organized according to the Organic Act, in 1900.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER IN WASHINGTON,
FEDERICO DEGETAU.

Mr. DEGETAU was born in Ponce, Porto Rico. He received his first education in the schools of the Island, after which he graduated as Bachelor of Sciences and Arts, at Barcelona, Spain, after which he entered the Central University of Madrid, graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Law. The Academy of Anthropological Sciences of Madrid, elected him President of the section of Moral and Political Sciences. He is one of the founders of the "Societé Francaise pour l' Arbitrage

entre Nations", an honorary member of the "Colegio de Profesores de Catulana"; and was lately President of the section of Moral and Political Sciences of the "Ateneo" of San Juan, Porto Rico. He is also the author of several literary and scientific works.

Mr. Degetau was one of the four Commissioners sent by Porto Rico to ask Spain for autonomy, and the District of Ponce elected him a Deputy to the Cortes of 1898. General Henry appointed him Secretary of the Interior of the first American Cabinet that he formed in Porto Rico. Later he was appointed a member of the Insular Board of Charities by General Davis. In 1899, he was elected first Vice-President of the Municipal Council of San Juan, and lately President of the Board of Education of that city. He was elected Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico to the United States, as a Republican, on November 6th, 1900, and was admitted to practice before the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, on April 30th, 1901. Since his election, he has resided in the city of Washington, caring for the interest of the Island at the seat of the National government.

MANUEL F. ROSSY.

Was born at San German, P. R., on February 22, 1862. Went to Spain to study law, and became a lawyer at the University of Granada. Was unanimously appointed by said University its representative in the year 1883 at the Centenary in honor of Columbus.

On his return to Porto Rico he engaged in the practice of law and in journalism. From the beginning of his career he has always devoted himself to liberal politics; and in the most difficult times for his cause showed great enthusiasm and no fear of the danger that beset his then daring campaign in the Autonomist journals. He contributed, with his own resources, to the foundation of the political journal "El Pais", in which he has taken a very active part as a writer.

Was appointed judge "of First Instance"; then acting Magistrate of the High Court of San Juan. Was commissioned by his party as a representative to the Liberal Assembly held at Ponce in 1887. In 1898 was appointed Secretary of Public Education. Upon the advent of American rule in Porto Rico was appointed by General Davis a member of the Judicial Board. Was also a member of the Board of Prison Control. Was appointed a member of the Committee to suggest reform in publication in Porto Rico. Was appointed a member of the City Council of San Juan. In 1900 was elected a Member of the House of Delegates and Speaker of the same. Has been appointed president of the committee in charge of the liquidation of the "Diputación Provincial." Is also Secretary of the Athenæum and Secretary of the Porto Rican Bar Association.

LUCAS AMADEO

Was born at Salinas, P. R., in the year 1842. Attended public schools in the town of Guayama and Juana Diaz. Has given all his life considerable attention to economical studies, and is the author of many works on this subject, published in the papers of the Island.

At one time he engaged in farming in Salinas, and later was a merchant and coffee planter of Juana Diaz, then removed to Ciales to manage a large coffee plantation.

Was President of the Mercantile Union Association of Ponce, and as

such addressed to Governor Vega Inclan a complete plan of economical reforms for Porto Rico, which was well received by the Government, but was not put into practice on account of the death of the Governor. He is the originator of a recently formed syndicate for cultivating on a large scale, principally coffee, and besides tobacco and minor fruits. His plan is backed by thirty large planters, all his neighbors, and he is trying to interest American capital to carry it into effect. He has always been connected with the liberal parties of the Island, and when the autonomous party was organized at a meeting held in Ponce on March 10, 1887, he was present as representative from Juana Diaz and Salinas.

At the election held for the purpose of establishing the first Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, he was elected representative for the District of Arecibo, but has not yet taken the oath of office.

LEANDRO APONTE Y RODRIGUEZ.

Was born in Yabucoa, March 13th, 1840. After receiving a primary education, he was sent to the San Juan Seminary, where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts, and later studied law in Sevilla, Spain, where he graduated in 1868. He has successively held the positions of "Assesor de Marina", municipal judge, and member of the town council, all in Humacao, from which district he was elected a member of the First House of Delegates.

PEDRO ARROYO.

Was born about 35 years ago, of Porto Rican stock. He is a rich farmer, and a leading man in Barros, where he has held the positions of Councilman and Alcalde.

There is one incident in the life of Mr. Arroyo that speaks volumes as to his character and love for his country. It was in 1885, and he was then about 18 years old. He was in his last year of studies for the B. A. degree. Of course, every professor was Spanish, as Spanish was the very air in Porto Rico. Young Arroyo was boarding at the same house that gave room to the Professor of mathematics. One day while at the dining table, the Professor commenced a tirade against the Porto Ricans and everything Porto Rican. Mr. Arroyo remonstrated in such a way, that a fight ensued, in which Mr. Arroyo's plate of soup, glass of water, etc., changed places from the table to the professor's head. Of course, young Arroyo was expelled from the secondary Institute, as he refused to apologize to his professor. To appreciate this act of young Arroyo, it is necessary to understand the difficult political situation of those Spanish days; and also it is well to recall the fact that Mr. Arroyo, his father, was one of the bright lights of the Spanish party.

Dr. Arroyo represents the Ponce District in the House of Delegates.

PEDRO JUAN BESOSA

Was born at Mayagüez about 30 years ago. He studied all that could be learned in this Island, and enjoys a B. A. degree.

When 18 years old he went to the United States, where he learned the English language and American ideas. He returned to the Island a few years later and together with his father established an ice factory at Bayamon. In the early 90's he opened in New York, with his father, the

well-known firm of A. Besosa & Co., which is still doing a commission business.

During the Cuban revolution Mr. Besosa enlisted with his fellow countrymen in New York who were trying to induce the islanders to rise in revolt against Spain; and was elected secretary of a revolutionary club.

Mr. Besosa has always been an enthusiastic American, and when the American Government decided to invade Porto Rico, he immediately offerred his services as a guide, interpreter, or in any capacity that could help the Government. His services were accepted, and he had the pleasure of accompanying the first American troops that landed at Ponce.

In politics Mr. Besosa is considered one of the promising young men of the Republican party, having already led the party in Ponce during the last elections to a splendid victory. He represents the Ponce District in the House of Delegates.

CARLOS HONORE BLONDET

Is a native of Guayama, Porto Rico, where he was born in 1866. Graduated from the Jesuits' College in Santurce, Porto Rico, as Bachelor of Philosophy. On his return from a trip to the United States, he engaged in farming in Guayama, which district elected him to the Insular House of Delegates.

TOMAS CARRION.

This gentleman was born in Juana Diaz, Porto Rico, in the year 1872. He received an incomplete school education. At fourteen years of age, he published a volume of poetical compositions entitled "Soul's Lamentations". Among his other poetical works are, a poem entitled "Lo de Siempre", a dramatical sketch called "A Card Player's Luck", "A vuela Pluma", "Galop" and "Un poco de crítica". He has also contributed to several political and literary periodicals of the Island. His name has been conspicuous in all the notable events of the country since the year 1887. He has frequently been arrested for political offences, and was exiled by the Spanish government to Santo Domingo, Venezuela and Cuba. While in the latter place, he co-operated with the eminent patriot Juan Gualberto Gomez. He is at present delegate to the Insular Assembly for the District of Guayama.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE.

Was born in Arecibo on the 30th of November, 1850. Studied in the School of the Jesuit Fathers, from which he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1869. Graduated from the University of Barcelona as Doctor in Medicine in 1874. Was subsequently appointed physician for the Court of Arecibo and for the Porto Rico Rail Road Company. Founded the Polytechnic Institute of San Juan; was Active Member of the Red Cross Society of Madrid, and Inspector General of the Porto Rico Branch. In 1897 during the autonomous government was appointed Governor of the Northern portion of the island and later Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; also Representative for the District of Arecibo to the Autonomous House of Delegates; was Secretary of the Treasury during the military periods of Generals Brooke, Henry and Davis (from 1898 to 1899) was Civil Secretary of the Military Government from 1899 to 1900, and at the inauguration of civil government in this island, was

appointed Acting Commissioner of the Interior, and later Special Assistant Secretary; delegate for the District of Arecibo to the Insular House of Representatives, and at present holds the office of Superintendent of the "Boys' Charity School".

Is Commander of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, which honor was conferred upon him as a reward for his active part in the establishment of a hospital in Arecibo. Was appointed Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, on account of his historical works. Has been twice laureated with gold pansies in the literary contests held in the city of Mayaguez for his compositions: "The Martyr of Athens" and "Ho, to Light". Has been twice rewarded by the "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País" for his works: "Sketch on the Prehistory of Porto Rico" and "General Aspect of civilization in Porto Rico from a moral and material standpoint, and a brief comparative sketch upon the state of civilization as compared with the present times". The Government of Venezuela honored him with the Bust of Bolivar as a reward for the valuable historical documents that he furnished during the controversy aroused between that republic and England on the Guayana Boundary question. He is the author of the book "Columbus in Porto Rico" which won a gold medal in the Porto Rico Exposition of 1893. He is also the author of "Notes on Arecibo", "Treatment of Yellow Fever" and "Historical Repertoire of Porto Rico".

R. ULPIANO COLOM.

This gentlemen was born in Ponce, Porto Rico on April 3rd, 1861. At sixteen years of age, he was compelled by his father's death to leave school and to work for the support of a large family. He entered the office of a notary public as clerk, afterward obtaining the degree of escribano and later that of procurator and broker. He was, for a long term, a member of the city council of Ponce, also of the board of public instruction, and an officer of the fire department. He was one of the organizers of "Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño" (Bank) and a member of the board of directors since its organization.

During the autonomous regime granted by Spain, he was elected representative of the district of Ponce to the Insular house of delegates. He was mayor of Ponce at the time of the American invasion, turning the city over to the American army of occupation. Having resigned this office, his resignation was not accepted by General Wilson, who extended his jurisdiction over towns successively taken by the army. Señor Colom always took an active part in the politics of the island, having belonged to the liberal party until its extinction, and is now a republican, having been elected representative for the district of Ponce by said party.

FREDERICK LEANDER CORNWELL

Was born in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, the 13th day of February, 1875. His life until the date of the American occupation of this island has not been very eventful. However, he was elected a member of the House of Delegates on the 6th day of November 1900 and served in that body with conspicuous ability. He enjoys the distinction of being the only native born American enrolled upon the list of delegates.

PEDRO MARIA DESCARTES

Was born in Santa Isabel, Porto Rico, on the 3rd of August, 1852. Took part in the Lares insurrection, on which account he suffered long imprisonment, and also lent his services to the American army during the Porto Rican campaign, having participated in the attacks on Juana and Coamo. Was elected to the House of Delegates by the District of Guayama.

MANUEL V. DOMENECH.

Mr. DOMENECH was born in Isabela, P. R., March 23rd, 1869. He was sent to the United States in 1880 to be educated. He studied civil engineering at Lehigh University, graduating in the class of 1888. During the two years following his graduation, he was engaged in railroad construction with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Returning to Porto Rico in 1890, he was appointed assistant engineer in "La Compañía de Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico", having charge of the construction of the lines between Arecibo and Camuy, and from Rincon to Añasco. He was municipal architect of the city of Ponce from October 1892 to December, 1898; and was chief engineer of the Board of Harbor Works of Ponce from August, 1898, until the Board was discontinued in 1899.

Appointed by General Henry on January 9th, 1899, Engineer for the Board of Public Works, Southern District, he held this position until Nov. 30th, 1899, when he resigned.

He then visited the United States, and since his return has been practicing engineering and architecture in Ponce. On November 6th, 1900, he was elected member of the House of Delegates from the district of Aguadilla.

MANUEL EGOZCUE Y CINTRON.

This gentleman was born in Toa Alta, in the year 1855. From 1860 to 1871, he resided in Spain, where he received his early education, and graduated from college. On his return to the Island, he engaged in business pursuits, and soon became prominent in banking circles. He held many public offices under the Spanish government, and was Vice President of the "Diputación Provincial". He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the people, and is responsible for many public improvements. Immediately after the American occupation, he joined the ranks of the Republican party, and was assigned a place on the board of directors of that party. During the municipal elections, he was chosen Mayor of San Juan, which position he filled until elected a member of the First House of Delegates, and after this body adjourned, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Alcalde, which position he at present holds.

PASCASIO FAJARDO CARDONA.

Señor FAJARDO was born in the city of Mayaguez in 1860. His parents were the Hon. Carlos Manuel de Fajardo and Luisa Cardona Belvis. He received his early education in "Santa Bárbara College". At sixteen years of age he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Seminary of Porto Rico; then went to Spain to study law. Owing to sickness he was compelled to return, and when recovered, went to Havana, where he graduated in law. He has filled several positions of trust, as substitute, first as Fiscal for the Criminal Court of Ma-

yagüez, then as Fiscal Delegate of his Majesty, and Municipal Fiscal, the latter for the period of five years. He was elected in 1899 by universal suffrage, Municipal Judge of Mayagüez. In 1900, he was elected representative to the House of Delegates for the same district.

EDUARDO LUGO-VIÑA.

MR. LUGO-VIÑA was born in San Juan in 1851. He attended the seminary college, and afterward went to Paris to complete his education, but was obliged to return because of illness. He then went to the United States and entered the Scofield Commercial College, after which he spent two years in New York and declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. He was called back to Porto Rico because of his decision to go to Cuba. In 1887 he was president of the Autonomical party and president of the Agriculturists Association of Guayama. The brutal conduct towards the natives decided him in favor of annexation to the United States. He went North in 1896, purchased some machinery and started a factory in Guanica. At the inauguration of the Autonomical Government, he was called to San Juan by his father-in-law, Mr. Francisco Mariano Quiñones. On the 23rd of July, 1898, he left for San German, and on the 25th joined the American troops in Guanica, where he assisted the Mayor of the town, and also attended Major Darling, military commander; from there he went west with General Schwan.

Mr. Lugo-Viña was elected member of the House of Delegates from the District of Humacao.

ANGEL MATTEY.

MR. MATTEY was born at Juana Diaz, December 20th, 1868. He attended the public schools in his native town and in Utuado, completing his education in San Juan. His named figured among those who in 1887 were to be tortured, but he was spared through the intervention of the Alcalde and a Lieutenant Colonel of the Spanish Army. He belonged to the Autonomous party from its start, and upon the organization of the new Republican party became one of its members. He was made a free mason in 1895, being one of the seven master masons founders of the lodge, "Light of the Mountain," of which he was senior warden from the time of its organization up to its suspension by order of General Marin. He was appointed Inspector of Charities for his District at the time General Davis was Governor of the Island, and at present he is a member of the Legislature, having been elected from the District of Arecibo.

AURELIO MENDEZ MARTINEZ.

This gentleman was born in Moca, Porto Rico, July 19th, 1838, of destitute parents. He left home at ten years of age to go to Aguada, in order to obtain what education it was possible to secure in those days. At fifteen years of age he held a position as clerk in a business house in Aguadilla, moving to Lares when twenty years of age. In 1865 he was married to Miss Isabel Serrano, and from his marriage had twelve children, only eight of whom are at present living. In 1868, he took an active part in a revolutionary movement against the government of Spain, and was imprisoned. He was set at liberty in 1869, and found on his return home that his whole fortune was lost. In 1895 he left the country to conspire against the Spanish government, and in 1896 moved

from Santo Domingo to New York. On his return to Santo Domingo he was thrown into prison by President Hereaux, on the charge that he was an enemy of Spain. He returned to Porto Rico in 1898, and organized the first Republican committee. Señor Mendez Martinez has been treasurer of the municipal corporation of Lares, and was elected delegate to the Insular Assembly from the district of Aguadilla.

FRANCISCO PARRA.

He was born in Ponce, December 20th, 1871. After having attended public schools and college in Porto Rico, in 1891 he went to Spain, graduating from the University of Seville with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1898. He commenced to take active part in politics in 1900, and in November of that year was elected to the House of Delegates from the the District of Ponce.

FRANCISCO MARIANO QUIÑONES.

Señor QUIÑONES was born 13th February, 1830. In 1841, he was sent to Bremen, Germany, and entered the Latin school of that city, remaining there until 1847, when he went to the United States. In 1848, he returned to Porto Rico. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Island, which he has served in many ways. He was one of the Commissioners at a conference called in Madrid in 1866, at which time he strongly urged the abolition of slavery, which result was consumated in the year 1873. He was elected by the Liberals as a member of the Spanish Cortes, and was afterward President of the Provisional Autonomist government. Since the occupation of the Island by the Americans, he was elected Alcalde of San German, and member of the first House of Delegates.

MANUEL RODRIGUEZ.

Was born in San Juan, P. R., in 1858. Entered the Jesuit's seminary in 1871; graduated from the Royal Sub-Delegation of Pharmacy in 1882, having practiced his profession for twenty years in the town of Aibonito. He made himself very popular in this town, and this won for him his election as Municipal Judge and Prosecuting Judge. Has been always a member of the local Board of Education. In the year 1900 was voluntarily nominated by his friends in Aibonito, and subsequently elected Representative to the Insular House of Delegates. In 1901 was appointed by the Honorable Civil Governor member of the City Council of San Juan.

P. J. ROSALY.

This gentleman was born at Guayanilla, Porto Rico, 21st April, 1862. He received his education at Mill Hill school, Middlesex, England, remaining there from 1875 to 1880. He was located at Paris from 1880 to 1881, when he returned to Porto Rico. He has been connected with the most important business houses in Ponce. He has been a member of the board of directors of the "Credito y Ahorra" since its foundation, being elected president of said institution in 1898, and re-elected in 1899, resigning in the latter year, when he was elected mayor of Ponce at the elections held under the military government; obtaining the largest plurality in the island. At the election held for the appointment of delegates to the house of delegates, under the civil government, Señor Rosaly was elected

for the district of Ponce, and at this election he also received the largest plurality in the island.

LUIS SANCHEZ MORALES.

Mr. MORALES was born in November, 1868, and his education was obtained in the "Instituto Civil". He was active in politics when the Island was under Spanish rule, and at the time of the American occupation was serving as sub-secretary of the Hacienda, under the Autonomist government. He was one of the Commission named by this party to consult with Generals Brooke and Wilson. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and in 1899 served as Alcalde of San Juan. In January, 1900, he was commissioned by the Republican party, to go to Washington during the time the Foraker Bill was under discussion in Congress, and later was made a director of the party. He was one of the organizers of the Red Cross Association (1896 to 1900) and of the "Sociedad Educación Popular", and is a member of various other societies.

Mr. Morales was elected a member of the House of Delegates from the District of San Juan.

FELIX SANTONI.

Was born at Yauco, Porto Rico, in 1873. After obtaining his B. A. degree he went to Spain and studied law in the Universities of Barcelona and Madrid, graduating from the latter when he was 22 years old. In Madrid he practiced law in the office of the notable lawyer and statesman Mr. Rafael Maria de Labra. Sometime after he returned to his country and commenced the practice of his profession.

In 1898, when the seditious bands were disturbing the peace in the interior of the Island, Mr. Santoni was appointed Judge of Instruction at Utuado, on account of his honest and energetic character; and he proceeded in his commission with such zeal and promptness, that in a short time he restored peace to the district.

In politics he was one of those autonomists who did not accept the compact with the Spanish liberal party. He is today the local leader of the Republican party in Arecibo.

He is an eloquent speaker, and represents the Arecibo District in the House of Delegates.

IGNACIO SEIN YSASA.

Señor SEIN YSASA was born in Añasco, January 3rd, 1868. He received his early education in Porto Rico, and in 1884 went to Spain in order to finish his primary education. He returned to Porto Rico in 1893, since which time he has been engaged in business pursuits. In November, 1900, was elected to the House of Delegates from the District of Mayagüez.

FELIPE SERRANO.

He was born in Humacao, Porto Rico. He attended the public schools in San Juan, and when only fourteen years old was appointed assistant instructor in his school. He graduated as Bachelor of Arts in the San Juan Institute, after which he entered the Porto Rico school of Medicine, conducted at the Athenæum, but finding it impossible to continue his college work, engaged in teaching at the "Institución Libre de Enseñanza Popular." Señor Serrano belonged to the Orthodox Autono-

mous Party in Humacao, being first appointed Secretary of the Committee and later its Chairman, the duties of which position he is still discharging. He was elected a member of the House of Delegates from the District of Humacao.

ROBERT HENRY TODD

Was born in 1862, in the neighboring Island of Saint Thomas, of English descent. When five years old, his widowed mother with four children came over and settled in this country. He was educated at the Boy's Orphan School (Beneficencia) in San Juan. In 1880 he left school and was given a position in the office of the Official Lottery then controlled by the "Diputación Provincial". As such an employe he was obliged to enlist in the local Volunteer Battalion, serving from 1880 to 1884, when he resigned.

On account of the unbearable political conditions in the Island, he went to New York in 1887, and lived there until he became an American citizen. In 1894 he returned to the Island as a commercial traveller, but was obliged to go back to New York in 1895, shortly after the outbreak the Cuban revolution, by reason of his outspoken sympathies with that movement.

He was one of the founders of the Porto Rican Revolutionary Party in New York in 1896, was elected its Secretary, and as such edited a paper called "Borinquen". His house on 14th Street was a revolutionary rendezvous and as such closely watched by Spanish spies.

Shortly after the blowing up of the "Maine", he and Dr. Henna, the Portorican leader in New York, went to Washington and furnished the Government with plans, maps, and valuable information of the Island, which was of considerable help in the invasion. At the close of the war he published a book wherein he explained the work and efforts of the Portoricans to start a revolution against Spain with Cuba's help. He returned to the Island in December 1898, and with other leaders founded the Repablican Party. He represents the District of Mayagüez in the House of Delegates. He is also a member of the City Council by executive appointment. He is at present reading law in the firm of Pettingill and Keedy.

LUIS A. TERREGROSA.

This gentleman was born in Humacao in August, 1854. He holds the degree of doctor in pharmacy, and is the delegate of the "Druggist Association of Porto Rico" for the district of Humacao. His pharmaceutical products have received several awards at different expositions. Señor Torregrosa has held many public offices, having been a member of the city council and acting mayor of Aguadilla, president of the republican national committee and of the Board of Charity, and representative for Las Marias in the year 1891. He was also appointed by the American Government, inspector of the census for the third department. He is the author of several literary compositions; is a corresponding member of the "Writers and Literary Association of Madrid"; was editor of "La Región"; and has contributed with his pen to nearly all the newspapers of the island. He suffered imprisonment for political offenses during the Spanish domination.

He is at present delegate to the house of delegates from the district of Aguadilla, and a member of six permanent committees of said body.

JOSÉ TOUS Y SOTO.

This gentleman was born in San Lorenzo, Porto Rico, in 1874. He graduated with honors at the University of Oviedo, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law, after which he practiced in San Juan and Humacao. He was elected Judge of Caguas at the time of the American occupation, and afterwards served as Secretary of Administration of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice of the Court of Ponce, Associate Justice of the Court of Arecibo, and at present holds the office of Associate Justice of the Court of Humacao. Señor Tous y Soto was elected representative for the district of Guayama to the House of Delegates, and is a member of several important committees of that body.

JOSÉ A. VEVE Y CALZADA.

He was born in Fajardo on the ninth day of August, 1853. When only eight years of age he was sent to Barcelona, Spain, where he entered the Barcelona Institute, graduating as Bachelor of Arts. Later on he entered the School of Pharmacy and Medicine, from which he graduated as Doctor of Pharmacy. At the age of twenty-one he returned to his native country, and practiced his profession. He has always taken an active part in politics, has served as Municipal Judge, and for four years as member of the City Council. He became a member of the Republican party on its organization, and was elected to the House of Delegates.

SANTIAGO VEVE.

Was born in Fajardo in 1858. After receiving his early education, his parents sent him to Barcelona, Spain, where he entered college, and in 1873 graduated as Bachelor of Arts and Sciences. Graduated as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1880. On his return to Porto Rico he engaged in the practice of his profession until the year 1890, when he dedicated himself to farming, being to-day, through his labor, the owner of a sugar cane plantation in Luquillo and of a cattle ranch in Fajardo. As a reward for his disinterested services during the yellow fever epidemic in 1884, King Alfonso honored him with the Cross of Beneficence. From 1887 until the occupation of the Island by the American forces, he was President of the old Autonomic organization at Fajardo, which elected him its representative to the Insular Delegation as the spokesman in political matters.

During the Spanish domination was member of the town council of Fajardo and also Senior Second Lieutenant of the same municipality. When the American fleet was sighted off the coast of Fajardo, he boarded the "Amphitrite", and lent his co-operation in the bombardment of the "Cabezas de San Juan" light house as well as in the other naval operations which took place around that coast. Was member of the commission that, in the name of the Historical Autonomous party was sent to hold a council with the officers of the American army, to inform them of the country's aspirations. After the acquisition of the Island by the United States (during the military government) was appointed member of the town council of Fajardo. He is an ardent Republican and one of the party's principal leaders and orators. Is a member of the Insular House of Delegates, representing the District of San Juan.

PEDRO SANTOS VIVONI.

Was born at Corcega, France, on the 1st of May, 1840. While a young man he settled in Porto Rico, and married here.

During the Municipal elections in 1899, he swore allegiance to the United States, and the Republican party elected him on January 6th Alcalde of Lajas, an office which he still holds.

On account of his liberal ideas, he has always been popular with the masses, whose cause he always championed in the old Spanish days.

He represents the district of Aguadilla in the present House of Delegates.

ANTONIO ZECHINI Y VEVE

Was born in Fajardo, 10th February, 1862. In April, 1876, he went to Spain, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later studied law for three years in the University of Valencia. Since his return to Porto Rico, he has been living in Rio Grande, where he has held several offices, among others that of Municipal Judge and Member of the Council. He was 1st Lieutenant of a Spanish volunteer regiment during the last war, which post he held until the last moment. He became an American citizen upon conviction that the people of Porto Rico were treated as brothers by the Americans, and in view of the fact that the welfare and prosperity of the Island rested with the United States.

Señor Zechini y Veve was elected a member of the House of Delegates from the District of Humacao.

M. ZENO GANDIA.

Dr. ZENO GANDIA was educated in Madrid, Spain, graduating in medicine and surgery, after which he traveled in Europe and the United States for seven years. He has served as member of the Municipal Board of Education, and held the position of Sanitary Inspector for the city of Ponce from 1883 to 1897. He has also been a member of many Committees and Delegations, and was sent to Washington, commissioned to ask for Civil Government for Porto Rico. While there, he argued the question of Insular status, and corrected the work on "the case of Puerto Rico." He has served as a newspaper editor, and is the author of several scientific and literary works of merit. He served as the President of the Red Cross Society in Ponce in 1897. Señor Zeno Gandia was elected a member of the House of Delegates from the District of Ponce.

CODE COMMISSION.

L. S. ROWE.

L. S. ROWE, Chairman, was born in McGregor, Iowa, September 17th, 1871; educated in Philadelphia, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. In 1892 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Halle, Germany. In 1894 received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Pennsylvania; entered the bar in 1895. In 1896 was appointed lecturer on Public Law in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1898 was made Assistant Professor in the same institution. In June, 1900, was appointed by President McKinley a member

PLAZA AT MAYAGUEZ.

of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico. In April, 1901, was appointed by Governor Allen, chairman of the Porto Rican Code Commission.

JUAN HERNÁNDEZ LÓPEZ.

JUAN HERNÁNDEZ LÓPEZ was born in the City of San Juan, Island of Porto Rico. His parents were Don Juan A. Hernández Arbizu, an eminent Porto Rican lawyer, member of the Spanish judiciary, and Doña Victoriana López Dominguez, also a Porto Rican. At an early age he was sent to Spain, where he entered the College of San Lorenzo del Escorial, in charge of the Pious School where he remained until he finished his secondary education and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then removed to the Central University of Madrid where he began the study of law, and later entered the University of Seville completing there his legal education and receiving his degree of Licentiate in Civil and Canonical law. He has also passed with high honors the examination required for the degree of Doctor in Law in the University of Havana.

Since his return from Europe in 1881, he has until now practiced his profession before the courts of the Island. Shortly after his return he began to take an active part in local politics, as a member of the Porto Rican liberal party, and in 1884 was elected, by the people, delegate to the "Diputación Provincial", a position to which he was afterwards returned on several occasions.

Having subsequently withdrawn from active politics, he filled the office of Municipal Judge of the City of San Juan, for the legal term of two years, and served, besides, on several occasions, as acting Primary-Court judge, Associate Justice of the "Audiencia Territorial" (Supreme Court), and Prosecuting Attorney.

For many years he performed gratuitously the duties of Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Superior Board of Health.

Upon the establishment of Self-government in the Island, in 1898, he assumed the duties of Secretary of Public Works and Postmaster-General, to which he was appointed by his party with the approval of the Governor of the Island. He next filled the office of Secretary of Justice and at the election which then ensued, he was returned as a member of the House of Representatives.

When the change of sovereignty took place, in the same year, 1898, he continued to serve as Secretary of Justice, under the military government of Generals Brooke and Henry, until February of 1899, when he tendered his resignation.

The Military Governor, General Davis, afterwards selected him as a member of the Judicial Board, constituted for the purpose of directing and organizing the administration of justice in the Island, and of aiding the government in modifying legal methods, which important work was accomplished during that period.

With the advent of the civil government, in May, 1900, he was appointed by President McKinley, pursuant to the provisions of the Foraker bill, for service as member of the Commission to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico.

The term of said Commission having expired, he was appointed on the new Code Commission by Governor Allen and is at present engaged

in the performance of his duties as one of the three members of the said Commission, created by the Legislative Assembly.

J. MARBOURG KEEDY

Was born April 25th, 1864, in Pennsylvania. In 1882 he entered the Freshman Class at Pennsylvania College and graduated therefrom in 1886.

In 1889 he was admitted to the practice of law in Washington County, Maryland, and in 1891 was admitted to the Supreme Court of that State. He practiced his profession in Maryland until June 1899 when he was appointed by Governor-General Geo. W. Davis, then Military Governor of Porto Rico to the office of District Attorney for the United States Provisional Court which court was succeeded by the United States District Court, at the inauguration of Civil Government for Porto Rico. In April, 1901, he was appointed by Hon. Chas. H. Allen, Governor of Porto Rico, as a member of the Code Commission to revise and codify laws for Porto Rico.

FRANK TECHTER,

CHIEF OF INSULAR POLICE.

Mr. FRANK TECHTER was born in Haya, Hanover Province, Germany, May 20th, 1865. His father was an officer of the German Gendarmerie, a military organization similar to our Insular police. Graduating from the Institute of his native town when 15 years old, he emigrated to the United States and became an American citizen, upon the advice of an uncle residing in Pittsburg, Pa. On Feb. 14th, 1883, after he had acquired a thorough knowledge of English, he entered the United States Army, serving as a private five years in an Infantry regiment, two in the heavy artillery, and one in a field artillery corps. He was appointed 1st sergeant, Battery "B" of the 1st Artillery on June 4th, 1891. He was accepted as an American citizen on October 16th, 1891. He was subsequently employed as bookkeeper by one of the leading firms of Brooklyn, N. Y. Enlisting as a private in the 47th Regiment U. S. V., on May 2nd, 1898, he was shortly promoted to a lieutenancy, and on Sept. 23rd, 1898, was appointed 1st lieutenant. On December 13th, 1898, the Military Governor ordered him to report to San Juan, for the special service of reorganizing the municipal police of that city, in which duty he was engaged until February 7th, 1899, when the Government entrusted to him the mission of founding and organizing the Insular police. On March 1st, 1899, he was honorably discharged from the United States Army service.

B. H. OSTERHOUDT,

DIRECTOR OF CHARITIES.

BROGUN HOFF OSTERHOUDT was born April 11th, 1861, at Kingston, New York. He was engaged in the business of manufacturing railroad signal lamps until 1893, when from ill-health he was forced to retire. His first occupation since was connected with the charitable work of Porto Rico. He was appointed by General Davis, Secretary of the Board of Charities of Porto Rico, May 1st, 1900. He was appointed Director of Charities by Governor Allen, March 1st, 1901, which position he now holds.

MAXIMINO LUZUNARIS,

DIRECTOR OF PRISONS.

MAXIMINO LUZUNARIS was born January 11th, 1861, at Guayama, Porto Rico. He emigrated to the United States in 1878, where he attended school at Escoharia, Penn., and subsequently engaged in business in New York City, for five years. On returning to Porto Rico in 1884, he became editor of "El Semanario Comercial", a Guayama newspaper. He followed the profession of a journalist until 1896, when he again returned to the United States, where in the same year he made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining in New York City for about a year he returned to the Island. Upon the declaration of war between Spain and the United States the Spanish authorities placed him under strict surveillance and constant watch, despite which he managed to obtain very valuable information of the movements of the Spanish troops, their whereabouts and the number of their forces. After many vain attempts to leave the island, being always thwarted by the authorities, he learned of the arrival at Ponce of the American Army of invasion; and immediately started to join the forces there. He left Guayama and after a hazardous trip, arrived at the American encampment, where he served as interpreter and guide to General Brooke. Upon the close of the war he was appointed Warden of the Penitentiary by General Brooke. When General Davis assumed command he retained him in that position, from which he was subsequently elevated by Governor Allen to the position of Director of Prisons of Porto Rico.

WILLIAM H. HOLT,

JUDGE U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF PORTO RICO.

Judge WILLIAM H. HOLT, born November 29, 1842, in Bath County, Kentucky; was educated in common schools, at Twinsburg Institute in Ohio, Fort Edward Institute, New York, and graduated at the Albany Law University in 1862 with degree of LL.B. Began the practice of law at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, in 1863, and attended closely to it until 1884, when elected Judge of Court of Appeals (the Supreme Court) of the State; until which time he always declined being a candidate for office. Served about nine years on the Appellate Bench, the latter part of the time being Chief Justice of the State. He has been Presidential Elector and also Delegate to Presidential conventions, Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of Kentucky, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky State College, and one of the very few given the degree of LL.D. by that Institution. Without solicitation was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate in June, 1900, as Judge of the United States District Court in Porto Rico. Was married in 1864 to Miss Sarah Roberts of New Jersey. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. After leaving the Supreme Bench of Kentucky, he practiced law for,about seven years in the city of Louisville with great success. His professional income when appointed Judge of the District Court of Porto Rico was more than the present salary of that office, but he felt an interest in watching and assisting the progress of a new people in the American Nation and accepted the high trust. He resides in one of the handsomest houses in Santurce where his family dispense a generous hospitality. He has been very suc-

cessful in organizing the Federal Court in this Island and his tribunal is sought by all to whom the jurisdiction extends.

NOAH BROOKS KENT PETTINGILL.

Judge N. B. K. PETTINGILL, United States District Attorney for the District of Porto Rico, was born in Augusta, Maine, December 23, 1862. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School, of Boston, Mass., in 1888, soon after which he moved to Tampa, Florida, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. He remained in the active practice of law, attaining a high place at the bar of that state, until the latter part of the year 1898, when he came to Porto Rico. He spent several months in studying the language and conditions of the Island, with the intention of remaining and engaging in the practice of law. When the United States Provisional Court was organized under General Orders No. 88, issued by the Military Governor on June 27, 1899, Judge Pettingill was named in the order as Law Judge of this new court, in which office he served with marked ability until the court was discontinued on April 30, 1900, by the Act of Congress providing a civil government for Porto Rico. On April 30, 1900, he was appointed Acting Secretary of Porto Rico by the Military Governor, pending the appointment of the permanent civil officers by the President, and served in this capacity until June 9, 1900. In June, 1900, while Acting Secretary, he was appointed to the office he now holds.

EDWARD S. WILSON.

Captain EDWARD S. WILSON, the United States Marshal of the United States Court for the District of Porto Rico, was born in Newark, Ohio, in the year 1842. When but a small boy, he moved to Ironton, Ohio, which has been his residence until coming to Porto Rico. He attended the public schools of Ironton and commenced the study of law, but interrupted his studies to enlist in the Union Army shortly after the outbreak of the war. He served for about three years, as private, non-commissioned officer, and commissioned officer, having been commissioned as Lieutenant in 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, on July 20th, 1864. He was mustered out of the Army on the 2nd of July, 1865, and immediately returned to his home in Ironton, Ohio.

Here he was admitted to the Bar, but did not enter upon the practice of law, as he thought he saw a better opportunity at the time in journalism. In August, 1865, he purchased the Daily Register of Ironton, and was its editor and proprietor for thirty four years. At first he labored under great difficulties, as the Register office had been destroyed by fire shortly before and had not recovered from its effects. He went heartily to work, however, with no one but a foreman and a boy to assist him, working, himself, on every department of the paper, gradually building it up until it became one of the most prosperous and influential papers in the State.

He has held various State offices. For twenty years he was a State School Examiner, and for eight years a Trustee of the Ohio Epileptic Hospital, to which latter office he was appointed by President McKinley, then Governor of Ohio, in 1892. He is also a Trustee of Marietta (Ohio) College and holds the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the Ohio State University.

He is a member of various Orders, including the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. He is married, having a wife and three daughters now living at Ironton. He has been a personal friend of the President for forty years.

Captain Wilson is a graphic writer and excels in his presentation of facts in terse Addisonian English. In addition to his editorial labors, he found time to engage in other literary work and has published two books, "An Oriental Outing" and "Keynotes of Education".

The appointment as United States Marshal for Porto Rico came to Captain Wilson as a surprise. Without expecting, or having applied for the position, he received a telegram on June 6th, 1900, that he had been appointed, and had been confirmed by the United States Senate. In this case, as in many other Presidential oppointments for Porto Rico, President McKinley appears to have used his personal knowledge of the appointee in determining his fitness and qualifications for the position.

Captain Wilson shortly afterwards sailed for his new post of duty, arriving in San Juan on the 4th of August, 1900. His administration of the office of United States Marshal has been a successful one and his official career in Porto Rico has been satisfactory both to himself and the Government.

JAMES A. BUCHANAN.

He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 14th U. S. Infantry, in March, 1867. He served two years in the Apache Indian country and then one winter, 1869–70, in Kentucky. In the spring of 1870, his regiment was sent to Dakota. He arrived at Fort Sedgewick, Colorado Territory, in the fall of 1870 and in March, 1871, went to Ford Laramie, Wyoming Territory, serving there in operations against the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians until 1874, when his regiment was sent to Utah. He was also in the Sioux campaign of 1874.

From 1875 to 1880 he was connected with the United States Weather Bureau. He was inspecting signal stations and telegraph lines on the Virginia and North Carolina coasts in the fall of 1877 and was on the schooner "Magnolia" when she was wrecked near Kitty Hawk, N. C.

From March, 1881, to April, 1883, he was engaged as an Assistant at Washington in the War Records Office.

He served in Washington Territory from 1885 to 1887 as Adjutant of the 14th Infantry, when he was again ordered to Washington as an Assistant in the War Records Office. He served in Arizona from 1893 to 1896, when he was sent with two companies of the 11th U. S. Infantry to Fort Roots, near Little Rock, Arkansas, and remained there until the Spanish-American war. He landed at Ponce, Porto Rico, on August 1st, 1898. He commanded the advance guard of Schwan's Brigade, 4th Army Corps, in the advance from Yauco on August 9th, 1898. He was in the engagement with Spanish troops at Hormigueros, August 10th, 1898.

He was Collector of Customs at Mayagüez, Porto Rico, from August 13th to December 31st, 1898. He was Chief Collector for the Island of Porto Rico, January 1st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899. He served as Treasurer of the Island from July 1st, 1899, to March 1st, 1900.

He has been Lieutenant Colonel, commanding Porto Rico Regiment, from February 19th, 1900, to date, and has been commanding District of Porto Rico since December 15th, 1900.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council was created by Section 18 of an Act of Congress approved April 12th, 1900, entitled "An Act Temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes", as follows:

Sec. 18. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the period of four years, unless sooner removed by the President, a secretary, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an auditor, a commissioner of the interior, and a commissioner of education, each of whom shall reside in Porto Rico during his official incumbency and have the powers and duties hereinafter provided for them, respectively, and who, together with five other persons of good repute, to be also appointed by the President for a like term of four years, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall constitute an executive council, at least five of whom shall be native inhabitants of Porto Rico, and, in addition to the legislative duties hereinafter imposed upon them as a body, shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are hereinafter provided for them, respectively, and who shall have power to employ all necessary deputies and assistants for the proper discharge of their duties as such officials and as such executive council.

Under Sec. 19 of said Act it is made the duty of the Secretary of Porto Rico to "record and preserve minutes of the proceedings of the executive council and the laws enacted by the legislative assembly", etc.

The Executive Council was formally organized on the 28th of June, 1900, with Hon. W. H. Hunt, Secretary of Porto Rico, as President.

In addition to the legislative powers conferred upon the Executive Council by Act of Congress it exercises exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of grants of franchises,

rights and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi public nature, the right being reserved to Congress alone to annul or modify the same.

The division of the Island of Porto Rico into seven districts for the purpose of holding the first general election under civil government devolved upon the Executive Council; subsequently the promulgation of all necessary orders relative to the manner of holding said election the registration of voters, the preparation of ballots, verifying the returns, and all details incident thereto. The payment of the expense of holding such general elections is also made under the direction of the Council.

Under Acts of the Legislative Assembly the Executive Council was also made a Board of Review for the consideration of all appeals provided for in the revenue law; all nominations by the Governor of Porto Rico for appointments as Judges or City Councilmen are subject to its approval; the schedules of municipal excise and license taxes provided by the legislature are not valid until it sanctions the same; municipal loans and the terms and conditions upon which money may be borrowed by municipalities are regulated by it; it is charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon the condition of buildings and institutions used and conducted by the department of charities, and approving the rules and regulations by which the same shall be governed; modifying and fixing the salaries of officers not appointed by the President; considering and making recommendation to the Governor upon all applications for dispensation of the 4th degree of relationship (first cousins) for the contraction of civil marriage. Petitions of every nature are addressed to the Executive Council, the popular understanding apparently being that relief can be obtained from it for every grievance. Every communication, however, is considered by the Council and recorded, and the proper reference made.

RULES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.
August 27th, 1900.

To the Honorable,

SIRS:—

We, your committee to frame rules for the government of the Council, do hereby submit the annexed rules as suitable and proper.

Respectfully,

(Signed) WM. H. HUNT, Chairman.
ROSENDO MATIENZO CINTRON,
W. H. ELLIOTT,
Committee.

RULES.

THE PRESIDENT.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the Council shall have previously adjourned, and shall immediately call the members to order. There being a quorum present, he shall cause the Journal of the last days' sitting to be read. The sessions of the Council each day shall commence at 10 o'clock a. m., unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Council.

3. He may state a question sitting, but he shall rise when stating the question for a vote.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form: "As many as are in favor (as the question may be) say Aye". If he shall have any doubt, or a division shall be called for, the Council shall divide, those in the affirmative of the question shall rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the President still doubts, or a count of the votes be required, the President shall order the Chief Clerk to count the votes, and when the same is ascertained he shall rise and state the decision of the Council.

5. The Chair shall have a general direction of the Council; he shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, and in his absence, for any cause whatever, the Council shall proceed to elect a President *pro tempore* to act during his absence.

6. All committees shall be appointed by the Chair unless otherwise directed by the Council, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot, on which ballot a plurality of votes shall prevail. In case a greater number than that required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the Council shall proceed to further ballot or ballots.

7. In all other cases of ballot than for committees a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election; and when there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot the ballot shall be repeated until a majority be obtained. In all cases the President shall have a vote, and if the Council be equally divided on any vote the question voted on shall be lost.

8. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the President; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by order of the Council shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared, or the arrest of such disorderly person.

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

10. There shall be elected as officers of the Executive Council:

A Chief Clerk, whose compensation shall be $1,800.00 per annum;

An Interpreter, who shall also act as translator, whose compensation shall be $1,400.00 per annum;

A Sergeant-at-Arms, whose compensation shall be $600.00 per annum.

A Janitor, whose compensation shall be $300.00 per annum.

Each of said employees shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Council, and each, except the Chief Clerk, shall speak and write English and Spanish.

The duties of the said several officers shall be such as are usually performed by like officials in Legislative bodies, and as may be prescribed by order of the Executive Council.

In addition to the officers herein provided for, the Council may employ such other assistance as from time to time its needs may require.

11. In all cases where any person, other than as a member of the Council, may be eligible to an office by the election of the Council, there shall be a previous nomination.

12. All questions of order shall be noted by the Clerk, with the decisions, and placed together at the end of the Journal of each session.

13. Each member shall be fufnished with a copy of the daily calendar prepared by the Chief Clerk, which shall include the bills on the third reading, and the general order.

14. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the Council during its sittings and execute the orders thereof, and also those of the President, when not in conflict with the orders of the Council, and also all process issued by proper authority and properly directed to him.

15. The fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be: For every arrest, the sum of two dollars; for each day's custody, two dollars; for travelling, for himself or special messenger, going or returning, twelve and one-half cents per mile.

COMMITTEES.

16. The following standing committees, each of which to consist of three members, shall be appointed by the President as soon as practicable: Provided, that the standing committee on Franchises, Privileges and Concessions shall consist of five members, instead of three as prescribed for the other committees. But the Council may appoint other committees when the business before it requires it:

On Finance and Appropriations.
On the Judiciary.
On Agriculture and Manufactures.
On Franchises, Privileges and Concessions.
On Municipal and Private Corporations.
On Roads and Internal Improvements.
On Education.
On Printing.
On Public Institutions and Property.
On Harbors, Public Lands and Mining.
On the Library.
On Counties and County Lines.
On Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.

REPORTS.

17. Motions and reports may be referred to a committee at the pleasure of the Council.

18. It shall be in order for the committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

19. After a committee to which a bill has been referred shall have reported the same back to the Council, or at any time before its approval, it may be recommitted to a committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

20. It shall be the standing order of the day throughout the session for the Council to resolve itself into a committee of the whole Council.

21. In forming a committee of the whole, the President or presiding officer shall preside in the committee.

22. The rules of proceeding in the Council shall be observed in a committee of the whole so far as they may be applicable.

23. Upon bills committed to a committee of the whole the bill shall first be read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses or parts, leaving the preamble to be last considered; the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported back to the Council. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses before a question to engross it be taken.

BILLS.

24. Every bill shall be introduced on leave given by the Chair or by consent of the Council.

25. Ev-ry bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, and all bills shall be dispatched in the order in which they may be introduced or reported, unless the Council shall direct otherwise. Each bill when introduced shall be sent to the Chief Clerk, who shall read it by its title; this the President shall announce as the first reading of the bill. The bill shall then be read a second time by its title, and ordered to be translated and printed in English and Spanish, and copies supplied to each member. At the time of its second reading, or at any time thereafter, each bill shall be referred by the President to the appropriate committee, unless the Council shall otherwise direct or determine. No bill shall be read twice on the same day unless the rules be suspended: Provided, That any member may call for the reading of any bill, petition or other document by sections, and its adoption by sections.

26. When a bill shall have passed it shall be so certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

27. No bill or joint resolution shall be introduced at any time within one day of the final adjournment of the Legislative Assembly, or expiration of its term.

28. House amendments to Council bills and resolutions shall be in order at any time, when no question is pending.

29. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the Council shall be presented by the Chair, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer, and they shall not be debated on the day of their presentation, unless when the Council shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.

30. It shall be in order at any stage of a bill, memorial, resolution or document, prior to its third reading, to require the same to be translated, or printed in English or Spanish, or in both.

31. When any resolution shall be introduced, or a motion made to refer any matter, and different committees may be proposed, the question shall be put in the following order: "The committee of the whole on Porto Rican affairs, a standing or special committee."

RECALL OF BILLS.

32. Any bill, petition, memorial or resolution referred to a standing or special committee, may at any time, by a majority vote, be recalled for recommitment or passage, or any other action of the Council.

MOTIONS, THEIR PRECEDENCE, ETC.

33. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and be read aloud before debated.

34. Every motion made to the Council and entertained by the President, shall be reduced to writing on demand of any member, and shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the member making it, unless it is withdrawn the same day.

35. When a motion has been made and seconded, the President shall state it, or, if it be in writing, cause it to be read aloud by the Clerk before being debated, and it shall then be in possession of the Council, but may be withdrawn, by consent of a majority of the members present, at any time before a decision or amendment.

36. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn to take a recess, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day or indefinitely—which motions shall be decided without debate,— to amend or refer: which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are here arranged: and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone to a certain day or indefinitely, or to refer to the same committee, being decided; shall be again allowed on the same day at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

37. Any member may call for the division of any question, and the question shall be divided if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that if one be taken away a complete substantive proposition shall remain. A motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

38. A motion to adjourn and to take a recess shall always be in order; but a motion to adjourn or to take a recess shall not be in order after debate upon the pending motion or proposition is closed and the Chair has stated the motion or proposition to be

voted upon, until the same is voted upon and the result declared by the Chair. After a motion to adjourn has been made and declared lost, any other business, proposition or motion shall have preference before a second motion to adjourn can be sustained by the Chair.

39. When a question is postponed indefinitely, or laid on the table indefinitely, no action thereon can be taken for sixty days thereafter without the consent of the majority of all the members of the Council.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

40. The previous question shall be in this form: Shall the main question be now put? It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and until it is decided shall preclude all amendment and further debate on the main question.

41. On a previous question there shall be no debate.

RECONSIDERATION.

42. When a motion has once been made and carried in the negative or affirmative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof on the same or next day. And such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to take a recess, except in case of a bill recalled from the Governor or House for amendment, as to which a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed may be made when it is received on such recall.

AMENDMENT.

43. No motion or proposition, or any subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under the pretext of amendment.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

44. As soon as the Journal is read the President shall declare petitions in order and after petitions shall have been presented and disposed of, reports of standing committees; and afterwards, reports of special committees; then bills and joint resolutions shall be in order, and those being disposed of, bills and joint resolutions on their third reading shall be taken up. The business on President's table, and bills, messages, applications for privileges, concessions, franchises, and matters pertaining thereto, and communications on table, shall then be disposed of. The Chair shall then proceed to call the orders of the day, in case there are any, and these being disposed of, the President will announce unfinished business in order.

45. All resolutions introduced which, by the rules, are required to lie upon the table for one day, shall be placed among the orders of the day for the day following their introduction, and shall be taken up and disposed of in the order in which they were introduced.

46. A proposition requesting information from the Governor of Porto Rico shall lie on the table one day for consideration, unless otherwise determined by a majority of the Council; and such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented immediately after the reports are called from special committees, and when adopted the Clerk shall cause the same to be forwarded to the Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

47. Any matter may be made the special order for any particular time or day by the consent of a majority of the members voting.

DECORUM AND DEBATE.

48. No member shall be held responsible elsewhere for words spoken in debate, or for his vote.

49. The business as stated in the foregoing rules shall not be taken up in any other part of the day, except on a suspension of the rules.

50. When any member is about to speak in debate, present a bill or submit any subject for consideration, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President", and shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personality.

51. If any other member, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the Council, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the Council shall, if appealed to, decide upon the case without debate. If there be no appeal the decision of the Chair shall be final. If the decision be in favor of the member

called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed without further action; but if the case require it he shall be liable to the censure of the Council.

52. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Chair shall name the member who is to speak first.

53. No member shall speak more than once to the same question without leave, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; save that in all cases the mover, proposer or introducer of the matter pending, shall be allowed the closing speech.

54. If a question be pending at adjournment and be considered on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice thereon, on the preceding day shall be permitted to speak thereon without the consent of the members present.

55. While the President is putting any question, or addressing the Council, none shall walk out of or across the Council chamber; nor in such case, nor when a member is speaking, or any document is being read, shall be engaged in private conversation; nor whilst a member is speaking shall pass between him and the Chair.

56. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested; or in any case where he was not within the bar of the chamber when the question was put, without leave of the Council: Provided, That in case of an appeal from any decision of the President he shall be allowed to vote.

57. Upon any division and count of the Council on any question no member without the bar shall be counted

58. Every member within the bar of the chamber when a question is put shall give his vote, unless he shall be excused by the Council for special reasons.

59. No member shall absent himself from the Council when in session unless he shall have leave or be sick and unable to attend.

CALL OF THE COUNCIL.

60. Any member may move a call of the Council and the absentees shall be sent for, provided the motion be seconded. There shall be no call of the Council pending a vote: and the names of the absentees being ordered to be called and noted, the doors shall be shut and no member shall be permitted to go out until the return of officer be received or the call be suspended.

61. Any five members shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

62. Upon calls of the Council, or on taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically, except that of the President, which shall be called last.

63. Upon call of the Council the names of the members shall be called by the Clerk and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over; the doors shall then be shut, and those for whom no excuse, or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if five in number, be taken in custody wherever to be found by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or by special messengers to be appointed for that purpose.

64. When a member shall be discharged from custody and admtited to his seat, the Council shall determine whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fees; and in like manner a delinquent member shall or shall not be liable to defray the expenses of such special messenger.

YEAS AND NAYS.

65. Any member may call for the yeas and nays on any question pending before the Council before the final decision of the Chair.

CHANGE OR SUSPENSION OF RULES.

66. No standing rule or order of the Council shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor. Nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two thirds of the members voting, a quorum being present; nor shall the order of business, as established by the rule of the Council, be postponed or changed except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members voting, there being a quorum present.

READING OF DOCUMENTS.

67. When the reading of any document is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Council.

REPORTERS.

68. Reporters shall be assigned seats under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

WITNESSES.

69. The rules for paying witnesses that may be summoned to appear before the Council or a committee shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, the sum of two dollars; for each mile he shall travel in coming to or going from the place of examination, twelve and one-half cents; but nothing shall be paid for traveling home when the witness has been summoned at the place of hearing.

MESSAGES.

70. Whenever a message shall be announced from the Governor or the other house, whatever the business pending, it shall be suspended until the message be received and placed upon the President's table, unless by a majority vote the same shall be otherwise disposed of.

71. Whenever a message from the Governor or the House arrives it shall be the duty of the doorkeeper to communicate that fact to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who shall at once receive such message and announce its presence to the President.

SECRET SESSION.

72. Whenever confidential communications are received from the Governor, or whenever the President or any member shall inform the Council that he has communications which he believes ought to be kept secret for the present, the Council shall be cleared of all persons except the members and officers thereof, and so continue during the reading of such communications, the debates and proceedings thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

73. These rules may be altered or amended within ten days of their adoption by a majority of the Council, and after ten days from their adoption by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Council.

APPEAL FROM DECISION OF CHAIR.

74. An appeal from the decision of the Chair shall be sustained by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

ADJOURNMENT AND RECESS.

75. Whenever the Council may adjourn or take a recess to a certain time, it may again be called together by the President at any hour prior to the time so designated after giving notice to each member of the hour it will be called together. Such notice may be served by the President, Sergeant-at-Arms, any member of the Council, or any other officer or employee of the Council; or the Council may meet at any time if all of the members be present. The person who shall serve this notice shall certify the same under his hand to the Council, and the same shall be inserted in the Journal of that day; and such services may be made by leaving a copy of the notice at the residence or room of the member to be served, or posting it on his door if not personally found.

76. Nominations for appointments to office shall be read and referred to an appropriate committee without motion or debate unless a motion to suspend the rules and proceed with the consideration of a nomination shall be offered and adopted.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FIRST LEGISLATURE.

RULE I.

Of the Speaker.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair on the appointed day and hour, and if in his opinion there is a *quorum* present, he shall open the Session, cause the Journal of the proceedings of the last day's sitting to be read, having previously examined them, and shall submit them to the approval of the House.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of disturbance in the galleries, or in the lobby, will cause the same to be cleared, and shall have power to order the arrest of the person or persons creating the disturbance.

3. He shall sign all acts, addresses, resolutions, joint resolutions, writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by his order, or that of the house; shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, on which appeal no Delegate shall speak more than once unless by permission of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question to vote, and shall put questions in this form, to wit: "As many as are in favor (here the subject matter) say Aye;" "As many as are opposed, say No;" if he has doubts as to the result of the voting, or a division of the House is called for by any of the Delegates, the Speaker shall order those in the affirmative of the question to rise from their seats, and then those in the negative, if he still doubts, or a count is required by three of the Delegates, he shall name one from each side of the question, who, with him, will proceed to make the recount, the result of which shall be final and shall be communicated to the House by the Speaker, standing.

5. He shall not be required to vote but may do so on all questions that he may see fit stating on submitting the question, that he is going to vote as a Delegate. When the voting is done by ballot, he shall vote. In all cases of a tie vote the question shall be lost.

6. He may speak on questions of order in preference to any other Delegate, and when so doing, shall rise from his seat.

7. The Speaker shall have general control of the House; he shall appoint all the Committees, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House upon petition of ten Delegates, in which case the appointment shall be made by ballot, a relative majority being sufficient to elect.

8. He shall have the right to name any Delegate to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

9. In case of illness or absence of the Speaker, he may appoint, with the approval of the House, one of the Delegates to substitute him for a period not exceeding seven days: and when this requisite is not complied with the House shall proceed to elect a Speaker pro tempore.

10. When the Speaker desires to introduce a motion, or to take part in any debate, he shall leave the Chair to a Delegate designated by him, and shall take a seat among the Delegates. Questions of order are exempted from this rule.

RULE II.

Of the Clerk.

1. The House shall elect a Clerk at a salary of $1,800 dollars, who shall take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Porto Rico and for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office and to keep the secrets of the House.

2. At the first session of the Legislature and pending the election of the Speaker, or that of the Speaker pro tempore, the Clerk shall open the session, shall call the roll of Delegates in alphabetical order, preserve order and decorum, and shall decide the so-called "questions of order" subject to appeal by any member.

3. The Clerk shall keep the journal in which there shall appear, faithfully and in detail, all the proceedings of the House; he shall call the roll of Delegates and give an exact account of the number present; he shall read, or cause to be read, the minutes, bills, resolutions, petitions, and any other document that the House may wish; he shall deliver to the Executive Council all messages and communications addressed to that Body, and shall receive, have translated, and register all the bills that are delivered to

him. He shall be the Chief of all the employees of the House and shall be responsible for the faithful discharge of their duties; he shall deliver all bills and documents to the Chairman of the respective Committees to which the same may have been referred, exacting a receipt therefor in the registry book which he will keep for that purpose.

4. He shall note all questions of order, with the decisions thereon; and shall append the same to the Journal of each session.

5. The Clerk shall prepare and deliver to each Delegate a copy of the "order of the day" including therein the bills that may be passed to third reading; shall retain at his office the archives of the House for the use of Delegates, and shall not allow any document to be withdrawn therefrom. At the close of every legislative period, he shall deliver to every Delegate two copies, in good binding, of all documents printed by order of the House; he shall attest and affix the seal of the House to all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House, he shall certify to the passage of all bills and joint resolutions; he shall keep an exact account of all expenditures; and shall keep the stationery.

RULE III.

Of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

1. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the House and the Committee of the Whole during their sittings, to maintain order under the direction of the Speaker or under the direction of the Clerk, when acting as Speaker, before the election of the Speaker; execute the commands of the House, or cause them to be executed, by order of the Speaker; keep an exact account of the attendance of every Delegate to the sittings of the House, and the mileage which Delegates may necessarily travel to attend the sessions of the House and return to their homes, which account shall be used for the purpose of paying the Delegates their dues and mileage.

2. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall receive a salary of $900 and in addition thereto he shall be paid such expenses, duly audited, as may have been incurred by him, or any of his employees, in the discharge of the orders of the House.

3 The Sergeant-at-Arms shall be the chief of all the other employees of the House, exempting those under the direction of the Clerk, and shall have them under his immediate supervision being responsible for the faithful discharge of the duties of the said employees. In case of insubordination or negligence on the part of any of the employees under him, in the discharge of their duties, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall report the facts to the Speaker for his action thereon.

4. At the commencement and close of each legislative period, the Sergeant-at-arms shall take an inventory of all the furniture, chattles, books, and other public property in the several committee and other rooms under his charge, and report the same to the House, which report shall be referred to the Committee on Expenses of the House to ascertain and determine the amount for which he shall be held liable for missing articles.

5. He shall keep the desks of the Delegates and of the Chair fully provided with the necessary stationery, and during the sittings shall see that his subordinates wait promptly on the Delegates.

RULE IV.

Of the Interpreter.

1. The Interpreter shall have a salary of $1,800. It shall be his duty to translate every verbal proposition, petition and statements that may occur in the House; shall be Clerk ad interim during the absence of the Clerk; shall certify to all translations, and shall have immediate supervision and direction of all the translators; shall also do such translations as may be entrusted to him

2. The Clerk, Sergeant-at-arms, and Interpreter shall be permanent employees of the House, and shall receive annual salaries, payable monthly, but all the other employees shall be employed only for the time of the legislative period and ten days after its close.

RULE V.

Of the Porter.

1. The Porter shall have charge of the entrance of the House and shall look after the cleanliness and neatness of the rooms; he shall allow no person to enter the committee rooms, or the hall of sessions during sittings. Fifteen minutes before the hour of the meeting of the House he shall see that the floor is cleared of all persons, permitting only Delegates to remain, and kept so until ten minutes after adjournment.

RULE VI.

Of the Delegates.

1. Every Delegate shall be present within the floor of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarilly prevented; and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question.

RULE VII.

Questions of Privilege.

1. Questions of privilege shall be; first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity and integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of Delegates individually in their representative capacity only; and shall have precedence of all other questions, except motions to adjourn.

RULE VIII.

Of Committees.

1. The standing committees of the House shall be the following:

1. Agriculture and Irrigation.
2. Asylums.
3. Library.
4. Sciences and Arts.
5. Commerce and Banks.
6. Ways and Means.
7. Municipal and Private Corporations.
8. Accounts.
9. Elections.
10. Penal Institutions.
11. Expenditures of the House.
12. Printing.
13. Industries, Manufactures, Weights and Measures.
14. Public Institutions.
15. Education.
16. Legislation.
17. Insular Offices.
18. Organization and Judicial Proceedings.
19. Organization of Districts and Dividing Lines.
20. Police.
21. Estimates of Expenses.
22. Bills Copied and Enrolled.
23. Ports and Mines.
24. Claims.
25. Recompilation and Publicatfon of Laws.
26. Rules.
27. Health.
28. Lands and Other Public Properties.
29. Labor.
30. Roads and Public Buildings.

2. The following Committees shall consist of seven members—to wit: Ways and Means, Estimates of Expenses, Agriculture and Irrigation, and Organization of Districts and Dividing Lines. The following Committees shall consist of five members each, viz: Judicial Organization, Legislation, Commerce and Banks, Municipal and Private Corporations, Education, Elections, Police, Insular Offices, and Roads and Public Buildings: all other Committees provided for in the preceding paragraph shall consist of three members each.

3. The Speaker of the House, by virtue of his office, shall be a member and Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

4. Each committee shall have the right of appointing its own Chairman.

5. The Committees on Printing and Library shall have a joint character, that is, they shall consist of members from both Houses.

6. At the sittings of the several committees wherein matters duly referred to them are being considered, no person, whether belonging to the House or a stranger shall have the right to enter the room, unless by permission or at the request of, the said

COLUMBUS MONUMENT AT AGUADA.

committees. The Speaker, as general manager of the rooms of the House, may so enter if he desires, and is exempted from this rule.

7. Committees may, on their own authority, give public hearings, in order to listen to the reports and addresses which the public may desire to make to them personally; and may also advertise that they are now considering certain matter or matters so that written opinions on such matters may be sent to said committees from all over the Island. The Speaker shall cause such advertisements to be published.

8. It shall be the duty of every committee to report and recommend to the House on all matters that may correspond to them in accordance with their respective functions. When in doubt as to the proper committee that a certain matter should be referred to, the House shall decide. It is understood that all matters relating to the receipts of the Island, as also to the form and manner of obtaining them shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means. All matters pertaining to disbursements shall be referred to the Committee on Expenditures.

All matters pertaining to the system of Insular courts and proceedings thereof, shall be referred to the committee on Organization and Judicial Proceedings.

And all matters relating to the fundamental laws of the country, shall be referred to the Committee on Legislation.

9. Committees are bound to report on all matters referred to them within the time of three days, unless an extension of time be granted by the House.

RULE IX.

Order of Questions.

1. After the reading of the Journal the Speaker shall afford to the House or to any of the Delegates, an opportunity to introduce amendments to the same; after which the minutes shall be considered as approved.

By unanimous consent the reading of the Journal may be dispensed with.

The Speaker shall call the business for the day in the following form:

1. Petitions and memorials.
2. Reports from permanent committees.
3. Reports from special Committees.
4. Introduction of Bills.
5. House resolutions.
6. Joint resolutions.
7. Bills and joint resolutions on third reading.
8. Communications.
9. Questions on the table.
10. Unfinished business.

2. No other questions shall be considered, out of the preceding order, unless the House suspends the present rules.

3. The quorum, that is, the required number of Delegates that must be present to pass questions shall at least consist of eighteen Delegates.

4. Sittings shall, by the rules, be held at 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M. unless that in the sitting next preceding it has been decided to hold said sittings at another hour.

5. If there be no quorum present during the session, the attending Delegates may order such measures as would compel the attendance of the absentees; and may, if ordered by the House, require the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in the absentees, and the House is empowered to inflict such punishment as it may consider just, to such of the Delegates as are absent without consent and who do not satisfactorily explain their absence.

6. No Delegate can absent himself from the House, while in session, unless by consent of the Speaker, or in case of illness.

RULE X.

Bills.

1. All bills or joint resolutions shall be read three times before they pass.

2. When a bill or joint resolution is introduced, the title and the name of its author shall be read, and in the session next succeeding it shall be read in its entirety, unless the majority decide that the title only shall be read. After this second reading, the Speaker shall ask the House whether the said bill or joint resolution shall then be considered. If the majority of the Delegates present decide in the affirmative, it shall be referred to the

proper Committee, after having been translated into English, or into Spanish, and printed in both languages. If the majority decide in the negative, then the said bill or joint resolution shall be considered as rejected. The bill or joint resolution taken into consideration shall be referred to a Committee other than that mentioned by the Speaker, when the House so orders by a vote of two-thirds of the attending Delegates. The bill having been printed in both languages, three copies shall be distributed to each Delegate.

3. When a bill or joint resolution comes back to the House, with the report of the Committee, the amendments made by the said Committee shall appear on the text of the bill, which fact shall not exclude the said amendments from appearing in the report proper. Said report shall then be submitted to the House, in accordance with paragraph 2, Section 1st, Rule 9th, and the House shall decide the day on which the question shall be debated, and the proper turn shall be given it, in accordance with paragraph 10, of the same Section. Between the presentation of the report and the debate there shall be an interval of twenty-four hours, unless the House shall decide that it be taken up the same day, or any other day. This debate shall take place in Committee of the Whole, unless the House shall order otherwise.

4. The third reading of a bill or joint resolution shall be in its entirety, after having been clearly written out and copied by the Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing. After this, it shall be put to a vote. The House may order that the third reading be limited to the title of the bill or joint resolution. The author of the bill or joint resolution shall have the right to withdraw the same at any time before the Committee makes its report thereon.

5. After a bill shall have been returned to the House, duly reported upon by the Committee to which it may have been referred, or at any moment before a final vote is taken thereon, the House shall have the right to refer it back to the same Committee or to some other Committee.

6 The Clerk shall number all bills in the order of introduction; and shall note thereon the day and hour in which they were introduced.

7. When the Speaker reports a bill from the Executive Council for the consideration of the House, the Clerk shall read its title for the first and second time unless the second reading be done in its entirety. After the said second reading the bill or joint resolution from the Executive Council shall be sent to the proper Committee and the same procedure shall be followed as with bills originating in the House.

RULE XI.

Of Debate.

1. When any Delegate desires to speak or deliver any document to be read to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to the Chair, saying "Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker shall answer him: Mr. Delegate for the District of (here mention the District) and then the Delegate may address the House from any place on the floor or from the Clerk's desk, confining himself to the question under debate avoiding personality.

2. When two or more delegates rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

3. No member shall speak more than twice on the some question without special consent of the House, nor more than once until every Delegate desiring to speak shall have spoken. Neither shall a Delegate speak longer than fifteen minutes at a time, unless some other Delegate cedes him his time. It is ordered that on questions of "Appeals to the House" no Delegate shall speak more than once.

4. If any Delegate, in speaking, goes into personalities, or otherwise trangresses the rules of the House, the Speaker or any Delegate may call him to order, in which case he shall immediately sit down. The Delegate, called to order, shall have the right to appeal to the House, and the House shall decide by vote without debate; if the decision is in favor of the Delegate called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed When the House considers that the offence requires some punishment, the Delegate shall be liable to such punishment as the House may deem proper. The Speaker or the Delegate calling another Delegate to order, for words spoken in debate shall indicate the words excepted to, and the Clerk shall take note of said words and read aloud to the House. It is ordered that this question of order shall be reported immediately that the fault is committed, and in no case shall it be admitted thereafter.

5. Outside of the House no responsibility can be exacted from any Delegate for words spoken in debate or by reason of his vote.

6. During sessions no smoking shall be allowed.

7. No Delegate shall be permitted to vote if not present at the time that the Speaker put the question to a vote. Every Delegate, within the halls of the House at the time that a question is put to a vote, must cast his vote, unless he be prevented by the rules or for special reasons, excused by the House.

8. Any proposition to the House, which is not the introduction of a bill, or of a resolution, or joint resolution, shall for the purpose of these rules, be called and considered as "a motion."

9. All motions shall be made by a Delegate, and seconded by another Delegate, without which requisite they shall not be considered by the Chair.

10. On the demand of the Speaker or of any of the Delegates verbal motions shall be reduced to writing, and the Clerk shall enter on the Journal the contents of all motions with the name of the member making them unless it be withdrawn before adjournment.

11. As soon as a motion is made and seconded, the Speaker shall submit the same to the House for debate and decision, and the question as to whether the House will consider it or not shall not be put unless so demanded by a Delegate.

12. When the Speaker has put any motion for debate, it shall then be considered as in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by the Delegate making it, with the consent of the Delegate that seconded it, at any time during the debate, but not after it has been amended, or definitely decided on.

13. When the question under debate includes propositions susceptible of being considered separately, the Speaker shall divide them, if so demanded by a Delegate.

14. Every petition, memorial communication or any other document addressed to the House, may be introduced by the Speaker or by any of the Delegates; any one introducing them, shall briefly explain the contents of same, and it shall not be considered in the session when introduced, unless by consent of the House, and shall lay on the table to be considered in the order of introduction.

15. When the reading of a document is requested by a Delegate, and another Delegate objects to said reading, the House shall decide without debate, whether the said document shall be read or not.

16. Delegates shall have the absolute right to request the Speaker to procure for the House, by such means as may be found necessary, all precedents connected with legislative and administrative affairs of the Islands, be they of recent occurrence or of past epochs, it being understood that such requests shall be attended to by the Chair without opposition or debate, and being further understood that when such requests refer to matters under debate at the time they are made they shall not be granted without the consent of the House.

17. When a question is under debate in the House, no motion shall be received by the Speaker, except the following:

1. To adjourn.
2. To lay on the table.
3. For the previous question.
4. To postpone indefinitely
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To refer to some Committee.
7. To amend.

The foregoing motions shall have pereference in the order given, and the first two shall be decided without debate.

RULE XII.

Of the previous question

Any Delegate may move "the previous question" on the matter under debate. "The previous question" having been moved and seconded, upon which no debate shall be allowed, the Speaker shall submit the same to the House in the following form:

"Shall the main question be voted," and if the decision of the House is in the affirmative, all debate shall cease, and no amendment or motion shall be received by the Speaker, who shall immediately put the question to a direct vote. If the result of the voting on "the previous question" is in the negative, the debate shall continue.

RULE XIII.

Reconsideration.

Any Delegate may move reconsideration of a question upon which a vote has been taken, provided he does so the same day that the said vote was taken, or the succeeding day in the morning session. If the question has been voted by a call of the roll, that is, by taking note of the names of Delegates voting one way or another, the reconsideration can only be moved by a Delegate of the majority.

RULE XIV.

Of Amendments.

1. No motion, proposition or question, under the guise of amendment, foreign to the question under debate, shall be admitted.

2. When a question is under consideration, a motion to amend, and a motion to amend the first amendment may be made, which shall be debated and decided in the reverse order of presentation before the original question. Such amendments being decided, others may be presented, which shall be treated in like manner, provided that in order to accept or reject an amendment, a majority of the attending Delegates shall be sufficient.

3. Any amendment may be withdrawn before its consideration, amendment or decision.

4. Amendments presented to the title of a bill or resolution shall be decided without debate, and shall not be introduced until after the said bill or resolution has passed.

5. Motions to strike out the enacting words of a bill or resolution shall be received by the Chair, considered as an amendment, and decided without debate, and if carried the said bill or resolutions shall be considered as rejected.

RULE XV.

Of Committees of the Whole.

1. The House may, at any time, resolve itself into a "Committee of the Whole" when matters are to be considered which the House does not wish to refer to a Committee, or the text of which is not sufficiently clear, or has not been presented in due form to take definite action thereon; or, when, for any other reason, the House wishes to consider a question entirely independent from any regular Committee.

2. The Speaker of the House shall be Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

3. The form of motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole shall be: that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider..... (here the matter) and shall be decided by the House without debate.

4. The only incidental motion, which is admissible, in a Committee of the Whole, shall be to amend, and the rules of the House shall govern as far as applicable, taking into consideration the fact that there shall be more time for debate.

5. No vote shall be taken by call of the roll when the House is in Committee of the Whole.

6. When a "Committee of the Whole" proceeds to consider a bill or resolution, it shall be read in its entirety, unless this formality is dispensed with by unanimous consent. In this state, the reading and debate of the bill or resolution shall be proceeded with by sections and clauses. The Committee shall not make any erasures or interlineations upon the body of the bill, but amendments shall be taken note of, designating pages and lines, by the Clerk, as the same may be approved by the Committee, and be so reported to the House.

7. When the deliberations of the Committee are finished, the Speaker shall so declare it, and the House shall resume in the ordinary way. Immediately thereafter the bill or resolution, together with the amendments, if any, shall be presented to the House, and the question be newly subjected to amendment and debate, after which it shall be clearly written out and placed upon its passage.

8. When the Committee of the Whole is to consider a question, not a bill or resolution, it shall proceed in a similar way, and its report thereon shall be disposed of as the House deems proper.

RULE XVI.

Of the Calls of the Roll and Voting.

1. Any Delegate shall have the right to put the question of "No Quorum," before any voting is done, and upon such question being put, the Speaker shall direct a Call of the Roll of Delegates then present, and if there be no quorum the deliberations shall be suspended, and the Chair shall order a Call of the Roll of the House.

2. Upon every roll-call, the names of the Delegates shall be called in alphabetical order by surnames: when two or more have the same surname, there shall be added to the surname the name of the District each one represents, and if there be two having the same surname from the same District, the whole name will be called.

3. In case of roll-call for voting, after all the names have been called, the Clerk shall call again the names of those not voting, and thereafter the Speaker shall not permit to record a vote.

4. To make a "quorum" there shall be included such Delegates as are present and have not been able to vote for any reason provided for in the rules.

5. When a roll-call of Delegates present discloses the fact that there is "no quorum" for voting, five Delegates, including the Speaker, shall have authority to compel the attendance of absentees, and for that purpose the majority will order that the Sergeant-at-arms, or his officers, look for such absentees as have no sufficient excuse, wherever they may be found, and inform them that a voting is pending upon their presence in the Hall. Should they insist in not coming to their posts, they shall be reminded of their duty to be at their post, and if they still persist, they shall be arrested and brought to the House, forthwith.

6. When a Delegate is brought to the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in accordance with the preceding rule, he shall be left at liberty to take his seat, and the House shall have the right to either excuse him, or impose a fine not to exceed fifty-dollars, ($50.00).

7. Whenever it becomes necessary to bring Delegates under arrest to vote upon a question, the voting shall be done by roll-call, that is by "Ayes" and "Nays," and those arrested shall be the last to vote.

8. If those voting upon a question, and Delegates not voting because of reasons provided for in the rules, constitute a majority of the House, the Speaker shall count a quorum, and the question decided by such a majority of votes as may result.

9. Any Delegate may ask before a vote is taken that it be done by roll-call, and the vote of every Delegate noted in the Journal.

10. In all cases where a majority of votes is needed, and it is not obtained, the voting shall be repeated until the said majority has been obtained.

RULE XVII.

Of Messages.

All messages from the Governor making recommendations to the House shall be referred to the respective Committees without debate. Messages from the Executive Council, or from the Governor, informing the House of the approval or disapproval of Bills, shall be entered upon the minutes of the session.

RULE XVIII.

Of Bills Amended by the Council.

Whenever the Council returns any bill amended, the House shall first consider it in Committee of the Whole, upon petition of any Delegate.

RULE XIX.

Of Conference-Committees.

1. Conference Committees shall be special Committees appointed by the Speaker whenever there is a disagreement between the two Houses, in order that an agreement may be arrived at.

2. The Reports of such Committees may be presented at any time, and shall explain in detail the effects that the proposed amendments may have upon the bills to which said amendments refer.

RULE XX.

Priority of Questions.

All doubts as to the priority of questions shall be decided by a majority without debate.

RULE XXI.

Of Bills "by request."

When a bill, resolution or memorial is introduced "by request," these words shall be entered upon the Journal and upon the document.

RULE XXII.

Of Secret Sessions.

Whenever confidential communications are received from the Governor, or whenever the Speaker, or a Delegate, desires to submit to the House some question to which no publicity should be given, the place devoted to the public shall be cleared while the question is under consideration.

RULE XXIII.

Of the Author of a Bill.

The Author of a bill shall have the right to open the debate, availing himself of one of the two turns granted him by Paragraph 3, of Rule II, and the Speaker may grant him a third term of fifteen minutes for closing the debate.

RULE XXIV.

Of Minority of Committees.

Every minority shall have the right to record its detailed opinion in the report of the Committee, which shall be reported to the House.

RULE XXV.

Of Motions to Adjourn.

A motion to adjourn may be made at any time, except when a vote is being taken by roll-call, and until after the result is announced, and excepting also when a Delegate is speaking, or when the "previous question" is pending, but, if the motion to adjourn is lost, it shall not be made again until after another question is being considered.

RULE XXVI.

Of Admission to the Floor.

1. The persons hereinafter named shall have the privilege of admission to the floor of the House.
   1. The Governor.
   2. The members of the Executive Council.
   3. The wives of the Delegates.

2. The Speaker shall designate the place on the floor of the House that the representatives of the press shall occupy, taking care that such place shall be ample and commodious, and may extend the privilege of occupying said place to such persons as may in his judgment, have a right to same.

RULE XXVII.

Of the Drawing of Seats.

1. At the commencement of a Legislature, and after the Delegates are sworn in, the Clerk shall place in a box, prepared for the purpose, a number of ballots, numbered from one to thirty-five. After such ballots shall have been thoroughly intermingled inside of the box by the Sergeant-at-Arms he shall draw them one by one and announce the number of each ballot as it is drawn. The list of Delegates shall be numbered from one to thirty-five, and each Delegate upon hearing his name called by the Clerk, shall choose his seat and occupy it for the term for which he is elected.

2. On commencing said drawing every seat shall be vacated, that Delegates may choose freely, and this drawing shall not be repeated during the same Legislature.

RULE XXVIII.

Of Witness Fees.

All witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the House, or either of its Committees, who do so appear, shall be paid two dollars ($2.00) per day, and in addition thereto said witnesses shall be paid such travelling expenses as may have been incurred to appear at the indicated place and to return to their homes, such expenses to be duly verified in accordance with law.

RULE XXIX.

Stationery.

The House shall decide as it may deem best, so that Delegates and Committees be provided with the necessary stationery and the Committee with the necessary personnel that they may discharge promptly and efficaciously their legislative duties.

RULE XXX.

Of the Mail.

It shall the duty of the Clerk to hire in the Post Office necessary boxes for the mail addressd to the House and Delegates.

RULE XXXI.

Of Unfinished Questions.

1. All questions upon which no reports have been made at the end of the legislative period shall be taken up at the commencement of the next session of the same Legislature, as though no such interruption had occurred.

2. At the end of the Legislative period the Committees shall deliver to the Clerk all documents and stationery in their possession.

RULE XXXII.

Of Rules.

1. These rules shall be translated and presented in both languages, and shall appear inform of double column on the same page, the original opposite its translation.

2 When any question arises not provided for in these rules, or in cases in which these rules, may not be applicable, the rules of Parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern, and for that purpose the said Manual shall be translated into Spanish, and the original and translation thereof be kept in the Clerk's Office for the use of Delegates.

No rule shall be annulled, amended, altered or suspended, except by giving notice at least one day before, that a motion to that effect shall be made, which motion after being debated must be passed by a vote at least of two-thirds of the Delegates voting, a quorum being present.

RULE XXXIII.

Transitory Provision.

These rules, or any part of them, shall be applicable and in full force as soon as passed by the House.

OUTLINE OF GOVERNMENT IN PORTO RICO.

The Insular Government of Porto Rico was authorized and established by an Act of the Congress of the United States, approved April 12, 1900, and entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenue and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes". This Act is in effect the organic law of Porto Rico, having practically the same relation to the governmental system and jurisprudence of the Island as the Constitution of the United States has to the mother country. By it all the laws and ordinances of Porto Rico in force at its date were continued in full force and effect, except as modified or repealed by military orders up to the date at which the act went into effect, and so far as they were not inconsistent with the statutory laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable. Under this act the Government of Porto Rico, corresponding to the Government of the United States, consists of three branches, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Governor of Porto Rico is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, his term of office being four years. He has similar powers to those of a Governor of a Territory, that is, he may grant pardons and reprieves, remit fines and forfeitures against the Government of Porto Rico; he can commission officers he is authorized to appoint; he may veto acts of the Legislature, and is specially clothed with all the powers of Governors of the Territories of the United States that are not locally inapplicable. In addition, he has the power to grant respites for offenses against the United States laws, until the decision of the President can be ascertained. He has also other duties of an executive nature, which are defined in the Organic Act.

The Governor's salary is $8,000 per annum, and in addition thereto he is entitled, under the law, to the occupancy of the buildings formerly occupied by the Spanish Governors, and popularly known as the "Fortaleza" or the Palace. The Governor is also, by authority of an act of the Legislature of Porto Rico, empowered to appoint a military staff, such staff to consist of six aides with the rank of Colonel and three aides with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The Governor has no Cabinet, so called, but is assisted in the performance of his executive duties by the following heads of departments:

The Secretary,

The Attorney General,

The Treasurer,

The Auditor,

The Commissioner of the Interior,

The Commissioner of Education.

Each of these officers is ex-officio a member of the Executive Council.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Porto Rico is made up of the Executive Council and the House of Delegates, the former corresponding in a degree to the Higher Branch in the legislative system of the several States, the latter to the House of Representatives.

The Executive Council, or Upper Chamber, as it may be called, consists of eleven members, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as follows: The Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Commissioner of the Interior, the Commissioner of Education and five other persons of good repute, at least five members of the Council to be natives of Porto Rico. The term of office of members of the Executive Council is four years, and in addition to their duties as members of the Council, the Heads of Departments, acting ex-officio, have administrative duties to perform in connection with their several departments, as prescribed in the Organic Act. The Executive Council of Porto Rico differs from nearly all other legislative bodies in the world, in that it acts in a dual capacity, exercising not only legislative but also administrative functions. It is specifically authorized and empowered by the Organic Act to make grants of franchises, and privileges and concessions of a public or quasi public nature, subject to the approval of the Governor, and in certain cases of the President, and to report to Congress, which body has reserved the right to alter, amend or nullify such franchises. In addition, the Executive Council, exercising a power similar to that of the United States Senate in respect to Presidential appointments is authorized and empowered to confirm or reject appointments, made by the Governor.

The House of Delegates, the coordinate branch of the Legislature, is composed of thirty-five members, elected biennially. The members of the House of Delegates are

elected by the people, and for the purpose of such election the island is divided into seven electoral districts, from each of which five delegates are chosen. The legislative functions of the House of Delegates are similar to those of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the exception that the House of Delegates of Porto Rico has no special privilege in respect to the originating of revenue bills, the law stating that "all bills may originate in either house."

THE JUDICIARY.

As in the United States, there are courts of local and Federal jurisdiction in Porto Rico. Under the Organic Act, Porto Rico is constituted a judicial district to be known as the District of Porto Rico. A District Judge, a District Attorney and a Marshal are provided for, to be appointed by the President of the United States for a term of four years. The District Court thus established took the place of the United States Provisional Court established by General Davis, and was directed to take possession of all records and assume jurisdiction of all cases pending in said court, which was abolished.

The present judicial system of Porto Rico, excluding the United States Court referred to above, consists of a Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, with the necessary officers, and five District Courts for the judicial districts of San Juan, Arecibo, Humacao, Mayagüez and Ponce.

The officers of these Courts are appointed as follows: The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, together with the Attorney General, the United States District Attorney and the Marshal, are appointed by the President of the United States; the Judges of the District Courts are appointed by the Governor, and all other appointees and attaches are chosen as may be directed by the Legislative Assembly.

POPULATION OF PORTO RICO.

POPULATION BY DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT.	TOTAL Population
Aguadilla	99,645
Arecibo	162,308
Bayamón	160,046
Guayama	111,986
Humacao	88,501
Mayaguez	127,566
Ponce	203,191
TOTAL	953,243

NATIVITY OF POPULATION.

Natives of Porto Rico	939,371
" " Spain	7,690
" " other countries	6,182
TOTAL	953,243

SEX, RACE, AND COLOR OF PEOPLE.

DEPARTMENT	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITE		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Aguadilla	99,645	49,224	50,421	84,563	41,776	42,787
Arecibo	162,308	80,901	81,407	123,601	61,254	62,347
Bayamón	160,046	78,229	81,817	74,210	35,901	38,309
Guayama	111,986	55,216	56,770	56,041	27,619	28,422
Humacao	88,501	43,984	44,517	40,246	19,846	20,400
Mayaguez	127,566	62,750	64,816	80,564	39,625	40,939
Ponce	203,191	101,957	101,234	118,784	59,282	59,502
Porto Rico	953,243	472,261	480,982	578,009	285,303	292,706

SEX, RACE, AND COLOR OF PEOPLE, (CONTINUED).

DEPARTMENT	FOREIGN WHITE			NEGRO		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Aguadilla	735	587	148	2,953	1,414	1,539
Arecibo	1,458	1,121	337	4,305	2,195	2,110
Bayamón	4,018	3,097	921	20,160	9,722	10,438
Guayama	764	653	111	7,620	3,861	3,759
Humacao	559	449	110	8,562	4,368	4,194
Mayaguez	1,480	1,099	381	5,966	2,815	3,151
Ponce	2,403	1,886	517	9,824	4,747	5,077
Porto Rico	11,417	8,892	2,525	59,390	29,122	30,268

SEX, RACE, AND COLOR OF PEOPLE, (CONTINUED).

DEPARTMENT	MIXED			CHINESE		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Aguadilla	11,394	5,447	5,947	.....	.....	.....
Arecibo	32,931	16,318	16,613	13	13	.....
Bayamón	61,6 8	29,481	32,147	30	28	2
Guayama	47,552	23,074	24,478	9	9	.....
Humacao	39,13	19,321	19,813	.....	.....	.....
Mayaguez	39,547	19,206	20,341	9	5	4
Ponce	72,166	36,031	36,135	14	11	3
Porto Rico	304,352	148,878	155,474	75	66	9

MALE CITIZENS 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH, RACE, AND LITERACY.

DEPARTMENT	WHITES BORN IN PORTO RICO				
	Total	Can neither read nor write	Can read but can not write	Can read and write	With superior education
Aguadilla	17,497	13,813	158	3,459	67
Arecibo	25,795	19,547	238	5,238	177
Bayamón	14,645	9,440	221	4,487	497
Guayama	11,508	7,844	123	3,338	203
Humacao	8,328	5,841	80	2,187	220
Mayaguez	17,611	11,432	174	5,807	698
Ponce	25,511	16,981	311	7,768	451
Porto Rico	120,295	84,898	1,305	31,779	2,313

DEPARTMENT	WHITES BORN IN SPAIN				
	Total	Can neither read nor write	Can read but can not write	Can read and write	With superior education
Aguadilla	412	64	1	331	16
Arecibo	887	191	8	658	30
Bayamón	1,862	148	17	1,567	130
Guayama	481	26	4	427	24
Humacao	287	14	1	228	44
Mayaguez	697	79	1	524	93
Ponce	1,036	122	5	851	58
Porto Rico	5,662	644	37	4,586	395

DEPARTMENT	WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES				
	Total	Can neither read nor write	Can read but can not write	Can read and write	With superior education
Aguadilla	106	11	.....	76	19
Arecibo	186	16	1	85	34
Bayamón	703	23	2	542	136
Guayama	103	9	.....	61	33
Humacao	123	31	1	58	33
Mayaguez	270	24	2	165	79
Ponce	663	44	5	532	82
Porto Rico	2,104	158	11	1,519	416

DEPARTMENT	COLORED				
	Total	Can neither read nor write	Can read but can not write	Can read and write	With superior education
Aguadilla	2,685	2,146	36	498	5
Arecibo	7,741	6,762	103	870	6
Bayamón	15,946	12,643	412	2,848	43
Guayama	10,506	9,217	113	1,170	6
Humacao	9,957	8,357	104	1,125	11
Mayaguez	9,312	7,344	108	1,809	51
Ponce	17,223	13,965	218	2,995	45
Porto Rico	73,010	60,434	1,094	11,315	167

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

DEPARTMENT	Total	Single	Married	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent	Widowed	Unknown
Aguadilla	99,645	68,257	20,674	5,385	5,286	43
Arecibo	162,808	111,162	31,027	11,840	8,249	30
Bayamón	160,046	114,476	24,846	13,989	7,204	31
Guayama	111,986	78,285	17,031	11,608	5,054	8
Humacao	88,501	61,739	11,962	10,908	3,825	67
Mayaguez	127,566	87,294	22,573	10,428	7,180	91
Ponce	203,191	142,864	30,957	20,083	9,254	33
Porto Rico	953,243	664,077	158,570	84,241	46,052	303

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Sex, race and color	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
Native white	66,831	26,419	19,286	12,093	5,821	2,246	1,466
Males	34,138	13,332	9,808	6 270	2,629	1,323	766
Females	32,693	13,087	9,478	5,823	2,692	923	690
Foreign white	24	6	2	2	6	4	4
Males	17	6	2	1	4	1	3
Females	7	.....	.....	1	2	3	1
Colored	81,750	29,020	23,360	15,240	7,749	3,461	2,920
Males	41,752	14,830	11,827	8,073	3,773	1,818	1,431
Females	39,998	14,190	11,533	7 167	3,976	1,643	1,489
All classes	148,605	55,445	42,648	27,335	13,076	5,711	4,390
Males	75,907	28,168	21,637	14,344	6 406	3,142	2,210
Females	72,698	27,277	21,011	12 991	6,670	2,569	2,180

OCCUPATIONS.

DEPARTMENT	Total	Agriculture fisheries and mining	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Without gainful occupation
Aguadilla	99,645	23,196	1,687	1,948	145	5,668	67,001
Arecibo	162,388	36,5 7	2,899	3,284	221	8,458	110,869
Bayamón	160,046	26,264	4,614	5,523	638	15,783	107,224
Guayama	111,986	24,187	2,126	2,770	220	6,851	75,832
Humacao	88,501	19,495	1,986	1,796	198	5,340	59,686
Mayaguez	127,566	26,480	4,937	5,556	354	8,331	82,878
Ponce	203,191	42,562	5,797	6,688	418	14,388	133,388
Porto Rico	953,243	198,761	24,076	26,515	2,194	64,819	636,878

COMPARATIVE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1765 TO 1899.

YEAR	POPULATION	PER-CENT OF INCREASE
1765	44,483	
1775	70,250	57
1800	155,426	37
1815	220,892	26
1832	330,051	27
1846	447,914	24
1860	583,308	21
1877	731,648	14
1887	798,565	9
1899	953,243	16

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

An examination of the budgets of the Spanish Government of Porto Rico for the ten years preceding the American Occupation shows an average annual expenditure of two million, three hundred thirty-three thousand, six hundred sixty-six (2,333,666) dollars. The Spanish budget was swelled by certain expenditures which have ceased or are now borne by the federal government at Washington, such, for instance, as the appropriations for the Church, the colonial administration and the army and navy, while on the other hand the American Government has largely increased the expenditure for public schools, road-building, poor relief, and public sanitation. The net result is a perceptible diminution in the total expenditure of the American as compared with the Spanish Government.

For the fiscal year, 1899-1900, the Military Government appropriated one million, nine hundred six thousand, fifty-one and 20-100 (1,906,051.20) dollars, and in the ten months July, 1899, to April, 1900, inclusive actually expended one million, five hundred forty-two thousand, seven hundred ninety-five and 29-100 ($1,542,795.29), or at the rate of one million, eight hundred fifty-one thousand, three hundred sixty (1,851,360) dollars a year. During the first year of Civil Government, that is, from May 1, 1900, to April 30, 1901, the expenditures amounted to one million, nine hundred fifty-seven thousand, eight hundred sixty-one and 90-100 (1,957,861.90) dollars. The insular budget for the fiscal year, 1900-1901, aggregated one million, nine hundred eighty-four thousand, six hundred forty-five and 31-100 (1,984,645.31) dollars. Deficiency and special appropriations were made by the Legislative Assembly for the same fiscal year to the amount of one hundred forty-nine thousand, four hundred two and 50-100 (149,402.50) dollars. The general and special appropriations made by the Legislative Assembly

for the fiscal year, 1901-1902, aggregate one million, nine hundred seventy-six thousand, eight hundred two and 21-100 (1,976,802.21) dollars.

The monthly expenditures and receipts from July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1901, are given in some detail in this volume.

Probably the most interesting tendency revealed by the figures of this table is the decrease in the customs collections and the gradual increase in the internal revenue receipts. These results, while in a measure due to natural economic forces beyond the public control, represent for the most part the fixed financial policy of the government in the domain of taxation,—viz: to reduce indirect taxation upon general consumption, represented by customs duties, and to increase the returns from direct taxes and sumptuary taxes upon alcoholics, tobacco, and articles of injurious or luxurious consumption. In accordance with this policy, a number of the most important imports were placed upon the free list; duties upon other imports from the United States were, upon May 1, 1900, reduced eighty-five (85) per-cent, while a special session of the Legislative Assembly was called in order to secure the abolition of all duties upon exports and imports between Porto Rico and the United States. On the other hand, the collection of internal taxes has been prosecuted with increased vigor during the civil administration, and on July 1 the system of property taxation was changed so that the revenue accruing from internal taxes will exceed the customs receipts. The importance of this shifting of the center of gravity of taxation may be realized from the statement that the customs collections heretofore have been greater than all other receipts combined, while in the approaching fiscal year the excise stamp taxes upon alcoholics, tobacco, and certain other articles are expected to yield practically the same amount as the customs duties. The government has no standing debt. The Island has two important

sources of revenue which are not entered in the "Receipts" —viz: the customs duties collected in the United States upon imports from Porto Rico, amounting to three hundred sixty-seven thousand, one hundred thirty-six and 83-100 (367,136.83) dollars upon March 31, 1901, and the remainder of the fund of customs duties collected in the United States upon merchandise from Porto Rico imported prior to the passage of the Foraker Bill, amounting on the same date to seven hundred ninety-five thousand, seven hundred thirty-six (795,736) dollars and devoted to the use and benefit of the people of Porto Rico by the "Two Million Refunding Act". In case of emergency both funds are available for the expenses of the government, but in accordance with a fixed financial policy the latter fund is reserved for the construction of permanent public works, such as roads and public schools, which in the ordinary course of events would be paid for by long-time public loans.

The total expenditures of the Island during the ten months of Military Government—from July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900—aggregated one million, five hundred forty-two thousand, seven hundred ninety-five and 29-100 (1,542,795.29) dollars. The total receipts during the same period were one million, three hundred seventy-seven thousand, six hundred ninety and 67-100 (1,377,790.67) dollars, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of one hundred sixty-five thousand, one hundred four and 62-100 (165,104.62) dollars. If the operations of July and August, 1899, be deducted, the results are more striking, showing for the remaining eight months aggregate receipts of one million, three hundred thousand, four hundred four and 95-100 (1,300,404.95) dollars, aggregate expenditures of one million, seven thousand, six hundred forty-seven and 89-100 (1,007,647.89) dollars, and an excess of expenditures over receipts of two hundred ninety-two thousand, seven hundred fifty-seven and 06-100 (292,757.06) dollars.

COCOANUT PALMS ON MILITARY ROAD.

During the eleven months of Civil Government—from May 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901,—the total expenditures of the Island aggregated one million, seven hundred fifty thousand, eighty-one and 44-100 (1,750,081.44) dollars. The funds actually received by the Treasurer in this period were one million, eight hundred thirty-one thousand, nine hundred eight and 49-100 (1,831,908.49) dollars, and the excess of receipts over expenditures was eighty-one thousand, eight hundred twenty-seven and 05-100 (81,827.05) dollars. Of the total receipts, the sum of two hundred forty-one thousand, twenty seven and 62-100 (241,027.62) dollars is held as trust funds, thus making the excess of expenditures over receipts available for current expenditures for the eleven months one hundred fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and 57-100 (159,200.57) dollars. The gross amount of revenue collected in the United States upon exports from Porto Rico for May 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, has been three hundred forty-seven thousand, eight hundred sixty-eight (347,868) dollars. Deducting from this the excess of insular expenditures over the actual receipts of the insular treasury other than trust funds during the same period, one hundred fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and 57-100 (159,200.57) dollars, it will be seen that the expenditures of the Island during the first eleven months of Civil Government have been one hundred eighty-eight thousand, six hundred sixty-seven and 43-100 (188,667.43) dollars,—less than the revenues actually made available.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JULY, 1899, TO APRIL, 1901,

AS PER ACCOUNTS CURRENT RENDERED MONTHLY BY THE TREASURER OF P. R.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
1899.	CUSTOMS.	POSTAL.	INT. REV.	MIS'L.	TOTAL	TOTAL
July.....	155,638.88		40,616.04	7.50	196,262.42	110,668.06
August.....	155,672.48	6,018.12	9,412.26	2,677.50	173,780.36	131,722.28
Sept.....	112,625.32	5,177.56	12,858.06	3,703.30	134,364.24	157,980.49
October....	127,246.33	8,676.77	18,442.81	1,421.28	155,787.19	171,266.36
November.	79,567,68	9,139.69	12,128.71	22,858.93	123,695 01	188,105.46
December,.	111,365.37	8,668.81	17,874.72	5,976.88	143,885 78	161,178.47
1900.						
January...	79,448.00	9,054.36	17,412.39	11,493.44	117,408.19	126,854.92
February..	60,932.86	7,963.34	27,182.44	3,937.60	100,016.24	124,207.45
March.....	78,996.24	8,766.57	30,997.64	7,841.61	126,622.06	184,301.03
April.....	70,279.92	6,287.02	27,588.84	1,713,40	105,869.18	186,510.77
TOTAL....	1,031,773.08	69,752.24	214,513.91	61,651.44	1,377,690.67	1,542,795.29

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
1900.	CUSTOMS.	POSTAL.	INT. REV.	MIS'L.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.
May.....	98,110.78	U. S. Government	37,986.39	1,779.06	137,876.23	114,984.32
June.....	84,907.19		42,074.93	3,176.74	130,158.86	130,671.45
July.....	106,880.06		56,484.82	4,281.79	167,646.66	137,308.79
August.....	76,454.33		44,197.29	14,301.28	134,952 90	129,954.92
Sept.....	77,403.81		31,431.52	11,603.35	120,488.68	171,824 65
October.....	87,064.35		36,158.25	5,377.01	128,594 61	147,216.21
November..	109,981.21		40,231.35	3,476.13	153,688.69	151,680.94
December...	90,809.93		59,785.91	202,471.08	353,688.99	171,141.53
1901.						
January....	125,917.99		63,668.75	12,071.13	201,657.87	177,845.44
February..	58,185.13		74,876.41	4,078.17	187,139 71	190 251.09
March.....	83,425.35		77,481.10	5,780.91	166,687.36	227,202.10
TOTAL.....	999,140.12		564,371.72	268,396.65	1,831,908.49	1,750,081.44

SALARIES AS FIXED BY APPROPRIATION ACT.

The salaries of the Insular Government officers and employees, as fixed by the Appropriation Act, approved January 31, 1901, are as follows:

I.—EXECUTIVE.

Office of the Governor.

Governor	$8,000	8,000	
Private Secretary	1,500	1,500	
Stenographer & Typewriter	1,200	1,200	
Messenger	540	540	$11,240

Office of the Secretary.

Secretary	$4,000	4,000	
Assistant Secretary	2,500	2,500	
Chief Clerk	1,800	1,800	
One Clerk	1,600	1,600	
Three Clerks, each	1,400	4,200	
Six Clerks, "	1,200	7,200	
Three Clerks, "	1,000	3,000	
One Clerk	600	600	
Two Messengers, each	360	720	25,620

Office of the Attorney General.

Attorney General	$4,000	4,000	
Assistant Attorney General	3,000	3,000	
Assistant Attorney General	2,500	2,500	
Disbursing Officer	1,500	1,500	
One Clerk	1,200	1,200	
One Clerk	800	800	
One Clerk	700	700	
Two Clerks, each	600	1,200	
Janitor	300	300	
Messenger	300	300	15,500

Office of the Treasurer.

Treasurer	$5,000	5,000	
Deputy Treasurer	2,500	2,500	
		$7,500	

Bureau of Accounts.

Chief Clerk	$2,000	2,000	
One Clerk	1,500	1,500	
Three Clerks, each	1,400	4,200	
Messenger	480	480	
Janitor	420	420	
		$8,600	
Carried forward		$16,100	$52,360

Brought forward.....		$16,100	$52,360
BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.			
Chief Clerk.....	$2,000	2,000	
One Clerk.....	1,200	1,200	
Three Clerks, each.....	1,000	3,000	
Messenger.....	420	420	
		$6,620	
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.			
Chief Clerk.....	$ 2,000	2,000	
One Clerk.....	1,800	1,800	
One Clerk.....	1,400	1,400	
Six Clerks, each.....	1,200	7,200	
Two Clerks "	1,000	2,000	
One Clerk.....	900	900	
One Clerk.....	720	720	
Messenger.....	420	420	
		$16,440	
COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.			
Nine Collectors, each.....	$1,800	16,200	
Twenty-seven Deputy Collectors, each.....	1,200	32,400	
Nine Clerks, each.....	600	5,400	
Sixteen Clerks "	500	8,000	
Nine Messengers, each.....	300	2,700	
		$64,700	
INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS.			
Chief Agent.....	$2,000	2,000	
Two Agents at large each.....	1,500	3,000	
Twelve Agents, each.....	1,200	14,400	
Three Clerks, each.....	1,200	3,600	
		$23,000	126,860
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR.			
Auditor.....	$4,000	4,000	
Deputy Auditor.....	2,500	2,500	
Chief of Division.....	2,000	2,000	
Three Clerks, each.....	1,800	5,400	
One Clerk.....	1,600	1,600	
One Clerk.....	1,500	1,500	
Three Clerks, each.....	1,400	4,200	
Four Clerks, "	1,050	4,200	
Two Clerks, "	1,000	2,000	
Messenger.....	480	480	
Janitor.....	480	480	
		$28,360	
PRINTING AND SUPPLY DIVISION.			
Foreman.....	$1,200	1,200	
Printer.....	1,000	1,000	
Printer's Assistant.....	480	480	
		$2,680	31,040
Carried forward.....			$210,260

	Brought forward.....		$210,260

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

Commissioner	$4,000	4,000
Deputy Commissioner	2,200	2,200
One Clerk	1,600	1,600
One Clerk	1,400	1,400
Two Clerks, each	1,200	2,400
Two Clerks, "	1,000	2,000
Two Clerks, "	900	1,800
Two Clerks, "	800	1,600
Two Clerks, "	700	1,400
Two Clerks, each	480	960
One Clerk	300	300
Warden	400	400
Messenger	360	360
Janitor	280	280
Janitor, Intendencia Building	300	300
		$21,000

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—OFFICE FORCE.

Chief Engineer	$2,700	2,700
Assistant Chief Engineer	2,400	2,400
Two Engineers, road supervisors	2,000	4,000
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	1,620	1,620
Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	1,500	1,500
Foreman of Buildings	1,080	1,080
Technical Foreman of Bridges	1,080	1,080
One Draughtsman	1,000	1,000
Two Draughtsmen, each	600	1,200
Disbursing Clerk	1,800	1,800
One Clerk	1,600	1,600
Two Clerks, each	1,000	2,000
Four Clerks, each	900	3,600
Two Messengers, each	300	600
Two Janitors	300	600
		$26,780

FIELD FORCE.

Sixteen Overseers, each per month	$ 75	14,400
Twenty-nine Road Foremen, each per month	30	9,540
One hundred and fifty-six section men, each per month	20	37,440
Six hundred and eighteen laborers, per day	.40	75,060
Two Storekeepers, each per month	60	1,440
Two Watchmen, each per month	30	720
Wharf Policeman	216	216
		$138,816

Carried forward		$186,596	$210,260

Brought forward.....		$186,596	$210,260
SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH.			
Secretary and Disbursing Officer.....	$1,800	1,800	
Chemist.....	1,500	1,500	
Clerk.....	1,500	1,500	
Sanitary Inspector, Northern dist.....	1,200	1,200	
Sanitary Inspector, Southern dist.....	1,200	1,200	
Stenographer.....	1,200	1,200	
Janitor.....	300	300	
Assistant at Laboratory.....	360	360	
Physician, Inspector of goods.....	720	720	
Physician, Supt. vaccine station.....	1,000	1,000	
Practicante Assistant, vaccine station.....	360	360	
		$11,140	197,736
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.			
Commissioner.....	$3,000	3,000	
Commissioner, remuneration, extraordinary services.....	1,000	1,000	
Assistant Commissioner.....	2,000	2,000	
Disbursing Officer.....	2,000	2,000	
One Clerk.....	1,600	1,600	
Two Clerks, each.....	1,200	2,400	
One Clerk.....	1,100	1,100	
Two Clerks, each.....	1,000	2,000	
One Clerk.....	900	900	
Two Clerks, each.....	720	1,440	
One Clerk.....	600	600	
One Clerk.....	360	360	
Janitor.....	360	360	
Compensation for extraordinary services, subject to approval of Commissioner.....	1,680	1,680	
Messenger.....	360	360	
		$20,800	
COMMON SCHOOLS.			
Salaries for Teachers.....	$345,000	345,000	
ENGLISH SUPERVISORS.			
One Supervisor, not more than.....	$1,500	1,500	
Sixteen Supervisors, not more than.....	1,200	19,200	
		$20,700	
TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.			
Lecturers and Instructors.....	$2,500	2,500	
SAN JUAN HIGH AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.			
Principal, not more than per month.....	$125	1,125	
Six Teachers, each, not more than per month	115	6,210	
Four Teachers, each not more than per month	100	3,600	
Two Janitors, each.....	360	720	
		$11,655	
Carried forward.....		$400,655	$407,996

Brought forward.....		$400,655	$407,996
NORMAL SCHOOL.			
Principal, not more than.....	$1,500	1,500	
Four Teachers, not more than.....	1,000	4,000	
Four Additional Teachers, not more than.....	600	2,400	
Janitor, not more than.....	360	360	
		$8,260	
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.			
Librarian.....	$ 720	720	
Assistant Librarian and Janitor.....	360	360	
		$1,080	409,995
INSULAR POLICE.			
Chief.....	$2,500	2,500	
Assistant Chief.....	1,500	1,500	
Five Captains, each.....	1,200	6,000	
Five 1st. Lieutenants, each.....	900	4,500	
Six 2nd. " "	720	4,320	
Secretary and Interpreter.....	900	900	
Assistant Secretary.....	720	720	
One Clerk	360	360	
Four Sergeants, first class, each.....	600	2,400	
Two Sergeants, second class, each.....	480	960	
Corporal and Drill Instructor.....	600	600	
Fifty Corporals first class, each.....	480	24,000	
Twelve Corporals second class, each.....	360	4,320	
One hundred and twenty-five privates, mounted, each.....	360	45,000	
Two hundred and forty privates, first class each.....	300	72,000	
Ninety-six privates, second class, each....	240	23,040	193,120
PRISONS.—OFFICE FORCE.			
Director of Prisons.....	$1,600	1,600	
Cashier and Book-keeper.....	1,200	1,200	
Chief Clerk and Inspector.....	1,200	1,200	
Clerk.....	900	900	
Messenger	360	360	
		$5,260	
PENITENTIARY.			
Book-keeper.....	$ 480	480	
Barber.....	300	300	
Physician.....	360	360	
Practicante.....	360	360	
School Teacher.....	240	240	
Four prison Corporals, each per month.....	1	48	
Thirty " " " " "	.50	180	
Storekeeper.....	600	600	
Carried forward.....		$2,568	
Carried forward.....		$5,260	$1,011,111

Brought forward.....		$5,260	$1,011,111
Brought forward.....		2,568	
Foreman, tailor shop.....	$ 600	600	
Foreman, shoe shop.....	600	600	
Foreman, hat shop.....	360	360	
Foreman, broom shop.....	360	360	
		$4,488	
SAN JUAN JAIL.			
Female Turnkey.....	$ 360	360	
Physician.....	360	360	
Practicante.....	300	300	
Barber.....	60	60	
		$1,080	
PONCE JAIL.			
Physician.....	$ 270	270	
Practicante.....	300	300	
Barber.....	60	60	
		630	
MAYAGÜEZ JAIL.			
Physician.....	$ 270	270	
Practicante.....	300	300	
Barber.....	60	60	
		$630	
HUMACAO JAIL.			
Physician.....	$ 240	240	
Practicante.....	300	300	
Barber.....	60	60	
		$600	12,688
CHARITIES.—OFFICE FORCE.			
Director of Charities.....	$2,400	2,400	
Disbursing Officer.....	1,500	1,500	
One Clerk.....	1,500	1,500	
One Clerk.....	1,200	1,200	
One Clerk.....	1,000	1,000	
Two Clerks each.....	720	1,440	
Messenger.....	300	300	
		$9,340	
LEPER COLONY.			
Physician.....	$ 420	420	
Practicante.....	900	900	
One male nurse.....	300	300	
One female nurse.....	180	180	
Boatman.....	300	300	
Assistant Boatman.....	180	180	
Gardener.....	180	180	
Cook.....	120	120	
Laundress.....	120	120	
		$2,700	
Carried forward.....		$12,040	$1,023,799

Brought forward.....		$12,040	$1,023,799
INSANE ASYLUM.			
Superintendent.....	$2,500	2,500	
Practicante.....	600	600	
Clerk	600	600	
Janitor.....	360	360	
Porter	180	180	
Store-keeper.....	500	500	
Head attendant.....	420	420	
Two Attendants, each.....	360	720	
Four Attendants, each.....	300	1,200	
Six Attendants, each.....	240	1,440	
One Attendant.....	120	120	
Carpenter.....	360	360	
Mason.....	360	360	
Eleven Servants.....	72	792	
Six Servants	60	360	
		$10,512	
GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.			
Superintendent.....	$1,000	1,000	
Superintendent of Instruction.....	900	900	
Two Teachers, each.....	600	1,200	
Two Teachers, each.....	500	1,000	
One Teacher.....	360	360	
Physician, (half service).....	300	300	
Clerk	600	600	
Janitor.....	300	300	
Ten female Attendants, each.....	180	1,800	
Ten servants, and laundresses, each.....	72	720	
Gardener.....	180	180	
Two Assistant Gardeners, each	150	300	
		$8,660	
BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.			
Superintendent	$1,200	1,200	
Assistant Superintendent.....	900	900	
Superintendent of Instruction.....	900	900	
Practicante.....	780	780	
Three Teachers, each.....	600	1,800	
Three Teachers, each.....	360	1,080	
Two Monitors, each.....	300	600	
Musical Director and Bandmaster.....	600	600	
Physician, (half service).....	300	300	
Master Carpenter.....	480	480	
Master Shoemaker.....	480	480	
Master Tailor.....	480	480	
Carried forward.....		$9,600	
Carried forward.....		$31,212	$1,023,799

Brought forward.....		$31,212	$1,023,799
Brought forward.....		9,600	
Master Machinist.....	$ 480	480	
Master Baker.....	840	840	
Three Assistant Mechanics, each.....	180	540	
Two Assistant Bakers, each.....	480	960	
Janitor.....	300	300	
Gardener.....	240	240	
Two Assistant Gardeners, each.....	180	360	
Barber.....	180	180	
Night Watchman.....	300	300	
Teamster.....	300	300	
Ten Attendants, each.....	180	1,800	
Chief Cook.....	360	360	
Two Assistant Cooks, each.....	120	240	
Ten Servants, and laundresses.....	72	720	
		$17,220	48,432
DIPUTACIÓN PROVINCIAL.			
For salaries, in all.....	$1,400	1,400	1,400
Total Executive Salaries.....			$1,073,631

II.—LEGISLATIVE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.			
Five Members.....	$3,000	15,000	
Translator.....	2,000	2,000	
Chief Clerk.....	1,800	1,800	
Messenger.....	360	360	
Assistant Clerk, Sixty days, per day.....	5	300	
Sergeant-at-arms, sixty days, per day.....	5	300	
Two Translators, sixty days, per day.....	4	480	
Two Enrolling Clerks, Twenty days, per day	4	160	
		$20,400	
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.			
Thirty-five Members, sixty days, per day.....	$ 5	10,500	
Secretary.....	1,800	1,800	
Interpreter and Translator.....	1,800	1,800	
Sergeant-at-arms.....	900	900	
Messenger.....	360	360	
Clerk, during session.....	280	280	
Three Translators, during session, each.....	350	1,050	
Four Typewriters, during session, each.....	140	560	
Janitor, during session.....	105	105	
Messenger, during session.....	70	70	
		$17,425	
Total Legislative Salaries.....			37,825
Carried forward			$1,111,456

Brought forward			$1,111,456

III.—JUDICIAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge	$5,000	$5,000
District Attorney	4,000	4,000
Marshal	3,500	3,500
Court Stenographer	1,200	1,200
Court Interpreter	1,200	1,200
Chief Clerk to Marshal	1,500	1,500
Four Deputy Marshals, each	1,200	4,800
Janitor, at San Juan	480	480
Office Boy, at Ponce	50	50
Office Boy, at Mayagüez	50	50
		$21,780

INSULAR COURTS.—SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice	$5,000	5,000
Four Associate Justices, each	4,500	18,000
Marshal	3,000	3,000
Secretary	1,500	1,500
Interpreter	1,200	1,200
Two Officers of sala, each	800	1,600
Two Clerks, each	570	1,140
Two Clerks, each	420	840
English Stenographer & Typewriter, pr month	60	400
Janitor	580	580
Two Bailiffs, each	460	920
		$34,180

DISTRICT COURT OF SAN JUAN.

Presiding Judge	$3,000	3,000
Two Associate Judges, each	3,000	6,000
Prosecuting Attorney	2,400	2,400
Secretary	1,800	1,800
Interpreter	1,200	1,200
Two Officers of sala, each	900	1,800
Archiver Officer	600	600
Five Clerks, each	360	1,800
Janitor	360	360
Two Bailiffs, each	360	720
		$19,680

DISTRICT COURT OF PONCE.

Presiding Judge	$2,400	2,400
Two Associate Judges, each	2,400	4,800
Prosecuting Attorney	2,400	2,400
Secretary	1,400	1,400
Interpreter and Typewriter	1,200	1,200
Two Officers of sala, each	600	1,200
Five Clerks, each	360	1,800
Janitor	360	360
Two Bailiffs, each	300	600
		$16,160

Carried forward		$91,800	$1,111,456

Brought forward.....		$91,800	$1,111,456
District Court of Mayagüez.			
Presiding Judge.....	$2,400	2,400	
Two Associate Judges, each.....	2,400	4,800	
Prosecuting Attorney.....	2,400	2,400	
Secretary.....	1,400	1,400	
Interpreter and Typewriter.....	1,200	1,200	
Two Officers of sala, each.....	600	1,200	
Five Clerks, each.....	360	1,800	
Janitor.....	360	360	
Two Bailiffs, each.....	300	600	
		$16,160	
District Court of Arecibo.			
Presiding Judge.....	$2,400	2,400	
Two Associate Judges, each.....	2,400	4,800	
Prosecuting Attorney.....	2,400	2,400	
Secretary.....	1,400	1,400	
Interpreter and Typewriter.....	1,000	1,000	
Two Officers of sala, each.....	600	1,200	
Five Clerks, each.....	360	1,800	
Janitor.....	360	360	
Two Bailiffs, each.....	300	600	
		$15,960	
District Court of Humacao.			
Presiding Judge.....	$2,400	2,400	
Two Associate Judges, each.....	2,400	4,800	
Prosecuting Attorney.....	2,400	2,400	
Secretary.....	1,400	1,400	
Interpreter and Typewriter.....	1,000	1,000	
Two Officers of sala, each.....	600	1,200	
Five Clerks, each.....	360	1,800	
Janitor.....	360	360	
Two Bailiffs, each.....	300	600	
		$15,960	
Municipal Courts.			
For clerical expenses in the municipal courts of San Juan, (two courts), Ponce, Mayagüez, Humacao, Caguas, Guayama, San Germán, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Utuado, each	$480	5,280	
Clerical expenses in the municipal courts of fifty-six other municipalities, each.....	300	16,800	
		$22,080	
Total Judicial Salaries.....			$161,960
Total Government Salaries.....			$1,273,416

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

I.—EXECUTIVE.

Office of the Governor,		$ 1,500	
Office of the Secretary,		4,000	
Office of the Attorney General,		2,100	
Office of the Treasurer,			
Treasurer's Office,	$ 3,000		
Internal Revenue Agents	14,480	17,480	
Office of the Auditor,			
Auditor's Office,	1,000		
Printing & Supply Division	15,000	16,000	
Office of the Commissioner of the Interior		1,000	
Office of the Commissioner of Education,			
Commissioner's Office,	4,000		
Text Books & School Supplies	32,000	36,000	
Insular Police,		11,230	
Prisons,			
Director's Office,	5,500		
Penitentiary	48,609.21		
San Juan Jail	19,690		
Ponce Jail	12,020		
Mayagüez Jail	9,220		
Humacao Jail	4,805	99,844.21	
Board of Public Works,			
Contingent Expenses	2,500		
Maintenance and Repair of Roads	145,000		
Maintenance & Repair of Pub. B'ldings	31,346		
Expenses Executive Mansion	12,500	191,346	
Charities,			
Director's Office	800		
Leper Colony	4,674		
Insane Asylum	15,625		
Girls' Charity School	15,647		
Boys' Charity School	21,717	58,463	
Superior Board of Health		5,008	
Department of Education,			
Common Schools	35,000		
English Supervisors	3,400		
Teachers' Institutes	2,500		
San Juan High & Elementary School	1,780		
Normal School	2,240		
Library & Museum, Dept. of Education	1,500		
Extraordinary Expenditure, Dept. of Education	9,665		
Free Public Library	1,340	57,425	$501,396.21
Carried forward			$501,396.21

Brought forward.....			$501,396.21
Diputación Provincial.....		$ 50	
Miscellaneous Expenditures, subject to the approval of the Governor.....		75,000	75,050.00
Total Contingent Expenses Executive Departments.....			$576,446.21

II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Executive Council.....		$5,000	
House of Delegates.....		6,000	
Printing and Publication of Laws.....		2,500	13,500.00
Total Legislative Department.....			$13,500.00

III.—JUDICIAL.

United States District Court.....		$4,100	
Supreme Court.....		820	
District Court of San Juan.....		770	
District Court of Ponce.....		2,470	
District Court of Mayagüez.....		2,470	
District Court of Arecibo.....		1,300	
District Court of Humacao.....		3,940	
Fees of Witnesses.....		5,000	
Miscellaneous Items, Insular Courts:			
Chemical Analysis.....	$ 200		
Medical Autopsies.....	2,000		
Travelling expenses of judges and attorneys.....	1,000		
Expenses of executions.....	500		
Pension to widow of Roman Baldorioty de Castro.....	2,000	5,700	
Total expenses Judicial Department..			26,570.00
Total expenses, Insular Government..			$ 616,516,21
Total Governmental salaries.....			1,273,416.00
			$1,889,932.21

COMPLETE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The following is a statement prepared by Mr. J. R. Garrison, Auditor, of Receipts and Expenditures, from May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, covering fourteen (14) months of the Civil administration of the Government of Porto Rico.

This statement comprises the moneys collected and deposited during said period, together with the balance turned over to the Civil Government by the late Military Government of Porto Rico, on May 1, 1900, and the expenditures made within said period, as shown (1) by advances of public moneys to Disbursing Officers of the Insular Government on accountable warrants, and (2) payments of sundry claims on settlements made by the Auditor and settlement warrants issued thereon.

The statement does not include such deposits of revenues and repayments by disbursing officers as have been made (and will yet be made) subsequent to July 1, 1901, although the same pertain to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, nor to moneys advanced to disbursing officers subsequent to July 1, 1901, to effect payments belonging to the appropriations for the fiscal year last past, nor to claims settled and paid since July 1, 1901, which accrued prior to said date.

The audit of all revenue and disbursing accounts pertaining to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, will not be entirely completed for several weeks; hence no complete statement of the audited accounts of revenues and disbursements for said fiscal year can yet be made. It will be prepared as soon as the financial transactions pertaining to the fiscal year last past shall have been completed and the results made a matter of official record.

It will be observed that with respect to the expenditures comprised in the following statement, they are classified under the several funds (Customs Receipts, In-

ternal Revenue Receipts and Miscellaneous Receipts) to which the respective expenditures were assigned, under the Auditing System and regulations instituted under the Military Government, and which it has been found convenient to follow up to the beginning of the present fiscal year. Where there was a deficiency in any of the funds above named to meet the expenditures assigned to it, a transfer from some other fund was made by warrant, duly authorized by the Governor. It has not been thought expedient to include these transfers (by warrants) in the statement herewith submitted, since they are merely book-keeping transactions which do not relate to the volume of receipts and expenditures.

Since the expenditures of the present fiscal year are authorized by appropriations from *any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated*, duly provided by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, it has been deemed advisable to dispense with the assignments of certain expenditures to certain funds or revenue heads, as heretofore. General Ledgers of Receipts and Expenditures have been prepared, and have been in use since July 1, 1901, in which the respective amounts deposited as Customs Receipts, Internal Revenue Receipts, Miscellaneous Receipts and Repayments, are entered in separate columns and the totals carried into a column headed Insular Revenues, against which all warrants and claims payable under appropriations are charged. Trust Funds are in like manner entered separately in the Trust Fund column, against which Trust Fund payments are charged.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF PORTO RICO, ON THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO, COMPRISED WITHIN THE PERIOD FROM MAY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

BALANCE TRANSFERRED BY THE LATE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

On July 1, 1899, the date on which the auditing system under the Military Goverment went into effective operation, the balance in the Treasurer's hands was..... $450,452.83

And on July 6, 1899, the Secretary of Finance turned over and deposited the balance remaining on hand, after settlement of the accounts of the late Central Treasury, amounting to..... 23,764.39

Total available balance exclusive of $4,070.06 amount of sundry trust funds also deposited by the Secretary of Finance, July 6, 1899..... $474,217.22

The balance on hand to the credit of the Military Government, April 30, 1900, including trust funds, was $285,339.25..... 285,339.25

Decrease of balance during ten months of the Military Government, (July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900),..... $188,877.97

which represents the excess of expenditures over receipts during said period.

The amount of trust funds on hand April 30, 1900, was $13,145.43. This sum was included in and formed part of the balance turned over to the Civil Government, namely..... $285,339.25

Deducting the amount of trust funds included, 13,145.43

Leaves the available balance..... $272,193.82

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM MAY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901, INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.

I. Balance to the credit of the late Military Government of Porto Rico at close of business on April 30, 1900, transferred to the Civil Government and credited upon its Ledgers, (Transfer Warrant No. 1, May 8, 1900),.....$ 285,339.25

II. Amounts deposited with the Treasurer of Porto Rico subsequent to May, 1, 1900, being revenues and repayments which pertained to the period of the late Military Government (prior to May 1, 1900), which were in the first instance credited upon the ledgers of the late Military Government, and carried by transfer warrants to the credit of the Civil Government:

CUSTOMS REVENUES.

May, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer,	$14,335.43	
June, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	607.10	$14,942.53

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

May, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	$12,618.38	
June, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	35.48	
Aug., 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	102,67	12,756.53

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

May, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	$ 522.32	
June, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	60	522.92

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS FROM SUNDRY SOURCES.

May, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	$ 691.18	
June, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	853.59	1,544.77
Total revenues deposited,		$29,766.75

REPAYMENTS BY DISBURSING OFFICERS:
TO CREDIT OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

May, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	$33,243.92	
June, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	1,829.62	35,073.54

TO CREDIT OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

May, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	$ 717.93	
June, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	.64	718.57

TO CREDIT OF MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

May, 1900, Deposits with Treasurer	7.51	35,799.62

Total collections and repayments pertaining to period prior to May 1, 1900, which were collected subsequent to that date, and transferred as above stated ..... $ 65,566.37

The transfers were as follows:

Transfer Warrant No. 6, June 27, 1900	$63,281.67	
Less deposits by F. M. Bernier, improperly included and afterwards corrected, since they belonged to the period subsequent to May 1, 1900	1,145.00	$62.136.67
Transfer Warrant No. 7, June 30, 1900		3,327.03
Transfer Warrant No. 14, Sept. 5, 1900		102.67
Total amount transferred as stated		$65,566.37

The above amount of $65,566.37 consists of revenues which were due and payable during the period of the late Military Government, but were uncollected on April 30, 1900, and were collected subsequent to that date by the Civil Government.

III. REVENUES ACCRUING DURING THE PERIOD OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT SUBSEQUENT TO MAY 1, 1901, COLLECTED AND DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER OF PORTO RICO, FROM MAY 1, 1901, TO JUNE 30, 1901, INCLUSIVE:

Custom Receipts	$1,125,240.45
Internal Revenue Receipts	814,509.58
Miscellaneous Receipts,—Internal Revenue	10,769.19
Miscellaneous Receipts From Sundry sources	26,929.29
Trust funds, including individual deposits and remittances on Allotments from the appropriation of Revenues collected on Importations from Porto Rico to the United States, (Act March 24, 1900)	554,312.88
Total Revenues and Trust Funds Deposited	$ 2,531,761.39

REPAYMENTS TO CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Repayments by Disbursing Officers on accounts	$17,665.93	
Repayments on account of Water Loan Account, Municipality of San Juan, for water furnished U. S. Army and Navy	7,735.49	

REIMBURSEMENTS TO APPROPRIATIONS.

For stationery furnished from Printing and Supply Division, payable from other appropria-		

tions	$701.20		
For water rents for Custom House, San Juan, paid by Bd. of Pub. Works	190.64		
Refunds for overpayments on claims paid on settlements	400.00	$895.84	$26,297.26
TO INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.			
Repayments by Disb. Officers on account	$1,353.10		
Reimbursement to Appropriation:			
Proportionate share of furniture purchased for House of Delegates from appropriation for Executive Council	375.45	1,728.55	
TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS			
Repayment by Disb. Officer on account		16.55	
Total Repayments			$28,042.36
Repayments by Disbursing Officers on account		$19,035.58	
Other sundry repayments		9,006.78	
		$28,042.36	
Total revenues from all sources accruing subsequent to May 1, 1900			$2,559,803.75
Total Receipts to be accounted for			$2,910,709.37

RECAPITULATION.

1.	Balance on hand to credit of the late Military Government May 1, 1900, and transferred to credit of the Treasurer of the Civil Government	$285,339.25
2.	Revenues due and payable to the late Military Government, which were uncollected on May 1, 1900, and collected subsequent to that date by the Civil Government, and transferred, as before stated	65,566.37
3.	Revenues from ordinary sources, accruing during the period of the Civil Government, collected and deposited with the Treasurer,	

from May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901:			
Customs Receipts		$1,125,240,45	
Internal Revenue Receipts:			
Deposits by Collectors	$756,322.84		
Deposits by Int. Rev. Stamp Agents	58,186.74		
	$814,509.58		
Miscellaneous Receipts of Int. Rev. deposited by Collectors.	10,769.19		
Total Internal Rev. Receipts		825,278.77	
Deposits of Miscellaneous Receipts from Sundry Sources		26,929.29	
Total Revenues from Ordinary Sources,			$ 1,977,448.51
4. Trust Funds			554,312.88
5. Repayments			28,042.36
Total Receipts to be accounted for, as above stated			$ 2,910,709.37

EXPENDITURES.

MAY, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

(a.)—FROM CUSTOMS RRCEIPTS.

AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO DISBURSING OFFICERS ON ACCOUNTABLE WARRANTS

To J. H. Hollander, Treasurer, as Special Disbursing Officer.		
Salaries, Office of the Governor & Secretary	$39,297.33	
Salaries and Expenses, Auditor's Office	32,469.50	
Salaries and Expenses, Treasurer's Office Bureau of Accounts	18,967.06	
Salaries & expenses Spl. Tax Commission	757.49	
Purchase of Postage Stamps for Departments of the Insular Goverment	1,500.00	$92,991.38
To Arthur E. Parke, Special Disbursing Officer, for Governor's and Secretary's Offices, Contingent Expenses		570.00

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

To L. D. Hosmer, Disbursing Officer of the Board.	
For Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Board, Construction, Maintenance and Repair of Public Roads, Maintenance and Repairs of Public Buildings, and Expenses of Harbor Works.	546,251.80

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

To F. F. Bernard, Disbursing Officer, Department of Education.	
For Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Commissioner of Education, and expenditures for salaries of teachers and maintenance of public schools in Porto Rico	426,732.01

INSULAR POLICE.

To Chief and Disbursing Officer of Insular Police.
For Salaries and Expenses incident to maintenance of the Insular Police of Porto Rico 256,109.00

INSULAR PRISONS.

To Disbursing Officer for Insular Prisons. For Salaries and Expenses incident to maintenance of the Penitentiary and Insular Prisons, and keeping of prisoners 122,893.99

INSULAR CHARITIES.

To Disbursing Officer for Insular Charities. For Salaries and Expenses, Office of Board, maintenance of Charity Schools, Leper Colony and Insane Asylum..... 100,711.80

SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH.

To Wm. Fawcett Smith, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board:
For Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Board, Vaccine Station & Suppression of Epidemics.. 16,077.30

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

To Francisco Acosta, Disbursing Officer of the Departament.
For Salaries and Expenses, Attorney General's Office..... 15,840.04

Insular Courts, of Porto Rico.
To Internal Revenue Officers, acting as Disbursing Agents, prior to April 1, 1901, and to Francisco Acosta, Disburing Officer, Department of Justice, subsequent to April 1, 1901,
For Salaries and Expenses, Insular Courts..... 183,956.19

United States District Court for Porto Rico.
To E. S. Wilson, Marshal:
For Salaries and Expenses, United States District Court of Porto Rico..... 28,715.66

COMMISSION TO COMPILE AND REVISE THE LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

To Juan H. Lopez, Disbursing Officer of the Commission:
For Salaries and Expenses of the Commission to Compile and Revise the Laws of Porto Rico 21,815.87

Total amount advanced from Customs Receipts on Accountable Warrants.....$1,812,665 04

PAYMENTS ON SETTLEMENTS, BY SETTLEMENT WARRANTS.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

Payments on settlements certified by the Auditor and settlement warrants issued thereon, on Sundry Miscellaneous Claims..... 56,057.36

Total payments from Customs Receipts..... $1,868,722.04

(b)—FROM INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO DISBURSING OFFICERS ON ACCOUNTABLE WARRANTS.

To J. H. Hollander, Treasurer, as Special Disbursing Officer:		
For Salaries and Expenses, Bureau, of Internal Revenue	$13,482.11	
For Salaries and Expenses Bureau Municipal Affairs	6,563.95	
For Salaries and Expenses Int. Rev. Agents and Tax Examiners	24,179.02	
For Salaries and Expenses Commission on Claims against the Diputacion Provincial	2,778.36	
Travelling Expenses, Committee of Investigation	100.00	
Printing Internal Revenue Stamps	724.37	47,827.81

BUREAU OF ASSESSMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE.

To Wm. C. Smith, Disbursing Officer, Bureau of Assessment:		
For Salaries and Expenses incident to Assessments, under Revenue Act Approved January 31, 1901		70,374.80

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

To Anto. M. de Aldrey, Disbursing Officer, Office of Commissioner of the Interior:		
For Salaries and Expenses Commissioner's Office,		27,065.47

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue Acting as Disbursing Agents:		
For Salaries and Expenses of Collector's Offices..		50,471.50

EXPENSES OF ELECTION IN PORTO RICO.

To Chas. H. Magee, Disbursing Officer of the Legislative Assembly:		
For Salaries and Expenses incident to the election in Porto Rico		28,512.90

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO.

To Chas. H. Magee, Disbursing Officer of the Legislative Assembly:		
For Salaries and Expenses, Executive Council	21,926.95	
For Salaries and Mileage of members and Expenses,-House of Delegates...	16,753.27	38,680.22

PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

To Chas. H. Magee, Disbursing Officer, Leg. Assembly		2,152.90

REPRESENTATION OF PORTO RICO AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

To George W. Fishback, Disbursing Officer of Commission to Pan American Exposition:
For Salaries and Expenses incident to the representation of Porto Rico at the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo, New York. 6629.00

INSULAR POLICE,—SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

To Frank Techter, Chief and Disbursing Officer:
For special expenditures on account of extradition expenses..... 55.50

PORTO RICO CODE COMMISSION.

To Juan H. Lopez, Disbursing Officer 3,460.02

Total amount advanced from Internal Revenue Receipts on Accountable Warrants..... 275,230.12

PAYMENTS ON SETTLEMENTS BY SETTLEMENT WARRANTS.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

Payments on settlements certified by the Auditor, and Settlement Warrants issued thereon, of sundry miscellaneous claims..... 117,427.52

Total payments from Internal Revenue Receipts 392,657.64

(c)—FROM MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO DISBURSING OFFICERS ON ACCOUNTABLE WARRANTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

To F. F. Bernard, Disbursing Officer:
Teachers' Pensions,-Trust Fund.
For quarterly payments, Teachers' Pensions..... $ 2,887.20
Insurance Receipts from Model and Training School,-Trust Fund.
For special disbursements subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Education..... 2,500 00
Allotment from Appropriation of Customs Revenues collected on Importations from Porto Rico to the United States,-Act March 24, 1900.
For special expenditures subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Education..... 46,891.19

Total for Department of Education $52,278.39

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Allotment from appropriations of Customs Revenues collected on Importations from Porto Rico to the United States (Act of March 24, 1900).
Construction and Repair of Country Roads in Porto Rico..... 12,710.00

SAN JUAN HARBOR.

SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH.

To Wm. Fawcett Smith, Secretary and Treasurer:		
Examination Fees,- Trust Fund.		
For Expenses on account of examinations of candidates to practice medicine and pharmacy..	$ 681.99	

BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPHS.

To John McGlone, Receiving and Disbursing Officer:		
Maintenance of Insular Telegraph Service,-Trust Fund.		
For Salaries and Expenses of Insular Telegraph Service, from Feb. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1901.....	8,867.92	
Total amount advanced from Miscellaneous Receipts on Accountable Warrants.....	$74,538.30	

PAYMENTS ON SETTLEMENTS, BY SETTLEMENT WARRANTS.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

Payments on settlements certified by the Auditor, and Settlement Warrants issued thereon of sundry miscellaneous claims.....	11,140.49	
Total payments from Miscellaneous Receipts		$85,678.79
Total Expenditures from May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....		$2,347,058.83
Total Receipts to be accounted for as shown on page 116		$2,910,709.37
Total Expenditures, as above shown.....		2,347,058.83
Balance in the Treasury at close of business June 30, 1901.....		$563,650.54
which agrees with the balance as shown by the General Ledgers of the Auditor and Treasurer.		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Total balance in the Treasury July 1, 1901, as above.....	$563,650.54
Balance of Trust Funds at close of business June 30, 1901, included therein.....	489,019.13
Balance in the Treasury of available Insular Revenues July 1, 1901.....	$74,631.41

Balance of Insular Revenues, May 1, 1900, as shown on page 116	$285,339.25	
Balance of Insular Revenues July 1, 1901, as above shown	74,631.41	
Decrease of Balance of Insular Revenues from May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	$210,707.84	
which represents the excess of expenditures from Insular Revenues over the Insular Receipts for said period of fourteen months.		
Decrease of balance under Military Government from July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900, a period of ten months, as shown on page 113	188,877.97	
Average excess of expenditures over receipts, per month, during 10 months of the Military Government, July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900		18,887.80
Average excess of expenditures over receipts, per month, during 14 months of the Civil Government, May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901		15,050.56
The Receipts from Customs Revenues during ten months of the Military Government, July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900, were		959,311.28
The Customs revenues deposited during fourteen months of the Civil Government, May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, amount to		1,125,240.45
The total receipts of Internal Revenue, under the Military Government, from July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900, were		198,230.73
The total receipts of Internal Revenue, under the Civil Government, from May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, amount to		825,278.77
The Miscellaneous Receipts from Sundry Sources under the Military Government, from July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900, were		23,531.39
The total Miscellaneous Receipts from Sundry Sources under the Civil Government, from May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, amount to		26,929.29
The trust fund deposits under the Military Government, from July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900, were		18,133.10
The trust fund deposits (including remittances on account of Allotments from the appropriation of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico to the United States), under the Civil Government, from May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, amount to		754,312.88

Total advances to Disbursing Officers, from May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.		
From Customs Receipts, page 118		1,812,665.04
From Internal Revenue Receipts, page 120		275,230 12
From Miscellaneous Receipts, page 121		74,538.30
Total		2,162,433.46
REPAYMENTS BY DISBURSING OFFICERS.		
To Customs Receipts, page 115	17,665.93	
To Internal Revenue Receipts, page 116	1,353.10	
To Miscellaneous Receipts, page 116	16.55	
Total repayments by Disbursing Officers		19,035.58
Approximate net disbursements		2,143,397.88
PAYMENTS ON SETTLEMENTS.		
From Customs Receipts, page 118	56,057.36	
From Internal Revenue Receipts, p. 120	117,427.52	
From Miscellaneous Receipts, Trust Funds, page 121	11,140.49	
Total Miscellaneous Claims paid on Settlements.		184,625.37
Total approximate net expenditures		$2,328,023.25

As some repayments have been made by Disbursing Officers since July 1, 1901, of disbursing funds pertaining to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, and some advances from appropriations pertaining to said fiscal year have also been made since July 1, 1901, the actual net expenditures pertaining to the fiscal year last past cannot, of course, be ascertained until all of the accounts of said fiscal year shall have been audited.

The balance on hand July 1, 1901, as shown in the foregoing statement, and also by the General Ledgers of the Auditor and the Treasurer, was		$563,650.54
Constituted as follows:		
Balance on available Insular Revenues on July 1, 1901	$ 74,631.41	
Balance of Trust Funds, July 1, 1901	489,019.13	
Total balance July 1, 1901		$563,650.54

Annexed to the Auditors's monthly Report for the month of June, 1901, dated July 9, 1901, *marked "Exhibit A"*, is an itemized statement of the individual deposits and the balances of Trust Fund Appropriations on July 1, 1901, which constitute the total trust fund balance of $489,019.13, in the Insular Treasury on July 1, 1901, as above stated.

DIGEST OF APPROPRIATIONS

MADE BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO AT ITS FIRST SESSION, WHICH TERMINATED JANUARY 31, 1901.

PREPARED IN THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF PORTO RICO.

FOR SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Date Appropriation Act.	Page Laws of Porto Rico	Title of Appropriation.	Amount.		
1901.		DEFICIENCIES.			
Jan. 31	23	Printing and Publication of the Laws of Porto Rico	$ 2,500 00		
"	23	Commissions to Tax Gatherers	3,000.00		
"	23	Fees of Witnesses, Insular Courts of Porto Rico	1,000.00		
"	24	Extra Compensation to Engrossing Clerks	600.00		
"	24	Compensation for Medical Autopsies	1,002.50		
"	149	Salaries, Office of Director of Charities	800.00		
"	111	Salaries, Insular Police	25,000.00	$ 33,902.50	
		SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF ASSESSMENTS AND INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. (To carry into effect the law to provide revenue for The People of Porto Rico.)			
Jan. 31	101	Salaries, Assessment Officers and Employees	36,000.00		
"	101	Contingent and Travelling Expenses, Assessment Officers	30,000.00		
"	101	Salaries, Internal Revenue Agents	5,000.00		
"	101	Travelling Expenses, Internal Revenue Agents	3,200.00		
"	101	Contingent Expenses, Internal Revenue Agents	3,300.00		
"	101	Commissions to Internal Revenue Stamp Agents	5,000.00		
"	101	Increased Salaries, Collectors of Internal Revenue	1,500.00		
"	102	Salaries, Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue	5,000.00	89,000.00	
		MISCELLANEOUS			
Jan. 31	178	Pension to Widow of Roman Baldorioty de Castro	1,000 00		
"	144	Fees of Jurors and Incidental Expenses of Jury Procedure	1,000 00	2,000 00	
		Total Appropriations for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1901			$ 124,902.50

FOR SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Date Appropriation Act.	Page Laws of Porto Rico	Title of Appropriation.		Amount.	
		LEGISLATIVE			
		EXECUTIVE COUNCIL			
Jan. 31	157	Salaries	$ 20,400.00		
,,	157	Contingent Expenses	5,000.00	$ 25,400.00	
		HOUSE OF DELEGATES			
Jan. 31	158	Salaries	17,425.00		
"	158	Contingent Expenses	6,000.00	23,425.00	
"	158	Printing and Publication of Laws		2,500.00	
		Total Legislative Appropriations			$ 51,325.00
		EXECUTIVE.			
		OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR			
Jan. 31	158	Salaries	11,240.00		
,,	158	Contingent Expenses	1,500.00	12,740.00	
		INSULAR POLICE			
Jan. 31	111	Salaries $ 61,650.00			
,,	158	,, 193,120.00	254,770.00		
,,	111	Contingent Expenses 8,500 00			
,,	159	Contingent Expenses 11,230.00	14,730.00	269,500.00	
		OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
Jan. 31	159	Salaries	25,620.00		
,,	160	Contingent Expenses	4,000.00	29,620.00	
		INSULAR CHARITIES			
		OFFICE OF DIRECTOR			
Jan. 31	146	Salaries $ 2,400.00			
,,	168	,, 6,940 00			
		9,340.00			
,,	168	Contingent Expenses 800.00	10,140.00		
		LEPER COLONY			
Jan. 31	168	Salaries $ 2,700.00			
,,	168	Contingent Expenses 4,674.00	7,374.00		
		INSANE ASYLUM			
Jan. 31	168	Salaries 10,512.00			
,,	169	Contingent Expenses 15,625.00	26,137.00		
		Forward	$ 48,651.00	$311,860.00	$ 51,325.00

FOR SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Date Appropriation Act.	Page Laws of Porto Rico.	Title of appropriation.		Amount.	
		Brought forward.....	$ 48,651.00	$311,860.00	$ 51,325 00
		GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL			
Jan. 31	169	Salaries....$ 8,660.00			
"	169	Contingent Expenses... 15,647.00	24,307.00		
		BOY'S CHARITY SCHOOL			
Jan 31	196	Salaries.. . 17,220.00			
"	170	Contingent Expenses... 21,717.00	38,937.00	106,895.00	
		OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL			
Jan. 31	160	Salaries.....	15,500.00		
"	160	Contingent Expenses....	2,100.00	17,600.00	
		INSULAR PRISONS			
		OFFICE OF DIRECTOR			
Jan. 31	160	Salaries.... 3,660.00			
"	160	Contingent Expenses... 5,500.00	9,160.00		
		PENITENTIARY			
Jan. 31	161	Salaries.... 4,488.00			
"	161	Contingent Expenses... 48.609.21	53,097.21		
		SAN JUAN JAIL			
Jan. 31	161	Salaries.... 1,080.00			
"	162	Contingent Expenses... 19,690.00	20,770.00		
		PONCE JAIL			
Jan. 31	162	Salaries ... 630.00			
"	162	Contingent Expenses... 12,020.00	12,650.00		
		MAYAGUEZ JAIL			
Jan. 31	162	Salaries.... 630.00			
"	162	Contingent Expenses... 9,220.00	9,850.00		
		HUMACAO JAIL			
Jan. 31	162	Salaries ... 600.00			
"	162	Contingent Expenses... 4,805.00	5,405.00	110,932.21	
		Forward.....		$547,287.21	$ 51,325.00

FOR SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Date Appropriation Act.	Page Laws of Porto Rico	Title of appropriation.		Amount	
		Brought forward.....		$ 547,287.21	$ 51,325 09
		OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.			
Jan. 31	163	Salaries.....	$39,160.00		
"	168	Contingent Expenses...	3,000.00	42,160.00	
		INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE			
		COLLECTORS AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS			
Jan. 31	163	Salaries ...$ 64,700.00			
"	164	Contingent Expenses ... 4,320.00	69,020.00		
		INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS			
Jan. 31	164	Salaries.... 23,000.00			
"	164	Contingent Expenses... 14,480.00	37,480.00	106,500.00	
		COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST THE LATE DIPUTACION PROVINCIAL			
Jan. 31	174	Salaries	1,400.00		
"	174	Contingent Expenses...	50.00	1,450.00	
		OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR			
Jan. 31	164	Salaries.....	28,360.00		
"	165	Contingent Expenses...	1,000.00	29,260.00	
		PRINTING AND SUPPLY DIVISION.			
Jan. 31	165	Salaries	2,680.00		
"	165	Stationery and Supplies.....	15,000.00	17,680.00	
		OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.			
Jan. 31	165	Salaries.....	21,000.00		
"	165	Contingent Expenses...	1,000.00	22,000.00	
		Forward.....		$766,437.21	$51,325.06

FOR SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Date Appropriation Act.	Page Laws of Porto Rico	Title of appropriation.		Amount	
		Brought forward...		$ 766,487.21	$ 51,325.00
		BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.			
Jan. 31	165	Salaries, Office Force...	$ 26,780.00		
,,	166	Salaries, Field Force...	138,816.00		
,,	166	Contingent Expenses...	2,500.00		
,,	166	Maintenance and Repair of Roads.....	145,000.00		
,,	167	Maintenance and Repair of Public Buildings.....	31,846 00		
,,	168	Expenses, Executive Mansion	12,500.00	356,942.00	
		SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH			
Jan. 31	170	Salaries.....	1,140.00		
,,	171	Contingent Expenses...	5,008.00	16,148 00	
		OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.			
Jan. 31	171	Salaries.....	20,800.00		
,,	172	Contingent Expenses...	4,000.00	24,800.00	
		PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
Jan. 31	172	Text Books and School Supplies.....	32 000.00		
		COMMON SCHOOLS			
Jan. 31	172	Salaries.... 345,000.00			
,,	172	Contingent Expenses... 35,000.00	380,000.00		
		ENGLISH SUPERVISORS			
Jan. 31	172	Salaries.... 20,700.00			
,,	172	Contingent Expenses... 3,400.00	24,100.00		
		TEACHERS' INSTITUTES			
Jan. 31	172	Salaries.... 2,500.00			
,,	172	Contingent Expenses... 2,500.00	5,000.00		
		SAN JUAN HIGH AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL			
Jan. 31	172	Salaries.... 11,655.00			
,,	173	Contingent Expenses... 1,780.00	13,435.00		
		NORMAL SCHOOL			
Jan. 31	173	Salaries.... 8,260.00			
,,	173	Contingent Expenses... 2,240.00	10,500.00		
		Forward.....	$465,035.00	$1,164,327.21	$ 51,325.00

FOR SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Date Appropriation Act.	Page Laws of Porto Rico.	Title of appropriation.	Amount.		
		Brought forward...	$465,085.00	$1,164,327.21	$ 51,325.00
Jan. 31	173	Library and Museum, Department of Education.....	$ 1,500.00		
"	173	Extraordinary Expenditure, Department of Education.....	9,665 00	476,200.00	
		FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY			
Jan. 31	178	Salaries.....	1,080.00		
"	178	Contingent Expenses...	1,340.00	2,420.00	
		Total Executive Appropriations.....			1.642.947.21
		JUDICIAL			
		UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR PORTO RICO			
Jan. 31	174	Salaries.....	21,780.00		
"	174	Contingent Expenses...	4,100.00	25,880.00	
		SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO			
Jan. 31	175	Salaries.....	34,180.00		
"	175	Contingent Expenses...	820.00	35,000.00	
		DISTRICT COURT OF SAN JUAN			
Jan. 31	176	Salaries.....	19,680.00		
"	176	Contingent Expenses...	770.00	20,450 00	
		DISTRICT COURT OF PONCE			
Jan 31	176	Salaries.....	16,160.00		
"	176	Contingent Expenses...	2,470.00	18,630.00	
		DISTRICT COURT OF MAYAGUEZ			
Jan. 31	176	Salaries.....	16,160.00		
	177	Contingent Expenses...	2,470.00	18,630.00	
		DISTRICT COURT OF ARECIBO			
Jan. 31	177	Salaries.....	15,960.00		
"	177	Contingent Expenses...	1,300.00	17.260.00	
		DISTRICT COURT OF HUMACAO			
Jan. 31	177	Salaries.....	15.960.00		
"	178	Contingent Expenses...	3.940.00	19,900.00	
		MUNICIPAL COURTS			
Jan. 31	178	Clerical Expenses.....		22,080.00	
"	178	Fees of Witnesses, Insular Courts.....		5,000 00	
"	178	Miscellaneous Items, Insular Courts.....		3,700.00	
		Total Judicial Appropriations.			186,530.00
		Forward.....	.....	.....	$1,880,802 21

FOR SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Date Appropriation Act.	Page Laws of Porto Rico.	Title of appropriation.	Amount.	
		Brought forward.....	.....	$1,880,802.21
		MISCELLANEOUS		
Jan. 31	174	Miscellaneous Expenditure, subject to the approval of the Governor	$ 75,000.00	
,, 31	145	Salaries and Expenses Porto Rican Code Commission, 1900-1901, 1901-1902.....	15,000.00	
,, 18	3	Representation of Porto Rico at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo N. Y.....	10,000.00	
,, 30	15	Instruction and Training of young men from Porto Rico in the United States.....	10,000.00	
,, 30	12	Technical Education of Porto Rican Students in the United States...	5,000.00	
,, 23	12	Liquidation of Claims for Medicines and Supplies furnished to sufferers from hurricane of August, 1899.....	2,000.00	
,, 31	17	Project and Plan for Penitentiary for Porto Rico.....	2,000.00	
,, 31	178	Pension to widow of Roman Baldorioty de Castro.....	1,000.00	
,, 31	22	Cost of designs and procuring Great Seal and Coat of Arms for Porto Rico.....	500.00	
		Total Miscellaneous Appropriations.....		120,500.00
		Total Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902...		2,001,302.21
		RECAPITULATION		
		Total Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1900-1901		124,902.50
		Total Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1901-1902		2,001,302.21
		Total amount appropriated by Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, at its first session.		2,126,204.71

FOR SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Date Appropriation act.	Page Laws of Porto Rico	Title of appropriation.	Amount
		INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS	
Jan. 31	21	Payment for Lands condemned for Cemetery Purposes.....	
Jan. 31	89	Payment to Municipalities of proportionate share of Excise Taxes collected.....	
		(NOTE. — Following the practice observed in the Treasury Department of the United States, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, appropriation warrants will be issued for the amounts paid from the above named appropriations which are indefinite as to amount.)	
		REAPPROPRIATION.	
Jan. 31	174	Unexpended balance, June 30, 1901, of Appropriation for Payment of Claims against the Diputacion Provincial, reappropriated for the fiscal year 1901-1902.	

REGISTER OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

No.	Name.	Date of Registration.	Local Agent.	Address.
3....	British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Limited.....	9th March, 1901.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	San Juan
4....	City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.....	9th March, 1901.....	Edwin L. Arnold.	San Juan
10....	Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Co., Limited.....	9th March, 1901.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiga.....	San Juan
11....	Lancashire Insurance Company.....	9th March, 1901.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	San Juan
12....	Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.....	9th March, 1901.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	San Juan
16....	New York Life Insurance Company.....	9th March, 1901.....	L. Sanchez Morales.....	San Juan
17....	North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.....	9th March, 1901.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co.....	San Juan
18....	North German Fire Insurance Co.....	9th March, 1901.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	San Juan
19....	Northern Assurance Company.....	9th March, 1901.....	J. Ochoa y Hermano.....	San Juan
20....	Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.....	9th March, 1901.....	J. T. Silva & Co..	San Juan
22....	Prussian National Insurance Co.....	19th March, 1901.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	San Juan
23....	Royal Insurance Co.....	9th March, 1901.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.....	San Juan
26....	The Port America Co...	8th May, 1901.....	Eduardo Lugo Viña.....	Rio Piedras
27....	The Central Contracting Company.....	9th May, 1901.....	Seldon C. Fox.....	San Juan
28....	San Juan Light & Transit Co.....	8th June, 1901.....	Jesse W. Smith....	San Juan
29....	San Juan & Rio Piedras Railroad Company....	8th June, 1901.....	Jesse W. Smith....	San Juan
30....	American Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	21st June, 1901.....	Frederick M. Pennock.....	San Juan
31....	Guanica Centrale.....	1st July, 1901.....	Julius Umbach....	Ponce
32....	Swift & Co.....	17th July, 1901.....	W. N. Martin.....	San Juan
33....	New Colonial Co., Limited.....	19th July, 1901.....	William S. Marr..	Loiza
34.. .	American Colonial Bank.....	20th July, 1901.....	Edwin L. Arnold.	San Juan
35 ...	New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co.....	27th July, 1901.....	Benjamin F. Butler.....	San Juan

NOTE:—The missing numbers have been cancelled.

REGISTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1ST SERIES.

KEPT DURING THE REGIME OF THE INSULAR AUTONOMIC CABINET AND THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

NO.	REGULATIONS PRESENTED.	NAMES.	DOMICILE.
1	Feb. 24, 1898	Centro Español	Mayaguez
2	do. 19, 1898	La Proveedora	San Juan
3	do. 21, 1898	La Salud	Santurce
4	Mar. 1, 1898	Círculo Obrero autonomista	San Juan
5	do. 3, 1898	Lazo Unión	Lares
6	do 8, 1898	Modestia	Ponce
7	do. 4, 1898	La Fidelidad	Yabucoa
8	do. 8, 1898	Unión Obrera	Mayaguez
9	do. 8, 1898	Centro de Recreo Instructivo	Humacao
10	do. 21, 1898	La Protectora de la familia	Humacao
11	do. 24, 1898	El Símbolo de la Amistad	San Juan
12	Apr. 11, 1898	Educación Popular	Mayaguez
13	do. 12, 1898	Gremio de panaderos	San Juan
14	do. 20, 1898	Agrupación Benéfica	Juana Diaz
15	Dec 4, 1898	San Luis	Caguas
16	Nov. 27, 1898	La Democracia	Carolina
17	do. 21, 1898	Gremio de Pintores	Ponce
18	do. 14, 1898	La Nueva Esperanza del Cigarrillero	Ponce
19	Jan. 26, 1899	Centro de Obreros	Utuado
20	do. 23, 1899	Sociedad privada	Maunabo
21	do. 27, 1899	Los Amantes del Progreso	Bayamon
22	Feb. 4, 1899	Iris de Paz	Arroyo
23	do. 9, 1899	Los Hijos del Trabajo	Yauco
24	do. 26, 1899	Unión Borinqueña	San Juan
25	Mar. 1, 1899	Club de Esgrima y Gimnasio	Cabo Rojo
26	do. 1, 1899	Círculo de Obreros	Yauco
27	do. 4, 1899	Agrupación de Panaderos	Cayey
28	do. 11, 1899	Gremio de Zapateros	Lares
29	do. 14, 1899	Club Arroyano	Arroyo
30	Apr. 19, 1899	Unión Cooperativa	Rio Piedras
31	do. 2, 1899	Gremio de braceros	Yauco
32	do. 19, 1899	Unión de Panaderos	Guayama
33	do. 22, 1899	El Porvenir del Obrero	Yauco
34	do. 25, 1899	La Liga Obrera	Cayey
35	do. 26, 1899	Luz y Trabajo	Cayey
36	do. 29, 1899	Círculo de Recreo	Rio Piedras
37	do. 29, 1899	Asociación de piedad	Yauco
38	May 8, 1898	Gloria al Progreso	Vieques
39	do. 8, 1899	Liga de Obreros	San German
40	do. 10, 1899	Federación departamental de trabajadores del Oeste	Mayaguez
41	do. 12, 1899	Unión Humanitaria	Mayaguez
42	Jun. 12, 1899	Liga de Detallistas	San Juan
43	May 18, 1899	Casino Colonial	San Juan
44	do. 24, 1899	Hijos del Pueblo	Manatí
45	do. 29, 1899	Círculo de Obreros	Caguas
46	Jun. 15, 1899	Borinqueña	Gurabo
47	do. 23, 1899	Gremio de artesanos y braceros	Fajardo
48	do. 30, 1899	Círculo de Recreo	Gurabo
49	July 10, 1899	Fraternidad de Auxilio mútuo	Vega Baja
50	do. 22, 1899	Club Liberal	Yauco
51	Aug. 21, 1899	Régimen Social	San Juan
52	Sept. 12, 1899	El Amparo	Cabo Rojo
53	do. 12, 1899	Unión de Tipógrafos	Mayaguez
54	do. 20, 1899	Federación de Trabajadores	Lares
55	Oct. 2, 1899	Centro de Detallistas	Mayaguez
56	Nov. 20, 1899	Círculo Obrero Federal	Fajardo
57	Jan. 5, 1900	Union League Club	San Juan
58	do. 11, 1900	Unión Benéfica	Cataño
59	do. 18, 1900	The Fashion Club	San Juan
60	do. 23, 1900	La Perseverancia	Cabo Rojo
61	do. 29, 1900	Colonia Española	Caguas
62	do. 29, 1900	Club de Progreso Social	San Juan
63	Feb. 16, 1900	Unión Española	Mayaguez
64	do. 16, 1900	Club Recreativo Ponceño	Ponce
65	do. 24, 1900	Casino de Caguas	Caguas
66	Mar. 20, 1900	Centro de la Colonia Española de Bayamon	Bayamon
67	do. 20, 1900	Woman's Aid Society	San Juan
68	do. 17, 1900	Casino Español	Arecibo

REGISTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

FIRST SERIES, (CONTINUED.)

KEPT DURING THE REGIME OF THE INSULAR AUTONOMIC CABINET AND THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

NO.	REGULATIONS PRESENTED.	NAMES.	DOMICILE.
69	do. 17, 1900	Club Federal	Carolina
70	do. 24, 1900	Amor y Caridad	Lares
71	do. 30, 1900	Club Republicano	Carolina
72	Apr. 10, 1900	Casino de Humacao	Humacao
73	do. 14, 1900	Centro de Caridad	Humacao

2ND SERIES.

NO.	REGULATIONS PRESENTED.	NAMES.	DOMICILE.
1	June 1, 1900	La Protectora de Niños	San Juan
2	July 30, 1900	Círculo Federal recreativo é Instrucción de Obreros	Luquillo
3	Aug. 17, 1900	COLONIA ESPANOLA DE SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO	San Juan
4	do. 24, 1900	Liga de Propietarios de Fincas urbanas de San Juan.	San Juan
5	do. 24, 1900	Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de la Isla de Puerto Rico	San Juan
6	do. 16, 1900	Centro Federal de Rio Grande	Rio Grande
7	do. 28, 1900	Club Republicano	Luquillo
8	do. 24, 1900	Club Federal	Santurce
9	Oct. 13, 1900	Socorros mútuos La Caridad	Coamo
10	do. 13, 1900	Centro de Instrucción y Recreo	Coamo
11	do. 15, 1900	Logia Aurora	Ponce
12	May 9, 1900	Círculo de la Unión Cagueña	Caguas
13	Oct. 24, 1900	La Caridad Mútua	Caguas
14	July 6, 1900	Estrella del Sur	Yauco
15	Nov. 8, 1900	Casino de Ponce	Ponce
16	Oct. 1, 1900	Gremio de Operarios de Barberos	San Juan
17	do. 27, 1900	COLONIA ESPANOLA DE INSTRUCCIÓN Y BENEFICENCIA	San Juan
18	Sept. 19, 1900	Asociación Farmaceútica de Puerto Rico	San Juan
19	Oct 19, 1900	Taller Benéfico de Artesanos	Ponce
20	Nov. 28, 1900	La Aurora del Trabajo	Ponce
21	do. 28, 1900	Los Amigos del Bien Público	San Juan
22	June 30, 1900	Club Republicano	Guayama
23	Oct. 19, 1900	Círculo de San Cárlos	Aguadilla
24	July 20, 1900	Federación Obrera de Lares	Lares
25	Dec. 14, 1900	Gran Logia Soberana de Puerto Rico	San Juan
26	Aug. 2, 1900	Casino Español de Guayama	Guayama
27	Nov. 10, 1900	Centro de Estudios Psicológicos "Marietta"	San Juan
28	June 26, 1900	Porto Rico Yacht Club	San Juan
29	Nov. 9, 1900	Sociedad Cooperativa del Gremio de Marinos	Ponce
30	Oct. 31, 1900	Sociedad Cooperativa del Gremio de Toneleros	Ponce
31	May 29, 1900	Club Federal de Guayama	Guayama
32	Dec. 22, 1900	Casino Español de Puerto Rico	San Juan
33	do. 24, 1900	Sociedad de Socorros Mútuos del Arcangel San Rafael	San Juan
34	Oct. 29, 1900	Club de Esgrima, Gimnástica y Recreo	Yauco
35	Dec. 22, 1900	Sociedad de Auxilio Mútuo	San Juan
36	Aug. 19, 1900	Federación Regional de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico	San Juan
37	Dec. 14, 1900	Regeneración	San Juan
38	do. 10, 1900	Igualdad	Sabana Grande
39	Sept. 28, 1900	Club Federal de Rio Piedras	Rio Piedras
40	Aug. 28 1900	Club Federal	Cayey
41	Sept. 26, 1900	Club Republicano	Cayey
42	Dec. 29, 1900	Curadora de la Instrucción Popular.	San Juan

REGISTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

SECOND SERIES, (CONTINUED.)

KEPT DURING THE REGIME OF THE INSULAR AUTONOMIC CABINET AND THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

NO.	REGULATIONS PRESENTED.	NAMES.	DOMICILE.
43.....	Oct. 27, 1900	Hijos de la Luz.....	.....Yauco
44.....	June 7, 1900.....	Liga Social.....	.....San Juan
45.....	Dec 27, 1900.....	Unión de Dependientes.....	.....San Juan
46.....	Mar. 6, 1901.....	Casa de Caridad y Oficios de San Ildefonso	.....San Juan
47.....	Nov. 24, 1900....	Gremio de Mecánicos.....	.....Ponce
48.....	Jan. 25, 1901	La Juventud Obrera de Santurce...	.....Santurce
49..	do. 2, 1901	Unión Recreativa	.....Aguadilla
50.....	Oct 29, 1900.....	Centro de Detallistas	.....San Juan

NOTE —Those associations whose names are printed in small capitals have been reported as dissolved.

REGISTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

ASSOCIATIONS REGISTERED FROM MAY 1, 1900, TO JULY 1, 1901.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Date on which regulations were presented in this office.	Date on which the first regulations were or are to be considered approved	REMARKS.
La Protectora de Niños, San Juan.....	June 1, 1900.....	June 18, 1900... ..	
Círculo Federal Recreativo é Instrucción de Obreros, Luquillo	July 30, 1900.....	Aug. 1, 1900.....	
Liga de Propietarios de Fincas Urbanas de San Juan, San Juan.....	Aug. 24, 1900.....	Sept. 5, 1900.....	
Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de la Isla de Pto. Rico, San Juan.....	Aug 24, 1900.....	Sept. 7, 1900.....	
Centro Federal de Rio Grande, Rio Grande.....	Aug 16, 1900.....	Aug. 16, 1900.....	
Club Republicano, Luquillo.....	Aug. 23, 1900.....	Aug. 23, 1900.....	
Club Federal, Santurce.....	Aug 24, 1900.....	Aug. 25, 1900.....	
Socorros Mútuos La Caridad, Coamo.....	Oct. 13, 1900.....	Oct. 1, 1895.....	Constituted under Spanish rule.
Centro de Instrucción y Recreo, Coamo	Oct. 13, 1900.....	Dec. 23, 1885.....	do.
Logia Aurora, Ponce.....	Oct. 15, 1900.....	July 26, 1890.....	do.
Círculo de la Unión Cagueña, Caguas.....	May 9, 1900.....		
La Caridad Mútua, Caguas..	Oct. 24, 1900.....	Oct. 28, 1895.....	do.
Estrella del Sur, Yauco.....	July 6, 1900.....	July 7, 1900.....	
Casino de Ponce, Ponce.....	Nov. 8, 1900.....	Nov. 8, 1896.....	do.
Gremio de Operarios de Barberos, San Juan.....	Oct 1, 1900.....	Oct. 5, 1900.....	
Asociación Farmaceútica de Pto. Rico, San Juan	Sept 19, 1900.....	Sept. 28, 1900.....	
Taller Benéfico de Artesanos, Ponce.....	Oct. 18, 1900.....	Mar. 11, 1886.....	do.
La Aurora del Trabajo, Ponce...	Nov. 28, 1900.....	Feb. 16, 1895.....	do.
Los Amigos del Bien Público, San Juan	Nov. 28, 1900.....	Aug. 12, 1893.....	do.
Club Republicano, Guayama.....	June 30, 1900.....	July 3, 1900.....	
Círculo de San Carlos, Aguadilla.....	Oct. 19, 1900.....	Oct. 5, 1881.....	do.
Federación Obrera de Lares, Lares	July 20, 1900.....	Oct. 22, 1900.....	
Gran Logia Soberana de Puerto Rico, San Juan	Dec. 14, 1900.....	Dec. 21, 1892.....	do.

REGISTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

ASSOCIATIONS REGISTERED FROM MAY 1, 1900, TO JULY 1, 1901. (CONTINUED.)

NAME AND LOCATION.	Date on which regulations were presented in this office.	Date on which the first regulations were or are to be considered approved	REMARKS.
Casino Español de Guayama, Guayama	Aug. 2, 1900	Aug. 24, 1900	
Centro de Estudios Psicológicos "Marietta", San Juan	Nov. 10, 1900	Nov. 18, 1900	
Porto Rico Yacht Club, San Juan	June 26, 1900	Oct. 24, 1900	
Sociedad Cooperativa del Gremio de Marinos, Playa de Ponce	Nov. 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	
Sociedad Cooperativa del Gremio de Toneleros, Playa de Ponce	Oct. 31, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	
Club Federal de Guayama, Guayama	May 29, 1900	June 1, 1900	
Casino Español de Puerto Rico, San Juan	Dec. 22, 1900	Nov. 16, 1871	Constituted under Spanish rule.
Sociedad de Socorros Mútuos del Arcángel San Rafael, San Juan	Dec. 24, 1900	Jan. —, 1891	do.
Club Esgrima, Gimnástica y Recreo, Yauco	Oct. 29, 1900	Mar. 24, 1896	do.
Sociedad de Auxilio Mútuo, San Juan	Dec 22, 1900	Jan. 16, 1883	do.
Federación Regional de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico, San Juan	Aug. 19, 1900	Oct. 11, 1900	
Regeneración, San Juan	Dec. 14, 1900	Dec 22, 1900	
Igualdad, Sabana Grande	Dec. 10, 1900	June 4, 1889	do.
Club Federal de Rio Piedras, Rio Piedras	Sept. 28, 1900	Sept. 29, 1900	
Club Federal de Cayey	Aug. 23, 1900	Aug. 30, 1900	
Club Republicano, Cayey	Sept. 26, 1900	Oct. 2, 1900	
Curadora de la Instrucción Popular, San Juan	Dec 29, 1900	Jan. 6, 1901	
Hijos de la Luz Yauco	Oct. 27, 1900	Apr. 3, 1890	do.
Liga Social, San Juan	June 7, 1900	July 10, 1900	
Unión de Dependientes San Juan.	Dec. 27, 1900	Jan. 4, 1901	
Casa de Caridad y Oficios de San Ildefonso, San Juan	Mar. 6, 1901	Nov. 28, 1860	do.
Gremio de Mecánicos, Ponce	Nov. 24, 1900	Dec. 2, 1900	
La Juventud Obrera de Santurce, Santurce	Jan. 25, 1901	Feb. 2, 1901	
Unión Recreativa, Aguadilla	Jan. 2, 1901	Jan. 10, 1901	
Centro de Detallistas, San Juan.	Oct. 29, 1900	Mar 29, 1891	do.
Colonia Española de San Juan de Puerto Rico, San Juan	Apr 23, 1901	May 1, 1901	
Centro Unión, Mayaguez	May 1, 1901	Oct. 9, 1888	do.
Círculo Unión, Cayey	May 25, 1901	July 20, 1894	do.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING COMPANIES.

The Regulations concerning the filing, registration and record of Charters, Articles of incorporation, and Articles of Association, of foreign and domestic corporations and associations, in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico, shall be the following:

1. All charters, articles of incorporation, articles of association and other documents relating to companies, shall be presented to the Chief Clerk, who shall cause them to be carefully examined, and when satisfied that they comply with the law, in every particular, he shall receive them and direct them to be filed and registered, and such of them as require it to be recorded.

2. Before receiving, filing, registering or recording any of the documents presented to the Chief Clerk, in regard to corporations or associations, he shall cause the fees chargeable in this office to be taxed and collected, and the necessary internal revenue stamps to be affixed thereto and cancelled.

3. The Chief Clerk shall cause a separate account to be kept of the fees collected from companies, under the provisions of the Act of the Legislative Assembly, and shall pay over the same to the Treasury when required.

4. No fees for filing or registering charters or articles of incorporation or association shall be charged to, or collected from, any institution having as its principal purpose the furtherance, promotion or practice of charity, benevolence, religion, education or fraternal intercouse, and not designed for social or political objects or to produce profits ar provide insurance or benefits for its members; but no exemption from the fees prescribed for recording charters shall be permitted to any company or society whatever.

5. A register shall be kept in a well bound book, called "Register of Charters" under the direction of the Chief Clerk, in which shall be entered numerically and registered the name of each company, society or corporation filing any charter or other document in this office, and notation shall be made of the filing and registration of said document, and each shall be numbered in its order according to the date of filing. One page of the Register shall be set apart for each company, society and corporation, and when it is filled, the entries shall be continued on other pages in their order.

6. A register shall be kept in a well bound book, called "Register of Associations", under the direction of the Chief Clerk, in which shall be entered numerically, and registered, the name of each association filing its articles of association in this office; and notation shall be made of the filing and registration of such document, and each shall be numbered in its order according to the date of filing.

7. All articles of incorporation shall be recorded in a well bound book entitled: "Record of Charters", and a note shall be made on each document of its recording and the date of such record together with the numbers of the volume and page where recorded.

8. All documents and papers in regard to each company required to be kept on file in this office shall be kept in separate envelopes or wrappers, one for each company, and the envelope or wrapper shall be

endorsed with the registered number and the name of the company and the words "Documents on File", which package of papers shall be preserved in an appropriate place convenient for reference.

9. Each package of papers mentioned in Regulation 8 shall have within it a card bearing the name of each paper and the individual number of the same as the same appears on the Register; and in case any paper is taken out of the office for any purpose a receipt shall be left for the same in its place, endorsed by the Secretary with his permission.

10. The Record of Charters and the Registers, when not in use, shall be kept by the Chief Clerk in some safe receptacle convenient for reference.

11. When any volume mentioned in Regulation 10 is filled, it shall be safely kept, and a new volume opened and continued in use in like manner, numbering the successive volumes in numerical order.

12. When any person desires a copy of any document mentioned in these Regulations he shall make a written demand therefor and present the same to the Chief Clerk; when on payment of the fees it shall be made and furnished him without unnecessary delay.

13. The fees prescribed in section 9, paragraph 3rd, of "An Act to Prescribe the Duties of the Secretary of Porto Rico and the Fees to be Collected," approved 19th of January 1901, shall be paid on the first presentation of the documents to the Chief Clerk; and until said fees are paid he shall neither receive nor file nor record said documents.

14. Other fees than these mentioned in Regulation 13 shall be paid from time to time as they may accrue, but they are payable invariably in advance.

15. No receipt shall be given for the fees paid; but the corresponding internal revenue stamps shall be at once affixed to the document and cancelled in presence of the person paying the fees.

16. If the documents are presented and the fees are paid by letter. then the Chief Clerk shall proceed to affix and cancel the stamps with the letter before him, and duly notify the writer of his action in the matter.

17. These Regulations apply to the authenticated copies of charters and other documents and instruments mentioned in "An Act Regarding Foreign Corporations", approved on 31st January, 1901, in the same manner as to any other document or instrument mentioned in other laws.

18. If it shall come to the knowledge of any officer, clerk, or employee of this office that section 4 of the Act mentioned in Regulation 17. or any other law in regard to corporations, has been violated, he shall at once report the fact to the Secretary that he may call the attention of of the Attorney General thereto.

19. The Annual Report required by Corporations under section 5 of the Act mentioned in Regulation 17 shall be filed and the fact noted in the proper place on the Register.

20. The charters of all companies mentioned in section 7 of an "Act Regarding Foreign Corporations" shall be recorded as herein required in Regulation 7, and the fees prescribed therefor be collected as from other companies.

21. Then any document is presented to this office in any other language than English, a verified translation thereof into English shall accompany the same and be filed therewith.

22. All questions in relation to the interpretation of these Regulations shall be submitted to the Chief Clerk, the Assistant Secretary or the Secretary, in the order named as occasion may require.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE QUALIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS IN THE OFFICE OF THE INSULAR SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

1st.—File the following documents, to-wit:

a.—Duly Authenticated copy of charter.

b.—Verified statement.

c.—Certificate of consent to be sued.

d.—Written consent of agent.

2nd.—The Charter must be authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State of the State in which the charter was granted or the corresponding officer in a foreign country under the appropriate seal.

3rd.—In cases of certificates of authentication from a foreign country the same must be attested by a consul or vice-consul of the United States.

4th.—The statement mentioned herein must be verified by the oath of the President and Secretary and attested by a majority of the Directors. This must be done before a notary public or some officer authorized to administer oaths and to issue certificates and to take acknowledgments; and the official character of the notary must be certified to by the Secretary of State or the United States Consul.

5th.—The certificate of consent must be authenticated in the same manner as the statement as set out in Paragraph 4th above.

6th.—The written consent of the agent must be acknowledged before some notary public resident in Porto Rico.

7th.—The verified statement, the certificate of consent to be sued, and the written consent of the agent must be prepared in accordance with the forms furnished from the Secretary's office; marked Form B, Form C, and Form D.

8th.—The fees must be paid in Insular Revenue Stamps to be affixed to the documents by the proper clerk when presented to the Secretary's office.

9th.—None of the documents will be received, filed, registered or recorded until all of them are presented in proper form.

10th.—All documents written or printed in a foreign language must be translated into English and the translations presented with the originals.

FEES.

For filing charter	$ 25.00
For recording charter, twenty cents for each hundred words (say 2,000 words)	4.00
For filing and recording notice of appointment of agent	5.00
For issuing certificate of registration	1.00
Usual total of fees	$ 35.00
When the Capital stock exceeds $1,000,000.00 there is an additional charge of fifteen cents for each $1,000.00 in excess of $1,000,000.00—say Capital stock is $2,000,000.00 the extra fee would be	$ 150.00

NOTE.—In no case does the fee for filing a charter exceed $1,000.

It is preferable to transact business with the agent personally if possible.

THE BANKS OF PORTO RICO.

Under the Spanish law, still in force in Porto Rico. banks of issue and discount require no special charter. but may incorporate and transact business under the general regulations of the code of commerce. Until the passage of the Revenue Law of January 31, 1901, moreover, there was no legal provision for the examination or inspection of banks. The ease with which banks can be established and the freedom from surveillance have resulted in an extreme diversity of banking institutions, although a large portion of the banking business is still conducted by private bankers, many of whom join the banking with an ordinary commercial business.

There is no national bank in Porto Rico, although according to an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States the National Banking Act is operative in Porto Rico and a national charter would bring to the bank securing it whatever moneys the United States Government may keep on deposit in Porto Rico. The reluctance to incorporate in the national system is explained by the same cause which accounts for the relatively restricted use of the bank check, the acute demand for a paper currency of some description, and the other distinctive peculiarities of banking in Porto Rico, viz: the predominant importance of agriculture among the industries of the Island, and the consequent necessity of lending and borrowing money at long terms and upon real estate security, a class of business which is prohibited to national banks. As appears from the appended table, among the banks which differentiate mortgage loans in their statements, such loans constitute more than forty-three (43) per-cent of the gross amount of loans and discounts.

By Royal Decree of May 5, 1888, the Banco Español was granted the exclusive right to issue bank notes in Porto Rico for a period of twenty-five years. But, by formal de-

cision of the Spanish Council of State, this monopoly does not cover circulating bonds or certificates based upon specific assets, and, in consequence, there are seen circulating side by side with the money of the United States ordinary notes of the Banco Español, mortgage bonds of the Banco Territorial y Agricola, and certificates of deposit of the Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño—the last two mentioned bearing interest and being payable to bearer. On May 2, 1901, there where outstanding five hundred fifty-four thousand, three hundred thirty (554,330) dollars worth of the notes of the Banco Español; forty-four thousand, nine hundred ninety-eight (44,998) dollars worth of the certificates of deposit of the Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, and six hundred fifty seven thousand, four hundred ninety two (657,492) dollars worth of the mortgage bonds of the Banco Territorial y Agricola. In general, a most commendable prudence has been shown by the respective banks in their management of these notes and certificates, and no disaster has resulted from from their use. They are not received in payment of taxes or other dues either by the Post Office, the Custom House, or the Insular Treasury.

By Section 64 of the Revenue Act approved January 31, 1901, the Treasurer is charged with the duty of examining periodically the condition and financial standing of every bank doing business in Porto Rico. The initial statements of the Principal banks, made in compliance with this law, are summarized below. The table includes all the incorporated banks on the Island, except a few savings banks and loan associations none of which have a capital of twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars. All of the banks included in the table are located at San Juan with the exception of the Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, which is located at Ponce, and the Mayagüez branch of the Banco Español.

The Banco Español de Puerto Rico is a semi-public institution operating on a special charter granted May 5,

1888, for a period of twenty-five years. The executive head of the bank is appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico and changes in the by-laws have to be ratified by the goverment. The bank is authorized to issue notes to three times the amount of the paid up capital; to do a general banking business, and to devote the reserve fund upto twenty (20) per-cent of the realized capital-to long-time mortgage loans. No special reserve is maintained for the redemption of bank notes, but all the sight obligations of the bank must be protected by a metallic reserve of one third, with prefered securities at one hundred and twenty days for the remaining two-thirds. The bank maintains a branch at Mayagüez, a statement of whose operations is also appended.

The Banco Territorial y Agrícola was incorporated under the general provisions of the Code of Commerce on July 2, 1894, for a period of seventy-five years. Its business is confined largelyto loans upon real estate security and to the issue of bonds based upon such security and the general credit of the bank. The bank thus acts as an underwriter or intermediary between the capitalist and the agriculturalist, making its profit from the difference betwen the rates of interest at which investors are willing to loan and agriculturists willing to borrow money.

The Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño was organized February 8, 1895, for a period of twenty-five years, and is actively engaged in almost every line of the banking business: conducting a savings department, loaning upon mortgage and issuing certificates of deposit bearing annual interest at one-half per-cent and payable to bearer on demand.

The J. T. Silva Banking and Commercial Company, incorporated for a term of twenty years upon the first day of January, 1901, is typical of a large class of bankers in Porto Rico who join the banking with an ordinary com-

mercial business. The bank has no depositors, and maintains branches at Mayagüez and Paris, France.

De Ford & Company and the American Colonial Bank act as depositaries for the custody of the funds of the insular goverment. The former is a private bank and a branch of the Boston firm of the same name. The latter was incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia on April 4, 1899. The American Colonial Bank is also the depositary of the funds of the United States kept in Porto Rico.

LIABILITIES.

	AMERICAN COLONIAL BANK.	BANCO ESPAÑOL DE PUERTO RICO.	MAYAGUEZ BRANCH OF BANCO ESPAÑOL.	BANCO TERRITORIAL Y AGRICOLA.	CREDITO Y AHORRO PONCEÑO.	J. T. SILVA BANKING & COMMERCIAL COMPANY.
Capital stock paid in	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 229,845.94	$ 302,610.00	$ 120,000.00	$ 177,400.00
Surplus fund	15,000.00	67,500.00		6,884.57	8,891.41	
Undivided profits	22,440.01	10,687.87	1,783.71	10,260.00		1,703.51
Bank notes		956,082.00				
Mortgage certificates with unpaid interest				694,886.71		
Certificates of deposit to bearer					44,998.00	
Dividends unpaid		6,724.13		4,875.00	50.00	
Due other banks and bankers	1,342.08					
United States deposits	145,876.57					
Insular and municipal deposits		4,025.97				
Accounts-Current subject to check	681,653.98	218,746.58	26,941.86	20,943.19	126,817.31	
Time certificates of deposit					8,349.11	
Other deposits		12,474.90	4,746.00	*90,504.09	44,637.85	
Certified checks and Cashier's drafts	1,920.00					
Bills payable					39,096.40	88,322.91
Miscellaneous		2,547.67		5,991.22	10,581.41	
TOTALS	$1,268,232.64	$1,728,789.12	$ 263,317.51	$1,136,954.78	$ 403,421.49	$ 267,426.42

$ *74,599.59 credits guaranteed by mortgage bonds; $15,904.59 deposits of bonds.

HOLIDAYS IN PORTO RICO.

New Year's Day	1st of January.
Washington's Birthday	22nd of February.
Good Friday	5th of April.
Decoration Day	30th of May.
Independence Day	4th of July.
Landing Day	25th of July.
Thanksgiving Day	28th of November.
Christmas Day	25th of December.

NEWSPAPERS IN PORTO RICO.

NAME.	ISSUE.	SIZE.	LOCATION.
La Bandera Americana	Daily	20 columns	Mayagüez.
Boletin Mercantil	Daily	24 columns	San Juan.
La Bruja	Daily	16 columns	Mayagüez.
El Carnaval	Weekly.	12 columns	San Juan.
La Chispa	Weekly	12 columns	Manatí.
El Clarin	Bi weekly	16 columns	Humacao.
La Correspondencia	Daily	20 columns	San Juan.
El Criollo	Weekly		Aguadilla.
El Clamor de Oriente	Bi-weekly		Fajardo.
La Democracia	Daily	30 columns	Caguas.
Los Dependientes	Weekly	12 columns	San Juan.
El Diario de Ponce	Daily	20 columns	Ponce.
El Eco de las Lomas	Bi-weekly	12 columns	San Germán.
El Eco de la Policia Insular	Weekly	12 columns	San Juan.
El Eco Porto Riqueño	Weekly		Yauco.
La Educación Moderna	Weekly	16 columns	Mayagüez.
La France	Weekly	16 columns	Mayagüez.
El Grano de Arena	Bi-monthly		Yauco.
El Iris de Paz	Weekly	16 columns	Mayagüez.
La Informacion	Tri-weekly		Ponce.
El Ideal Catolico	Weekly	16 columns	Ponce,
Juventud Alegre	Weekly	16 columns	Ponce.
La Justicia	Tri-weekly	16 columns	Ponce.
Listín Comercial	Daily		San Juan.
Listín Mercantil	Daily		San Juan.
La Miseria	Daily		San Juan.
News, The	Daily	8 columns	Ponce.
Las Novedades	Weekly	11 columns	San Juan.
Oiga	Weekly	12 columns	San Juan.
La Opinion	Daily	20 columns	Ponce.
El Palenque	Bi-weekly	12 columns	Ponce.
El Pregonero	Daily		San Juan.
El País	Daily	20 columns	San Juan.
San Juan News	Daily	48 columns	San Juan.
Siglo XX	Weekly	24 columns	Ponce.
La Vanguardia	Daily	12 columns	Ponce.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Although collegiate libraries existed in San Juan as early as the XVIth century, it was not until the middle of the XIXth century that public libraries were founded in the island.

The first collegiate library of which we have any record is of the one founded by the Dominican Friars in the 16th century. It contained works on art, literature and theology and was destroyed by the Dutch in 1625, as was also the one founded by Bishop Bernardo de Valbuena in the Rectory (Casa Parroquial).

The Franciscan Friars also had a library in their convent (1640 1660), but it disappeared in 1835 when that Community was dissolved.

Bishop Pedro Gutierrez de Cos, who founded the San Juan Concilior Seminary in 1832, established a library which still exists, but much neglected and worm eaten, in connection with same.

Sometime after the installation of the "Audiencia" in San Juan, in 1831, a library of a semi-public character was formed in that building. It contained a large and valuable collection of books on judicial matters. This library was amalgamated with that of the College of Lawyers, which is a rich collection of works on jurisprudence and is the exclusive property of the College.

In 1850 the Governor of the Island, Don Juan de la Pezuela, founded the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, and a modest library in connection with same. This institution was closed in 1860 and its library passed into the possession of the "Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais," which was organized in 1813, closed in 1849 and re-opened in 1860. This library was stocked with many Spanish and French standard works. In 1863 its doors were thrown open to the publfc and were not closed until shortly after the American occupation. During the transition period, many of the best works were lost. Gover-

nor Charles H. Allen rescued the others, and these together with those remaining from the library of the Provincial Institute, and a large collection of American Department Reports, Registers, etc., form the present American Free Library.

The second public library was opened by Mr. Ramon Santaella in the basement of the City Hall, on October 15th, 1880, with 400 volumes, and it now contains 6,361 books in various languages.

The Porto Rican Atheneum Library was established in 1876; it consists, principally, of works on Spanish and French literature. It has lately acquired some of the books that were formerly in the library of the "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais."

The library of the Casino Español, founded in 1871, is a small but slect one.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society had a small circulating library which disappeared in 1887 when that Society was dissolved.

The Provincial Institute of Secondary Education possessed a small pedagogical library which shared the same fate as that of the "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais."

The Spanish Department of Public Works had a valuable collection of books on technical, scientific and other subjects, consisting of about 1,544 volumes which are now to be found in the San Juan Department of Public Works.

In 1894, a public library was established in Ponce. It contains 809 bound books and 669 pamphlets in French, German, English and Spanish.

In 1872 a public library was founded in Mayaguez; it possesses over 5,000 volumes.

Since the American occupation, four libraries have been established in the island, and these are, the "Circulating Scholastic Library," inaugurated in San Juan on February 22nd, 1901, by Professor Pedro Carlos Timo-

thee; the "Circulating Scholastic Library of Yauco" established under the auspices of Profesor Sarriera Egozcue in April 1901; the Pedagogical Library established in San Juan under the auspices of the Commissioner of Education, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh and the San Juan Free Library which was opened to the public on April 20th, 1901.

Besides the foregoing, there are many private libraries in the island, the principal one being that belonging to Mr. Manuel Fernandez Juncos, of San Juan, which consists of 15,000 books.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

El Ateneo Puertorriqueño is one of the oldest societies in San Juan, having been founded in 1876. It is a literary organization, its object being the furtherance and study of science, letters and the fine arts. The Society has attractive and spacious quarters on the Plaza Alfonso XII. in which is to be seen one of the best collections in the Island of portraits of famous Porto Ricans. A well selected and comprehensive library is provided for its members in the readingroom. The President is Dr. Salvador G. Ros, and the Secretary is Mr. Ramon Falcon.

The oldest existing society in San Juan is the Casino Español, which dates from 1871. Its commodious apartments, extending along San José Street from the Plaza Alfonso XII. to Allen Street, with an outlook on both, furnished with billiard and reading rooms, a ballroom and roof garden, provide its members with every comfort and opportunity. Mr. Manuel Lomba y Peña is the president of the Casino, and Mr. Carlos Conde the secretary.

A society of more recent founding is the Centro de Detallistas de Provisiones, which this year celebrates its tenth anniversary. This society was organized that a

place might be afforded its members in which to meet for social and recreative purposes; to this end it has comfortable club rooms upstairs in the house No. 52 Allen Street. Mr. Antonio Mendez is president of this club. while Mr. Manuel Mendez holds the office of secretary.

An organization started during the current year is the Country Club of San Juan. A club house, just completed, is situated on the coast opposite the Boys, Charity School in Santurce. A large tract of cleared land, on which is laid out golf links, forms part of the property. while a beautiful sandy beach affords an excellent opportunity for sea bathing. In the house, besides several social and lounging rooms, lockers, dressing rooms and shower baths are well provided. As is implied from the name, the club is intented to encourage out-door sports and as an objective point for those riding and driving from San Juan. Governor Charles H. Allen is president and E. S. Brown secretary.

La Juventud Obrera de Santurce is another of this year's organizations. Besides social, its aims are for the instruction and betterment of its members. This estimable work is also carried on among the more humble classes of people and the efforts of the members are noticably bringing good results. Mr. Pedro Anduz is president and Mr. Antonio M. Oliva secretary.

La Liga Social, now about a year old, is a small club, its membership being limited to thirty, with the object of providing diversions, such as dances, concerts. and the like, for its members and their friends. At stated times, however, the club meets, at its rooms No 26 Luna Street, for the discussion of religious and political questions. Mr. Augusto Cruz is president and Mr. Blas Cintron secretary.

The Officers Club of the Porto Rican Regiment, as its name implies, is composed of the officers of the native regiment and other army officers stationed at San Juan. Its large club rooms, including a reading room, where can

be found all the leading papers and magazines of the world, and a billiard room, are in the Ballajá Barracks. Lt. Col. James A. Buchanan is president and 1st Lieut. William W. Bessell secretary.

El Símbolo de la Amistad has just completed its third year. This is a purely social organization as its end is to provide recreation for its members. The members, whose number is limited to thirty, also devote themselves to literary study in their society rooms No. 27 San Sebastian Street. Mr. Juan C. Hernaiz occupies the president's chair and Mr. Santos Martinez is the secretary.

El Union de Dependientes was organized this year. Its main object is for the literary and intellectual improvement of those who are members. With this end in view the club has fitted up attracetive quarters at No. 21 Allen Street. Mr. Joaquin Matienzo is the president and the secretary is Mr. Antonio Fernandez Ramos.

The San Juan Yacht Club was founded in 1899, and now occupies the club house situated on the bay in the Marina, formerly used by the old Porto Rican Club of a similar nature. The house is so designed that the space for boats and the social room can be thrown into one, affording a spacious dancing hall. Here the members have balls every two or three weeks. There is a room for fencing and boxing, in which sports some members are quite proficient. At present the fleet of boats is small, but it is hoped that with the advent of more Americans this feature of the club will become more prominent. The membership, limited to one hundred, is now complete. The Commissioner of the Interior, Mr. William H. Elliott is Commodore and Mr. W. H. Evans is secretary.

In the other important towns of the Island are to be found societies similar to the Casino Español and the Ateneo. Ponce and Guayama have their Casinos, while Cayey, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Humacao and others are well provided with clubs where the citizens can indulge in wholesome study or innocent recreation.

CHURCHES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

I.—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF PORTO RICO.

Bishop	R. R. James H. Blenk, S. M. D. D.
Vicar General	Reverend Baldomero Hernandez.
Chancellor	Reverend José Martinez Gotay.
Secretary	Reverend Santiago Colón.
Chaplain-Mayordomo	Reverend José Fernandez.

CATHEDRAL.

Archdeacon	Reverend Baldomero Hernandez
Canónigo Lectoral	Reverend Manuel Diaz Caneja.
Prebendado Racionero	Reverend Antonio Alvarez Plá.
Prebendado Medio Racionero	Reverend Santiago Colón Bonfiglio.
Master of Ceremonies	Reverend José Jesús Nin.

In San Juan, besides the Cathedral, there are the Parishes of Santa María de los Remedios and Saint Francis de Asis; Carmelist Nuns' Church, Saint Anne's Church, Saint Francis' Church, Purísima Concepción's Church, Christ Chapel, Episcopal Palace's Chapel, Seminary's Chapel, St. Ildephonse College's Chapel, Sacred Heart College's Chapel, Catholic Kindergarten's Chapel and Saint Rose Hospital's Chapel.

There are twelve forane vicarages in the island, to wit: The General Vicarage, which includes the following parishes: Santa María de los Remedios, Saint Francis dé Asis, Bayamón, Carolina, Corozal, Cataño, Palo Seco, Dorado, Guainabo, Loiza, Naranjito, Puerta de Tierra, Rio Piedras, Rio Grande, Santurce, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Trujillo Bajo, Vega Alta, Vega Baja. Total: 20.

The vicarage of Aguada includes the following six parishes: Aguada, Isabela, Lares, Moca, Rincón and San Sebastian.

The vicarage of Aguadilla, one parish: Aguadilla.

The vicarage of Arecibo, six parishes: Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Jayuya, Las Floridas, La Esperanza, Manatí, Morovis, Quebradillas, and Utuado.

The vicarage of Caguas has six parishes: Caguas, Aguas Buenas, Cidra, Comerío, Gurabo, San Lorenzo de Hato Grande and Juncos.

The vicarage of Coamo, six parishes: Aibonito, Barranquitas, Barros, Coamo, Cayey and Santa Isabel.

The vicarage of Guayama, five parishes: Arroyo, Guayama, Maunabo, Patillas and Salinas.

The vicarage of Humacao, seven parishes: Ceiba, Fajardo, Humacao, Luquillo, Naguabo, Piedras and Yabucoa.

The vicarage of Mayaguez, six parishes: Añasco, Cabo Rojo, Aldea Saenz, Las Marías, Mayaguez and Playa de Mayaguez.

The vicarage of Ponce, seven parishes: Adjuntas, Guayanilla, Juana Diaz, Peñuelas, Playa de Ponce, Ponce and Villalba-arriba.

The vicarage of San German, eight parishes: Guánica, Hormigueros, Lajas, Maricao, Rosario, Sabana Grande, San German and Yauco.

The vicarage of Vieques, two parishes: Culebra and Vieques.

Total number of parishes: 87.

There are 12 priests in San Juan and 80 in the island.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

The Carmelites Convent.	In seclusion for prayer.
Sacred Heart.....	Has 20 members dedicated to teaching.
Daughters of Charity....	Has 80 members, dedicated to both teaching and nursing in hospitals and Asylums.
Servants of Mary.....	Has 44 members dedicated to nursing in private homes.
Sisters of the Poor.....	In charge of Asylum for the Aged. Total number of members: 25.
Paulist Fathers.....	Dedicated to preaching the Gospel and to missionary work.

CHARITY ASYLUMS.

Purísima Concepción..... For poor women. San Juan.
Kindergarten..... ..... For teaching Catholic children. San Juan.
Girl's Orphan Asylum... Rio Piedras.
Concepción Hospital..... San German. For the poor.

These last four establishments are under the direct patronage of the Prelate.

The Sisters of Charity have opened schools in San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Bayamón, Rio Piedras and in other smaller cities of the island, under the protection of the Bishop.

II.—PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Van Buren furnishes the following statistics of Protestant churches and schools in the island of Porto Rico.

The are in the island twenty-four Protestant ministers, with forty-four congregations, having four thousand two hundred and ninety-five adherents, of whom three thousand seven hundred and fifteen are natives, and five hundred and eighty, foreigners. They also have ten schools with twenty-one teachers and three hundred and forty native pupils.

There are eight Protestant denominations on the island as follows:

The Baptists, who have five ministers, twelve congregations, and eight hundred and ninety-five adherents; the Christian Brethern, who have one minister, one congregation and one hundred adherents; the Congregationalists, who have one minister, two congregations and one hundred adherents; the Lutherans, who have one minister, three congregations and one hundred and fifty adherents; the Methodists, with seven ministers, ten congregations, and one thousand adherents; the Presbyterians, who have four ministers, twelve congregations, and one thousand five hundred adherents; the Protestant Episcopa-

lians, who have four ministers, three congregations, and four hundred and fifty adherents; the United Brethern, with one minister, one congregation, and one hundred adherents.

Of these Protestants, ninety per cent. are natives, the rest foreigners resident in the island.

The Congregationalists have two schools, with seven teachers; the Methodists have one school, with five teachers; the Presbyterians have six schools, with eight teachers; the United Brethern have one school, with one teacher. These schools have altogether about four hundred pupils, of whon nine-tenths are natives. The Christian Brethern have an orphanage. The Presbyterians have a medical missionary.

SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO.

There are in the island 508 school-houses in use by the public schools. Of these only two belong to the Government the rest being rented from private parties by the several municipalities. Since the inauguration of civil government two new school-houses have been built and twenty-seven are in process of construction.

On the 22nd of June, 1901, there were in attendance in the public schools 33,854 pupils. To give these instruction and government there are employed 771 teachers in the regular schools, and in the High Schools and Normal School sixteen others, besides sixteen supervisors, aggregating 793 teachers.

On the 1st of July, 1900, the records of the Department were destroyed by fire; since that date $331,795.11 have been expended in the cause of public education by the Government in Porto Rico.

INSULAR CHARITIES.

By B. H. Osterhoudt, Director of Charities.

The first organization of the Americans for charitable purposes was the appointment on August 12th, 1899, of a Board of Charities. This Board found all those supported by insular moneys under one roof, in a building known as the "Beneficencia." It seems that the first attempt at organized charity made on this island was by Royal Decree, dated April 10th, 1810, to provide for a charity asylum. Some money was donated but the enterprise became entangled in official channels and was not heard of again till 1821. On May 18th, 1841, the construction of the Beneficencia building was commenced. Upon June 4th, 1841, a Board of Charities was appointed.

The main body of the building was completed in 1844. This building seemed to have no definite purpose except for the broad one of charity. Under its roof were sheltered the insane, orphan children, the destitute, a reformatory class, women from the street, cripples, etc. In 1863, the Sisters of Charity, sent from Spain, were put in charge. At the time of American occupation, the building was devoted to the insane and orphan children only. One of the first things deemed necessary was to remove the children. Their only playground was the court yards. In January, 1900, the children were removed to the fine buildings in Santurce where they now are, the Beneficencia building being left to the care of the insane with the exception of the east wing now occupied by the Federal court. The lepers, eighteen in number, have been removed to an island which had formerly been occupied as a quarantine station. The sexes are separated and living under a separate regime. The most needed institutions are asylums for the blind and incurable cripples.

The finances of all these charitable institutions, and

the purchases of all supplies, are controlled entirely at the office of the Director of Charities, where there is an office force of seven, with an annual payroll of $7,116. At present there are 178 insane about equally divided as to sex and 36 employees supported at a daily per capita of $0.387 for personnel and inmates and a monthly payroll of $784. In the Boys' Charity School there are 260 inmates and 48 personnel at a monthly payroll of $1,158 and a per capita daily expense of $0.331. In the Girls' Charity School there are 205 inmates and 23 personnel at a monthly payroll of $447 and a daily per capita of $0.234. In the Leper Colony there are eighteen inmates and eight personnel at a monthly payroll of $174 and a daily per capital of $0.570. The budget for the ensuing fiscal year for purposes of charity is $106,495. The expense of conducting the office to manage the expenditure is about seven per cent. The total number provided for including personnel is 835. The per capita expense herein given includes the cost of maintaining the office.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Girls' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ 4,783.72	
Subsistence	7,417.50	
Incidental expense	3,958.17	
Repairs to building	599.44	$16,758.83
Boys' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ 13,704.79	
Subsistence	11,173,09	
Incidental expense	4,736.12	
Repairs to building	1,197.53	$33,511.53
Insane Asylum.		
Salaries	$ 8,880.90	
Subsistence	10,706.14	
Incidental expense	3,463.81	
Repairs to building	1,186.86	$24.237.71
Carried forward		$74,508.07

Brought forward		$ 74,508.07
Leper Colony.		
Salaries	$ 1,845.29	
Subsistence	1,743.77	
Incidental expense	1,534.16	$ 5,123.22
Office of Director.		
Salaries	$ 6,150.03	
Incidental expense	598.29	$ 6,748.32
Total		$ 86,379.61

DAILY COST PER CAPITA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Girls' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ —.068	
Subsistence	—.095	
School supplies and all other expense, including repairs to building	—.078	$ —.241
Boys' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ —.137	
Subsistence	—.105	
School supplies and all other expense, including repairs to building	—.101	$ —.343
Insane Asylum.		
Salaries	$ —.137	
Subsistence	—.156	
Clothing, bedding, medicines, furniture and repairs to building	—.087	$ —.380
Leper Colony.		
Salaries	$ —.211	
Subsistence	—.198	
All other expense including equipment and repairs to building	—.158	$ —.567
Average total cost per capita for subsistence	$ —.—	$ —.119
Average total cost per capita	—.—	—.332

INMATES AND EMPLOYEES.

Girls' Charity School	22 employees	190 inmates	212
Boys' Charity School	47 employees	240 inmates	287
Office of Director	7 employees	inmates	7
Insane Asylum	34 employees	154 inmates	188
Leper Colony	7 employees	18 inmates	25
			719

THE INSULAR POLICE

Was organized under an order of the late Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Governor, on February 7th, 1899, to stop the depredations of armed bands of assassins and incendiaries throughout the island and to maintain law and order in the rural sections.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved by the Governor on January 31st, 1901, its jurisdiction was further extended over all towns of the island containing a population of less than 6,000. On request of the municipal authorities, and by direction of the Governor, the Insular police also took charge of all police service in the city of San Juan on March 23rd, 1901. This force was organized by 1st Lieutenant Frank Techter, 47th New York Vols., who after his discharge from the military service became, and is at present, its Chief. Since its organization the number of officers and men has been increased from time to time as the necessity therefor became apparent, until it consists of 18 officers, 11 sergeants, 70 corporals and 565 privates. This force is under the direct control of the Chief, and is distributed throughout the island in 68 posts with about 60 detachments. The island is divided into 5 districts, corresponding to the judicial districts; each district is subdivided into 3 precincts. A Commission of Insular Police, consisting of the Chief as president and of Dr. José Carbonell Olazarra and Mr. J. Ramon Latimer as members, has the power to formulate regulations and fix the strength and salaries, subject to the approval of the Governor, makes all enlistments and discharges, approves all expenditures and exercises a general supervision over the force. All enlistments are for a period of two years and after a rigid physical examination. Promotions are made after competitive examination according to merit. The yearly salaries are as follows:

Chief	$2,500.00
Captain and Assistant Chief	1,600.00
Captain	1,500.00
First Lieutenant and Adjutant	1,000.00
First Lieutenant and Paymaster	1,200.00
First Lieutenant	1,000.00
Second Lieutenant	900.00
Sergeant	600.00
Corporal	480.00
Private	360.00

A number of privates, not exceeding 125, who furnish and maintain serviceable horses are classed as mounted, and receive a salary of $420.00 each, yearly. The appropriation for maintaining the organization for the coming fiscal year is $269,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSULAR POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS AT SAN JUAN.

Chief	Frank Techter.
1st Lieutenant and Adjutant	Joaquin J. Ferrán.
1st Lieutenant and Paymaster	J. Arthur Meyer.
Sergeant of Detectives	Jesús Carbó.
Corporal	José Fonfria.

Detective ..... Inocencio Diaz.
" ..... Juan Quiñones.
" ..... Pasqual Faura.

1ST DISTRICT.

CAPT. AND ASSISTANT CHIEF, LUIS BERRIOS, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

POST OF SAN JUAN.

Sergeant ..... Lorenzo Mascaró.
" ..... Arturo de la Rosa.
Corporal ..... Ramon Paoli.
Private ..... Etanislao Plaza.
" ..... Julio Romero.
" ..... Juan Soneira.
" ..... Santiago Diaz.
" ..... Pedro Sangunet.
" ..... José Juliá.
" ..... Juan Lozada.
" ..... Enrique Fernández.
" ..... Luis Miranda.
" ..... Ricardo Dávila.
" ..... Ceferino Graulan.
" ..... Juan Dávila.
" ..... Julio Santana.
" ..... Joaquin Silva.
" ..... Ramon P. Martinez.
" ..... Manuel Salas.
" ..... Francisco Morales.
" ..... Enrique López.
" ..... Saturnino Andrini.
" ..... Diego Valle.
" ..... Baldomero Rodriguez.
" ..... Nicolás M. Bidot.
" ..... Agustin T. Alfaro.
" ..... Prudencio Colón.
" ..... Pedro Rios.
" ..... José Quiñonez.
" ..... Bartolomé L. Gonzalez
" ..... Cecilio J. Taboada.
" ..... Antolino Diaz.

POST OF SANTURCE.

Corporal ..... Santiago Rivera.
Private ..... Juan Faura.
" ..... Francisco Martinez.
" ..... José E. Nevarez.
" ..... Manuel Santiago.
" ..... Raimundo Pagan.
" ..... Juan M. Caballero.
" ..... José Vargas.

MAIL CARRIER.

POST OF FORTALEZA.

Corporal	Dionisio Gonzalez.
"	Francisco Gorbea.
Private	Emilio Montilla.
"	Inocencio Santana.
"	Francisco Schettini.
"	Miguel Miralles.
"	Emilio Girona.
"	Emilio Santaella.
"	Juan Gutierrez.
"	Ramon M. Ortiz.
"	Adolfo O. Babilonia.
"	Francisco Reyes.
"	Felix Gimenez.
"	Francisco Sanchez.
"	Cristino Morales.
"	José V. Hernandez.
"	José Arroyo.
"	Francisco Salas.
"	Pedro T. Lameña.
"	Antonio Cuevas.
"	Enrique Conde.

POST OF PRESIDIO.

Sergeant	Vicente Andino.
Corporal	Ignacio Carballeira.
"	Rafael Córdova.
"	José E. Balbás.
"	Francisco Rivero.
"	Salomón Costa.
Private	Eduardo Fernández.
"	Nicanor Perea.
"	José F. Sánchez.
"	Julio Montel.
"	José Puente.
"	Fermin Bijio.
"	Luis M. Baez.
"	José Fernández.
"	Virgilio Torres.
"	Manuel Alvarez.
"	Hipólito Dávila.
"	Gerardo Mas.
"	Bartolomé Cantellops.
"	Rafael Florit.
"	Antonio Pares.
"	Victoriano Quiñones.
"	Nicolás Román.
"	Joaquin Carreras.
"	Juan F. Pavon.
"	José R. Ojeda.
"	Juan A. Rodriguez.
"	Pascasio Marquez.

Private	Aurelio Carambot.
"	Pablo Reyes.
"	Juan Berrios.
"	Lino Pereles.
"	Juan Mas.
"	Simón Robaina.
"	Julio Martinez.
"	Antonio Martin.
"	José Latorre.
"	Carlos Mayol.
"	Julian Dávila.
"	Ricardo Cebollero.
"	Manuel Navarro.
"	Manuel Rico.
"	Romualdo Tormos.
"	Francisco Gimenez.
"	Vicente Monge.
"	José Negrón.
"	Eleuterio Dávila.
"	Felipe Cabrera.
"	Andres Medina.
"	Balbino Santos.
"	Rafael Bermúdez.
"	Jesús Martinez.
"	Manuel A. Martinez.
"	Lucas Serrano.
"	Ramon Serrano.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st LIEUT. SERGIO NOA, COMMANDING.

POST OF BAYAMON.

Corporal	José Judice.
Private	Juan Cabrera.
"	Antonio Vazquez.
"	Manuel González.
"	José L. Soto.
"	Juan Diaz.
"	Telesforo Ramírez.
"	Eulalio Ayala.
"	Felipe Gandia.
"	Rafael Chabran
"	Ramon Torres.
"	Arturo Abril.

POST OF COMERIO.

Corporal	Rafael Montilla.
Private	Telesforo Cottes.
"	Juan Lopez.
"	José B. Pizarro.
"	Martin Vazquez.
"	Juan de D. Santini.

POST OF VEGA BAJA.

Corporal	Emilio Egozcue.
Private	Francisco Diaz.
"	Arturo G. de Rubio.
"	José N. Benitez.
"	Felix Campesino.
"	Joaquin Morales.
"	José Olazarra.
"	Pedro Rodriguez.

POST OF TOA ALTA.

Corporal	Cayetano Lopez.
Private	José Reyes.
"	Obdulio Escudero.
"	Juan Cabreras.
"	Manuel Serrano.
"	Salvador Baez.
"	Narciso Puchan.
"	Manuel J. Vega.

POST OF TOA BAJA.

Corporal	Eugenio Santaella.
Private	José D. Pereles.
"	Aurelio Cruz.
"	José E. Fuertes.
"	Juan Alejandro.
"	Valentin E. Figueroa.

POST OF COROZAL.

Corporal	Ramon Martinez.
Private	Nicasio Cabrera.
"	Marcelino Miranda.
"	Gabriel Padró.
"	Luis Schoder.
"	Pablo Avilés.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd LIEUT. JOSÉ LÓPEZ GAZTAMBIDE, COMMANDING.

POST OF CAROLINA.

Corporal	José Ortiz Llauger.
Private	Francisco Manzanares.
"	José Cordero.
"	José Córdova.
"	Secundino Fuentes.
"	José Narvaez.
"	Jesús Reyes.
"	Juan Cintrón.
"	Alberto Boria.
"	Juan P. Melendez.

POST OF RIO PIEDRAS

Corporal	Leopoldo Garcia.
Private	Teodoro Fabricio.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Juan M. Peña.
"	Ramón Ramírez.
"	Natalio Correa.
"	German Vazquez.
"	Ramon Seijo.
"	José Sosa.
"	Pascasio Bonilla.

POST OF LOIZA.

Corporal	Joaquin Simó.
Private	Pedro Diaz.
"	Manuel N. Quiñones.
"	Fernando Noa.
"	Osvaldo Fernandez.
"	Hilario Andino.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Ricardo Yejo.

POST OF RIO GRANDE.

Corporal	Rufino Torres.
Private	Antonio Vinet.
"	José Ruiz.
"	Tomas Diaz.
"	Mateo Sanchez.
"	Miguel Henriquez.
"	José R. Urquisu.
"	Benigno Ramirez.

2nd DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN ANTONIO SALGADO, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

POST OF JUANA DIAZ.

Sergeant	Ramiro Marquez.
Private	Enrique Valderon.
"	Santos Lopez.
"	Luis Eschaverria.
"	Adolfo Gomez.
"	Ramon Arroyo.
"	Cesareo Rosa.
"	Mariano Dros.
"	Crisóstomo Martinez.
"	José E. Carlos.

POST OF VILLALBA.

Corporal	Tomas Lamela.
Private	Manuel E. Castro.
"	Ramon A. Franceschi.

Private ..... Jesús M. Merly.
" ..... José R. Santiago.
" ..... Eladio Burgos.

POST OF SANTA ISABEL.

Corporal ..... Manuel E. Rodriguez.
Private ..... Francisco M. Trinidad.
" ..... Pedro F. Serrat.
" ..... Vicente N. Calderon.
" ..... Jesus M. Colon.
" ..... Gervasio Gimenez.
" ..... Jesus M. Serrano.
" ..... Miguel Corominas.

POST OF CORRAL VIEJO.

Corporal ..... Andrés García.
Private ..... Francisco Ortiz.
" ..... José R. Ortiz.
" ..... Juan M. Maldonado.
" ..... Manuel Mariota.
" ..... Sinforoso Burgos.
" ..... José P. Usera.
" ..... Arturo Fernandez.

POST OF JAIL AT PONCE.

Corporal ..... Emilio E. Rodriguez.
" ..... Gabriel Padial.
Private ..... Pedro Olivenza.
" ..... Sebastian Quesada.
" ..... Abelardo Ortiz.
" ..... Lino Figueroa.
" ..... José B. Rodriguez.
" ..... José Vazquez.
" ..... Victorio Ortiz.
" ..... Pedro Santiago.
" ..... José Ruiz.
" ..... Olegario Espada.
" ..... Victor Rios Toro.
" ..... Mateo Nieves.
" ..... Juan Lopez.
" ..... Federico Cristian.
" ..... Francisco Gonzalez.
" ..... Victor Acosta.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Ramon Fernandez Nater, Commanding.

POST OF AIBONITO.

Corporal ..... S. Tirso Rodriguez.
Private ..... Eustaquio Torres.
" ..... José F. Gonzalez.
" ..... Andrés Laguna.
" ..... Ramón Carreras.

Brought forward		$ 74,508.07
Leper Colony.		
Salaries	$ 1,845.29	
Subsistence	1,743.77	
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Average total cost per capita	—.—	—.332

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1st Lieutenant and Adjutant	Joaquin J. Ferrán.
1st Lieutenant and Paymaster	J. Arthur Meyer.
Sergeant of Detectives	Jesús Carbó.
Corporal	José Fonfria.

Detective	Inocencio Diaz.
,,	Juan Quiñones.
,,	Pasqual Faura.

1ST DISTRICT.

CAPT. AND ASSISTANT CHIEF, LUIS BERRIOS, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

POST OF SAN JUAN.

Sergeant	Lorenzo Mascaró.
"	Arturo de la Rosa.
Corporal	Ramon Paoli.
Private	Etanislao Plaza.
"	Julio Romero.
"	Juan Soneira.
"	Santiago Diaz.
"	Pedro Sangunet.
"	José Juliá.
"	Juan Lozada.
"	Enrique Fernández.
"	Luis Miranda.
"	Ricardo Dávila.
"	Ceferino Graulan.
"	Juan Dávila.
"	Julio Santana.
"	Joaquin Silva.
"	Ramon P. Martinez.
"	Manuel Salas.
"	Francisco Morales.
"	Enrique López.
"	Saturnino Andrini.
"	Diego Valle.
"	Baldomero Rodriguez.
"	Nicolás M. Bidot.
"	Agustin T. Alfaro.
"	Prudencio Colón.
"	Pedro Rios.
"	José Quiñonez.
"	Bartolomé L. Gonzalez
"	Cecilio J. Taboada.
"	Antolino Diaz.

POST OF SANTURCE.

Corporal	Santiago Rivera.
Private	Juan Faura.
"	Francisco Martinez.
"	José E. Nevarez.
"	Manuel Santiago.
"	Raimundo Pagan.
"	Juan M. Caballero.
"	José Vargas.

MAIL CARRIER.

Private	Ricardo Irizarri.
"	Ramón Cintrón.
"	Primitivo Rodriguez.
"	José M. Emanuelli.

4th DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN JOSÉ URRUTIA, COMMANDING.

POST OF ARECIBO.

Sergeant	J. Mariano Reyes.
Corporal	Ermelindo Escalera.
Private	Enrique Valdivielso.
"	José J. Vazquez.
"	Joaquín Aldea.
"	Endero Acevedo.
"	José E. Reus.
"	Octavio Huertas.
"	Juan Arrufat.
"	José Rodriguez.
"	José D. Avilés.
"	Manuel González.
"	Aquilino Bello.
"	Jaime Prieto.
"	Primitivo Cruz.
"	Primitivo Hernandez.

POST OF ESPERANZA.

Corporal	Miguel de Jesús.
Private	Eduardo Vales.
"	Armando Collazo.
"	José Carretero.
"	Luis Jove.
"	Ezequiel González.

POST OF CAMUY.

Corporal	Antonio Pacheco.
Private	José M. Morales.
"	Manuel de la Rosa.
"	Antonio Díaz.
"	Enrique Tosse.
"	Inocencio Campecino.
"	Ulises Heileger.
"	Martín J. Jordán.
"	José G. Ortiz.
"	Sandalio Mas.

POST OF QUEBRADILLAS.

Corporal	Estéban Lavergne.
Private	Leopoldo Colmenero.
"	José M. Mata.
"	Ulises Martinez.
"	Manuel de J. Perez.
"	Natalio Gandarilla.
"	Manuel Herrera.
"	José Belendez.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Francisco Cabrera, Commanding.

POST OF UTUADO.

Corporal	Federico Martorell.
Private	Juan F. Acebedo.
"	Félix Salceda.
"	Antonio Guzmán.
"	Manuel Teruel.
"	Celedonio García.
"	Felipe Dávila.
"	Salvador Correa.
"	Felipe Hernández.
"	Pascasio Diaz.
"	Francisco Soto.

POST OF JAYUYA.

Corporal	Francisco Casal.
Private	Avelino González.
"	Pedro Rivera.
"	Antonio Tirada.
"	Vicente González.
"	José M. Ortiz.

POST OF MAMEYES.

Corporal	José Valladares.
Private	Emiliano Martínez.
"	León González
"	Manuel A. Rivera.
"	Miguel Cortez.
"	José M. González.

POST OF LARES.

Corporal	Angel C. Villariny.
Private	Agustine Scharran.
"	José Rodriguez.
"	Zenón Pérez.
"	Julio Acosta.
"	José R. Arroyo.
"	Nicolás Lugo.
"	Felipe Morales.
"	Antonio Serrano.
"	Saturnino Torres.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd Lieut. Francisco Tallada, Commanding.

POST OF MANATI.

Sergeant	Germán Castanera.
Private	Ramón Otero.
"	Antonio Luciano.
"	Ceferino Maymí.
"	Antonio Ferrari.
"	Julio G. Baez.

Private	Genaro Delgado.
"	Manuel de la Rosa.

POST OF BARCELONETA.

Corporal	Gerónimo Cadilla.
Private	Eugenio Pineira.
"	José Rodríguez.
"	Dolores M. Cardona.
"	Ramón C. Delgado.
"	Rafael Cantanza.

POST OF CIALES.

Corporal	Pedro Córdova.
Private	Antonio Navarro.
"	José D. Hernández.
"	Pedro Baez.
"	Juan R. Rivera.
"	José C. Gimenez.
"	José E. Iglesia.
"	José M. Camaña.

POST OF MOROVIS.

Corporal	Victoriano López.
Private	Ramón González.
"	Ramón Iglesia.
"	Ramón Vázquez.
"	José Delgado.
"	Francisco Olivieri.
"	Juan Lacomba.
"	Manuel Collazo.

5th DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN ENRIQUE MOLINA, COMMANDING.

POST OF HUMACAO.

Sergeant	Rafael Muñiz.
Corporal	José Díaz Llenza.
Private	Alfonso Molina.
"	Juan Calderón.
"	Atanasio Ricard.
"	Gil Díaz.
"	Jesús Perales.
"	José Díaz.
"	Juan Rivera.
"	Avelino Carrión.
"	Luis Frías.
"	Isidoro Cordero.
"	Luis Carrera.
"	Isidoro Carrasquillo.
"	Luis Recurt.

POST OF FAJARDO.

Corporal	Ezequiel Mongil.
Private	Prudencio Vidal.
"	Lorenzo Monge.
"	Eugenio Sabari.
"	Eladio López.
"	Rafael Velázquez.
"	Enrique Calzada.
"	Brígido Ortiz.
"	Concepción Robles.
"	José Ríos.
"	José M. Rivera.

POST OF LUQUILLO.

Corporal	José Vázquez.
Private	Secundino Berríos.
"	Ramón H. Calzada.
"	Julio Córdova.
"	Braudidio Casanova.
"	Juan G. Rodríguez.

POST OF NAGUABO.

Corporal	Miguel A Franco.
Private	Juan Ríos.
"	José J. Matos.
"	Narciso Villafañe.
"	Manuel M. Colón.
"	José Storer.

POST OF YABUCOA.

Corporal	Juan López Díaz.
Private	Juan C. Flores.
"	Alfonso Blanco.
"	Ramón Parilla.
"	Lorenzo Isern.
"	Pedro Romaguera.

POST OF VIEQUES.

Corporal	José G. de Iturrondo.
Private	Marcos S. Alvarez.
"	Jesús Colón.
"	Sergio Díaz.
"	Nicolás Vázquez.
"	Lino Cottes.
"	Rufino Rivera.
"	José G. Figueroa.
"	Juan Gonzalez.
"	Manuel Rivera.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Angel Paniagua, Commanding.

POST OF CAGUAS.

Sergeant	José Soto.
Private	Joaquín Gimenez.

POST OF RIO PIEDRAS

Corporal	Leopoldo Garcia.
Private	Teodoro Fabricio.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Juan M. Peña.
"	Ramón Ramírez.
"	Natalio Correa.
"	German Vazquez.
"	Ramon Seijo.
"	José Sosa.
"	Pascasio Bonilla.

POST OF LOIZA.

Corporal	Joaquin Simó.
Private	Pedro Diaz.
"	Manuel N. Quiñones.
"	Fernando Noa.
"	Osvaldo Fernandez.
"	Hilario Andino.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Ricardo Yejo.

POST OF RIO GRANDE.

Corporal	Rufino Torres.
Private	Antonio Vinet.
"	José Ruiz.
"	Tomas Diaz.
"	Mateo Sanchez.
"	Miguel Henriquez.
"	José R. Urquisu.
"	Benigno Ramirez.

2nd DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN ANTONIO SALGADO, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

POST OF JUANA DIAZ.

Sergeant	Ramiro Marquez.
Private	Enrique Valderon.
"	Santos Lopez.
"	Luis Eschaverria.
"	Adolfo Gomez.
"	Ramon Arroyo.
"	Cesareo Rosa.
"	Mariano Dros.
"	Crisóstomo Martinez.
"	José E. Carlos.

POST OF VILLALBA.

Corporal	Tomas Lamela.
Private	Manuel E. Castro.
"	Ramon A. Franceschi.

Private ..... Jesús M. Merly.
" ..... José R. Santiago.
" ..... Eladio Burgos.

POST OF SANTA ISABEL.

Corporal ..... Manuel E. Rodriguez.
Private ..... Francisco M. Trinidad.
" ..... Pedro F. Serrat.
" ..... Vicente N. Calderon.
" ..... Jesus M. Colon.
" ..... Gervasio Gimenez.
" ..... Jesus M. Serrano.
" ..... Miguel Corominas.

POST OF CORRAL VIEJO.

Corporal ..... Andrés García.
Private ..... Francisco Ortiz.
" ..... José R. Ortiz.
" ..... Juan M. Maldonado.
" ..... Manuel Mariota.
" ..... Sinforoso Burgos.
" ..... José P. Usera.
" ..... Arturo Fernandez.

POST OF JAIL AT PONCE.

Corporal ..... Emilio E. Rodriguez.
" ..... Gabriel Padial.
Private ..... Pedro Olivenza.
" ..... Sebastian Quesada.
" ..... Abelardo Ortiz.
" ..... Lino Figueroa.
" ..... José B. Rodriguez.
" ..... José Vazquez.
" ..... Victorio Ortiz.
" ..... Pedro Santiago.
" ..... José Ruiz.
" ..... Olegario Espada.
" ..... Victor Rios Toro.
" ..... Mateo Nieves.
" ..... Juan Lopez.
" ..... Federico Cristian.
" ..... Francisco Gonzalez.
" ..... Victor Acosta.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Ramon Fernandez Nater, Commanding.

POST OF AIBONITO.

Corporal ..... S. Tirso Rodriguez.
Private ..... Eustaquio Torres.
" ..... José F. Gonzalez.
" ..... Andrés Laguna.
" ..... Ramón Carreras.

Since the American occupation, the sanitary condition of the jails and lock-ups will compare very favorably with many of the more pretentious jails in the United States. The personal cleanliness of the prisoners is also carefully looked after, each prisoner being obliged to bathe at least three times a week. The rations issued are abundant and of good quality.

In the Municipal jails the prisoners are not required to do any work except that of cleaning the streets, removing the garbage, and otherwise doing the sanitary work of each Municipality, besides keeping their own jail in order.

In the "Presidio," or Insular penitentiary, an effort has been made to teach a trade to each prisoner and the results have been most satisfactory. This system besides giving the prisoners work to do during their confinement, furnishes them with the means of making a livelihood after being released. This work in the "Presidio" has been divided into departments of tailoring, shoemaking, hat-making, basket-making, cigar-manufacture, carpentry, black-smithing, masonry, etc. The manufacture of furniture receives special attention and the results accomplished in this department have been especially gratifying. Some of the public buildings are equipped with the furniture made in the penitentiary and the quality of it, both from an artistic and a practical standpoint, is such as to have attracted some attention.

During the past five months the Director of Prisons has given much attention to the plan of having all of these departments of industry fully represented by samples of the best work of the prisoners at the Pan American Exposition.

The work thus done by the prisoners accrues not to their benefit but to the benefit of the Insular Government. The prisoners however are allowed during good conduct one cent each day during the time of their confinement and upon being released each prisoner, whatever may have been his conduct while in prison, is furnished

SUGAR CANE.

with a new suit of clothes together with a hat and shoes. Many of the prisoners are skilled in the making of lace and at odd times while not carrying out the routine work they are allowed to use their time in that way and the lace thus made is sold for their own account and the proceeds are sent either to their families or kept on deposit with the Director of Prisons until they are discharged. The work in the several departments is compulsory.

A night school is carried on at the penitentiary at which English is taught. This also is compulsory, every prisoner being compelled to attend.

The penitentiary prisoners wear a uniform of brown drill; and the jail prisoners a uniform of white drill.

There are 1,040 prisoners in the jails and penitentiary. —1 for each 950 inhabitants. While statistics are not at hand for comparison, it is thought that considering that this includes all confined for more than 30 days, it will compare very favorably with any State in the Union.

Of this whole number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary and district jails, there are but six women, a fact that is so unusual in criminality as to attract special attention, and this is more remarkable for the reason that the last census indicates that the females outnumber the males by 8,721.

The garrote still remains the method provided by law for executing the sentence of death. The general impression entertained by those who have not studied the matter is that this method of execution is cruel and a relic of inefficient methods. As a matter of fact, however, it is as efficient and humane as any method that has been adopted. Death is almost instantaneous. There is no failure or the possibility of bungling, as seems to be the case with hanging and electrocution. There is no indication of great pain; on the contrary, except for a faint movement for an instant in the hands and feet, there is no indication of suffering.

Private ..... Ricardo Irizarri.
" ..... Ramón Cintrón.
" ..... Primitivo Rodriguez.
" ..... José M. Emanuelli.

4th DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN JOSÉ URRUTIA, COMMANDING.

POST OF ARECIBO.

Sergeant ..... J. Mariano Reyes.
Corporal ..... Ermelindo Escalera.
Private ..... Enrique Valdivielso.
" ..... José J. Vazquez.
" ..... Joaquín Aldea.
" ..... Endero Acevedo.
" ..... José E. Reus.
" ..... Octavio Huertas.
" ..... Juan Arrufat.
" ..... José Rodriguez.
" ..... José D. Avilés.
" ..... Manuel González.
" ..... Aquilino Bello.
" ..... Jaime Prieto.
" ..... Primitivo Cruz.
" ..... Primitivo Hernandez.

POST OF ESPERANZA.

Corporal ..... Miguel de Jesús.
Private ..... Eduardo Vales.
" ..... Armando Collazo.
" ..... José Carretero.
" ..... Luis Jove.
" ..... Ezequiel González.

POST OF CAMUY.

Corporal ..... Antonio Pacheco.
Private ..... José M. Morales.
" ..... Manuel de la Rosa.
" ..... Antonio Díaz.
" ..... Enrique Tosse.
" ..... Inocencio Campecino.
" ..... Ulises Heileger.
" ..... Martín J. Jordán.
" ..... José G. Ortiz.
" ..... Sandalio Mas.

POST OF QUEBRADILLAS.

Corporal ..... Estéban Lavergne.
Private ..... Leopoldo Colmenero.
" ..... José M. Mata.
" ..... Ulises Martinez.
" ..... Manuel de J. Perez.
" ..... Natalio Gandarilla.
" ..... Manuel Herrera.
" ..... José Belendez.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Francisco Cabrera, Commanding.

POST OF UTUADO.

Corporal	Federico Martorell.
Private	Juan F. Acebedo.
"	Félix Salceda.
"	Antonio Guzmán.
"	Manuel Teruel.
"	Celedonio García.
"	Felipe Dávila.
"	Salvador Correa.
"	Felipe Hernández.
"	Pascasio Diaz.
"	Francisco Soto.

POST OF JAYUYA.

Corporal	Francisco Casal.
Private	Avelino González.
"	Pedro Rivera.
"	Antonio Tirada.
"	Vicente González.
"	José M. Ortiz.

POST OF MAMEYES.

Corporal	José Valladares.
Private	Emiliano Martínez.
"	León González
"	Manuel A. Rivera.
"	Miguel Cortez.
"	José M. González.

POST OF LARES.

Corporal	Angel C. Villariny.
Private	Agustine Scharrau.
"	José Rodriguez.
"	Zenón Pérez.
"	Julio Acosta.
"	José R. Arroyo.
"	Nicolás Lugo.
"	Felipe Morales.
"	Antonio Serrano.
"	Saturnino Torres.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd Lieut. Francisco Tallada, Commanding.

POST OF MANATI.

Sergeant	Germán Castanera.
Private	Ramón Otero.
"	Antonio Luciano.
"	Ceferino Maymí.
"	Antonio Ferrari.
"	Julio G. Baez.

Private	Aurelio Carambot.
"	Pablo Reyes.
"	Juan Berrios.
"	Lino Pereles.
"	Juan Mas.
"	Simón Robaina.
"	Julio Martinez.
"	Antonio Martin.
"	José Latorre.
"	Carlos Mayol.
"	Julian Dávila.
"	Ricardo Cebollero.
"	Manuel Navarro.
"	Manuel Rico.
"	Romualdo Tormos.
"	Francisco Gimenez.
"	Vicente Monge.
"	José Negrón.
"	Eleuterio Dávila.
"	Felipe Cabrera.
"	Andres Medina.
"	Balbino Santos.
"	Rafael Bermúdez.
"	Jesús Martinez.
"	Manuel A. Martinez.
"	Lucas Serrano.
"	Ramon Serrano.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Sergio Noa, Commanding.

POST OF BAYAMON.

Corporal	José Judice.
Private	Juan Cabrera.
"	Antonio Vazquez.
"	Manuel González.
"	José L. Soto.
"	Juan Diaz.
"	Telesforo Ramírez.
"	Eulalio Ayala.
"	Felipe Gandia.
"	Rafael Chabran
"	Ramon Torres.
"	Arturo Abril.

POST OF COMERIO.

Corporal	Rafael Montilla.
Private	Telesforo Cottes.
"	Juan Lopez.
"	José B. Pizarro.
"	Martin Vazquez.
"	Juan de D. Santini.

POST OF VEGA BAJA.

Corporal	Emilio Egozcue.
Private	Francisco Diaz.
"	Arturo G. de Rubio.
"	José N. Benitez.
"	Felix Campesino.
"	Joaquin Morales.
"	José Olazarra.
"	Pedro Rodriguez.

POST OF TOA ALTA.

Corporal	Cayetano Lopez.
Private	José Reyes.
"	Obdulio Escudero.
"	Juan Cabreras.
"	Manuel Serrano.
"	Salvador Baez.
"	Narciso Puchan.
"	Manuel J. Vega.

POST OF TOA BAJA.

Corporal	Eugenio Santaella.
Private	José D. Pereles.
"	Aurelio Cruz.
"	José E. Fuertes.
"	Juan Alejandro.
"	Valentin E. Figueroa.

POST OF COROZAL.

Corporal	Ramon Martinez.
Private	Nicasio Cabrera.
"	Marcelino Miranda.
"	Gabriel Padró.
"	Luis Schoder.
"	Pablo Avilés.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd LIEUT. JOSÉ LÓPEZ GAZTAMBIDE, COMMANDING.

POST OF CAROLINA.

Corporal	José Ortiz Llauger.
Private	Francisco Manzanares.
"	José Cordero.
"	José Córdova.
"	Secundino Fuentes.
"	José Narvaez.
"	Jesús Reyes.
"	Juan Cintrón.
"	Alberto Boria.
"	Juan P. Melendez.

POST OF RIO PIEDRAS

Corporal	Leopoldo Garcia.
Private	Teodoro Fabricio.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Juan M. Peña.
"	Ramón Ramírez.
"	Natalio Correa.
"	German Vazquez.
"	Ramon Seijo.
"	José Sosa.
"	Pascasio Bonilla.

POST OF LOIZA.

Corporal	Joaquin Simó.
Private	Pedro Diaz.
"	Manuel N. Quiñones.
"	Fernando Noa.
"	Osvaldo Fernandez.
"	Hilario Andino.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Ricardo Yejo.

POST OF RIO GRANDE.

Corporal	Rufino Torres.
Private	Antonio Vinet.
"	José Ruiz.
"	Tomas Diaz.
"	Mateo Sanchez.
"	Miguel Henriquez.
"	José R. Urquisu.
"	Benigno Ramirez.

2nd DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN ANTONIO SALGADO, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

POST OF JUANA DIAZ.

Sergeant	Ramiro Marquez.
Private	Enrique Valderon.
"	Santos Lopez.
"	Luis Eschaverria.
"	Adolfo Gomez.
"	Ramon Arroyo.
"	Cesareo Rosa.
"	Mariano Dros.
"	Crisóstomo Martinez.
"	José E. Carlos.

POST OF VILLALBA.

Corporal	Tomas Lamela.
Private	Manuel E. Castro.
"	Ramon A. Franceschi.

Private ..... Jesús M. Merly.
" ..... José R. Santiago.
" ..... Eladio Burgos.

POST OF SANTA ISABEL.

Corporal ..... Manuel E. Rodriguez.
Private ..... Francisco M. Trinidad.
" ..... Pedro F. Serrat.
" ..... Vicente N. Calderon.
" ..... Jesus M. Colon.
" ..... Gervasio Gimenez.
" ..... Jesus M. Serrano.
" ..... Miguel Corominas.

POST OF CORRAL VIEJO.

Corporal ..... Andrés García.
Private ..... Francisco Ortiz.
" ..... José R. Ortiz.
" ..... Juan M. Maldonado.
" ..... Manuel Mariota.
" ..... Sinforoso Burgos.
" ..... José P. Usera.
" ..... Arturo Fernandez.

POST OF JAIL AT PONCE.

Corporal ..... Emilio E. Rodriguez.
" ..... Gabriel Padial.
Private ..... Pedro Olivenza.
" ..... Sebastian Quesada.
" ..... Abelardo Ortiz.
" ..... Lino Figueroa.
" ..... José B. Rodriguez.
" ..... José Vazquez.
" ..... Victorio Ortiz.
" ..... Pedro Santiago.
" ..... José Ruiz.
" ..... Olegario Espada.
" ..... Victor Rios Toro.
" ..... Mateo Nieves.
" ..... Juan Lopez.
" ..... Federico Cristian.
" ..... Francisco Gonzalez.
" ..... Victor Acosta.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Ramon Fernandez Nater, Commanding.

POST OF AIBONITO.

Corporal ..... S. Tirso Rodriguez.
Private ..... Eustaquio Torres.
" ..... José F. Gonzalez.
" ..... Andrés Laguna.
" ..... Ramón Carreras.

Private	Antonio Negron.
"	Euclides Huertas.
"	Emilio Zeda.

POST OF COAMO.

Corporal	Manuel E. Padro.
Private	Rosendo Perez.
"	Jacinto Bardaguez.
"	Teodoro Rivera.
"	Manuel Alvarez.
"	Guillermo Heladio.
"	Policarpo Padró.
"	Juan B. Descartes.

POST OF BARRANQUITAS.

Corporal	José M. Buitrago.
Private	José A. Rivera.
"	Higinio Melendez.
"	Andrés R. Esteves.
"	Felipe Blanco.
"	Ramón Delgado.

POST OF BARROS.

Corporal	Pedro J. Negroni.
Private	Rafael Navarro.
"	Liborio Torres.
"	Hilario Carrasquillo.
"	Francisco Gerardini.
"	Antonio Torres.
"	Ramón Ortiz.
"	José M. Gonzalez.

3rd PRECINCT.

2ND LIEUT FELIPE SILEN, COMMANDING.

POST OF PEÑUELAS.

Corporal	Gabino Balasquide.
Private	Ovidio Rojas.
"	Francisco Ramirez.
"	José H. Reyes.
"	Serafin Lopez.
"	Juan Custodio.
"	Fernando Quiñonez.
"	Eduardo Muñoz.

POST OF ADJUNTAS.

Corporal	Bonocio Diaz Llenza.
Private	Eulalio A. Torres.
"	Zenon Candelario.
"	Francisco Schmidt.
"	Liberato Rivera.
"	Celestino Souchet.
"	Ceferino Arroyo.
"	Conrado Vargas.

POST OF ALMACIGO BAJO.

Corporal	José M. Pietrantoni.
Private	Alejandro Castro.
"	Justino Ortiz.
"	José C. Feliciano.
"	Luis Soler.
"	Baltasar Vaillant.
"	Juan Blasini.
"	Angel Arismendi.
"	Juan Moreschi.
"	José Sonabria.

POST OF GUAYANILLA.

Corporal	Rafael Alarcón.
"	Ernesto Lucca.
"	Manuel Márquez.
"	Romulo Purcell.
"	Pedro Perez.
"	Ceferino Ramirez.

3rd DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN PEDRO A. GUERRERO, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

Sergeant	Remigio Castro.
Private	Antonio H. Quintana.
"	Federico Costa.
"	Fernando Tirado.
"	José Llama.
"	Juan D. Castro.
"	José M. Ramirez.
"	José Suarez.
"	Nicolás Cuevas.

POST OF HORMIGUEROS.

Corporal	Leonardo Recio.
Private	Manuel Buena.
"	José Gallardo.
"	Eugenio Natal.
"	Antonio Valentin.
"	Nestor Gregory.
"	José Ramos.
"	José Segarra.

POST OF LAS MARIAS.

Corporal	Miguel Muñoz.
Private	Ramon Gonzalez.
"	Santiago Domenech.
"	Alberto Pardo.
"	Manuel Isern Aponte.
"	Antonio Gonzalez.

POST OF JAIL AT MAYAGÜEZ.

Corporal	Juan Ramirez.
"	Luis Padial.
Private	Carmelo Monsanto.
"	Jorge Alemar.
"	Ramon Rubianes.
"	José R. Farias.
"	Justo Lopez.
"	Juan R. Hernandez.
"	Vicente E. Torres.
"	José Ibañez.
"	Trinidad Virella.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Joaquin Cruz.
"	Francisco Desarden.
"	Pedro J. Ortiz.
"	Patricio T. Petrorich.

POST OF MARICAO.

Corporal	Euripides Lugo.
Private	Felipe Ortiz.
"	Francisco Vargas.
"	Miguel Palacio.
"	Florencio Hernandez.
"	José L. Gonzalez.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Ernesto Lopez Diaz, Commanding.

POST OF AGUADILLA.

Corporal	Osvaldo Laborde.
Private	Francisco Comas.
"	Gil Benejan.
"	Jesus M. Marristany.
"	Juan Blanco.
"	Ramon M. Ponce.
"	Ceferino Henriquez.
"	Braulio Gonzalez.
"	José Tirado.
"	Jesus M. Rodriguez.

POST OF AGUADA.

Corporal	Juan B. Bonhome.
Private	Alberto Hurtado.
"	Leonardo Acosta.
"	Angel Santos.
"	Rafael Morales.
"	Juan Ferary.
"	Ramon Bocanegra.

POST OF SAN SEBASTIAN.

Corporal	Juan Requena.
Private	Andres Juarbes.
"	Juan Rios.
"	José Bernardini.
"	Juan B. del Valle.
"	Eusebio Corchado.
"	Ricardo Gamio.
"	Celestino Quiñonez.

POST OF ISABELA.

Corporal	Alfredo Font.
Private	José J. Morales.
"	Manuel Rojas.
"	Pedro Ruiz.
"	Ernesto C. Esteves.
"	Ramon Rios.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd LIEUT. MARIO MAS, COMMANDING.

POST OF SAN GERMAN.

Sergeant	Rafael Bofil.
Private	Pedro Manzano.
"	Herminio Lebrón.
"	Felipe A González.
"	José R. Acosta.
"	Gerónimo Costa.
"	Maximino Quiñones.
"	Angel Lugo.
"	Felipe Martinez.
"	Juan J. Morales.

POST OF CABO ROJO.

Corporal	Francisco Carreras.
Private	José Segarra.
"	Victor Henriquez.
"	Juan Márquez.
"	Eugenio Soler.
"	Juan Vidal.
"	Jorge J. Agostini.
"	Salvador Gutierrez.

POST OF SABANA GRANDE.

Corporal	Manuel Serra.
Private	Domingo Quevedo.
"	Sinforiano Lebrón.
"	Luis González.
"	Hipólito del C. Soltero.
"	Antonio Torres.

POST OF LAJAS.

Corporal	Alfonso T. Quin.
Private	José Mendoza.

POST OF FORTALEZA.

Corporal	Dionisio Gonzalez.
"	Francisco Gorbea.
Private	Emilio Montilla.
"	Inocencio Santana.
"	Francisco Schettini.
"	Miguel Miralles.
"	Emilio Girona.
"	Emilio Santaella.
"	Juan Gutierrez.
"	Ramon M. Ortiz.
"	Adolfo O. Babilonia.
"	Francisco Reyes.
"	Felix Gimenez.
"	Francisco Sanchez.
"	Cristino Morales.
"	José V. Hernandez.
"	José Arroyo.
"	Francisco Salas.
"	Pedro T. Lameña.
"	Antonio Cuevas.
"	Enrique Conde.

POST OF PRESIDIO.

Sergeant	Vicente Andino.
Corporal	Ignacio Carballeira.
"	Rafael Córdova.
"	José E. Balbás.
"	Francisco Rivero.
"	Salomón Costa.
Private	Eduardo Fernández.
"	Nicanor Perea.
"	José F. Sánchez.
"	Julio Montel.
"	José Puente.
"	Fermin Bijio.
"	Luis M. Baez.
"	José Fernández.
"	Virgilio Torres.
"	Manuel Alvarez.
"	Hipólito Dávila.
"	Gerardo Mas.
"	Bartolomé Cantellops.
"	Rafael Florit.
"	Antonio Pares.
"	Victoriano Quiñones.
"	Nicolás Román.
"	Joaquin Carreras.
"	Juan F. Pavon.
"	José R. Ojeda.
"	Juan A. Rodriguez.
"	Pascasio Marquez.

CHARITY ASYLUMS.

Purísima Concepción..... For poor women. San Juan.
Kindergarten..... ..... For teaching Catholic children. San Juan.
Girl's Orphan Asylum... Rio Piedras.
Concepción Hospital..... San German. For the poor.

These last four establishments are under the direct patronage of the Prelate.

The Sisters of Charity have opened schools in San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Bayamón, Rio Piedras and in other smaller cities of the island, under the protection of the Bishop.

II.—PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Van Buren furnishes the following statistics of Protestant churches and schools in the island of Porto Rico.

The are in the island twenty-four Protestant ministers, with forty-four congregations, having four thousand two hundred and ninety-five adherents, of whom three thousand seven hundred and fifteen are natives, and five hundred and eighty, foreigners. They also have ten schools with twenty-one teachers and three hundred and forty native pupils.

There are eight Protestant denominations on the island as follows:

The Baptists, who have five ministers, twelve congregations, and eight hundred and ninety-five adherents; the Christian Brethern, who have one minister, one congregation and one hundred adherents; the Congregationalists, who have one minister, two congregations and one hundred adherents; the Lutherans, who have one minister, three congregations and one hundred and fifty adherents; the Methodists, with seven ministers, ten congregations, and one thousand adherents; the Presbyterians, who have four ministers, twelve congregations, and one thousand five hundred adherents; the Protestant Episcopa-

lians, who have four ministers, three congregations, and four hundred and fifty adherents; the United Brethern, with one minister, one congregation, and one hundred adherents.

Of these Protestants, ninety per cent. are natives, the rest foreigners resident in the island.

The Congregationalists have two schools, with seven teachers; the Methodists have one school, with five teachers; the Presbyterians have six schools, with eight teachers; the United Brethern have one school, with one teacher. These schools have altogether about four hundred pupils, of whon nine-tenths are natives. The Christian Brethern have an orphanage. The Presbyterians have a medical missionary.

SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO.

There are in the island 508 school-houses in use by the public schools. Of these only two belong to the Government the rest being rented from private parties by the several municipalities. Since the inauguration of civil government two new school-houses have been built and twenty-seven are in process of construction.

On the 22nd of June, 1901, there were in attendance in the public schools 33,854 pupils. To give these instruction and government there are employed 771 teachers in the regular schools, and in the High Schools and Normal School sixteen others, besides sixteen supervisors, aggregating 793 teachers.

On the 1st of July, 1900, the records of the Department were destroyed by fire; since that date $331,795.11 have been expended in the cause of public education by the Government in Porto Rico.

INSULAR CHARITIES.

By B. H. Osterhoudt, Director of Charities.

The first organization of the Americans for charitable purposes was the appointment on August 12th, 1899, of a Board of Charities. This Board found all those supported by insular moneys under one roof, in a building known as the "Beneficencia." It seems that the first attempt at organized charity made on this island was by Royal Decree, dated April 10th, 1810, to provide for a charity asylum. Some money was donated but the enterprise became entangled in official channels and was not heard of again till 1821. On May 18th, 1841, the construction of the Beneficencia building was commenced. Upon June 4th, 1841, a Board of Charities was appointed.

The main body of the building was completed in 1844. This building seemed to have no definite purpose except for the broad one of charity. Under its roof were sheltered the insane, orphan children, the destitute, a reformatory class, women from the street, cripples, etc. In 1863, the Sisters of Charity, sent from Spain, were put in charge. At the time of American occupation, the building was devoted to the insane and orphan children only. One of the first things deemed necessary was to remove the children. Their only playground was the court yards. In January, 1900, the children were removed to the fine buildings in Santurce where they now are, the Beneficencia building being left to the care of the insane with the exception of the east wing now occupied by the Federal court. The lepers, eighteen in number, have been removed to an island which had formerly been occupied as a quarantine station. The sexes are separated and living under a separate regime. The most needed institutions are asylums for the blind and incurable cripples.

The finances of all these charitable institutions, and

the purchases of all supplies, are controlled entirely at the office of the Director of Charities, where there is an office force of seven, with an annual payroll of $7,116. At present there are 178 insane about equally divided as to sex and 36 employees supported at a daily per capita of $0.387 for personnel and inmates and a monthly payroll of $784. In the Boys' Charity School there are 260 inmates and 48 personnel at a monthly payroll of $1,158 and a per capita daily expense of $0.331. In the Girls' Charity School there are 205 inmates and 23 personnel at a monthly payroll of $447 and a daily per capita of $0.234. In the Leper Colony there are eighteen inmates and eight personnel at a monthly payroll of $174 and a daily per capital of $0.570. The budget for the ensuing fiscal year for purposes of charity is $106,495. The expense of conducting the office to manage the expenditure is about seven per cent. The total number provided for including personnel is 835. The per capita expense herein given includes the cost of maintaining the office.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Girls' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ 4,783.72	
Subsistence	7,417.50	
Incidental expense	3,958.17	
Repairs to building	599.44	$16,758.83
Boys' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ 13,704.79	
Subsistence	11,173.09	
Incidental expense	4,736.12	
Repairs to building	1,197.53	$33,511.53
Insane Asylum.		
Salaries	$ 8,880.90	
Subsistence	10,706.14	
Incidental expense	3,463.81	
Repairs to building	1,186.86	$24.237.71
Carried forward		$74,508.07

Brought forward		$ 74,508.07
Leper Colony.		
Salaries	$ 1,845.29	
Subsistence	1,743.77	
Incidental expense	1,534.16	$ 5,123.22
Office of Director.		
Salaries	$ 6,150.03	
Incidental expense	598.29	$ 6,748.32
Total		$ 86,379.61

DAILY COST PER CAPITA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Girls' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ —.068	
Subsistence	—.095	
School supplies and all other expense, including repairs to building	—.078	$ —.241
Boys' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ —.137	
Subsistence	—.105	
School supplies and all other expense, including repairs to building	—.101	$ —.343
Insane Asylum.		
Salaries	$ —.137	
Subsistence	—.156	
Clothing, bedding, medicines, furniture and repairs to building	—.087	$ —.380
Leper Colony.		
Salaries	$ —.211	
Subsistence	—.198	
All other expense including equipment and repairs to building	—.158	$ —.567
Average total cost per capita for subsistence	$ —.—	$ —.119
Average total cost per capita	—.—	—.332

INMATES AND EMPLOYEES.

Girls' Charity School	22 employees	190 inmates	212	
Boys' Charity School	47 employees	240 inmates	287	
Office of Director	7 employees	inmates	7	
Insane Asylum	34 employees	154 inmates	188	
Leper Colony	7 employees	18 inmates	25	719

THE INSULAR POLICE

Was organized under an order of the late Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Governor, on February 7th, 1899, to stop the depredations of armed bands of assassins and incendiaries throughout the island and to maintain law and order in the rural sections.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved by the Governor on January 31st, 1901, its jurisdiction was further extended over all towns of the island containing a population of less than 6,000. On request of the municipal authorities, and by direction of the Governor, the Insular police also took charge of all police service in the city of San Juan on March 23rd, 1901. This force was organized by 1st Lieutenant Frank Techter, 47th New York Vols., who after his discharge from the military service became, and is at present, its Chief. Since its organization the number of officers and men has been increased from time to time as the necessity therefor became apparent, until it consists of 18 officers, 11 sergeants, 70 corporals and 565 privates. This force is under the direct control of the Chief, and is distributed throughout the island in 68 posts with about 60 detachments. The island is divided into 5 districts, corresponding to the judicial districts; each district is subdivided into 3 precincts. A Commission of Insular Police, consisting of the Chief as president and of Dr. José Carbonell Olazarra and Mr. J. Ramon Latimer as members, has the power to formulate regulations and fix the strength and salaries, subject to the approval of the Governor, makes all enlistments and discharges, approves all expenditures and exercises a general supervision over the force. All enlistments are for a period of two years and after a rigid physical examination. Promotions are made after competitive examination according to merit. The yearly salaries are as follows:

Chief	$2,500.00
Captain and Assistant Chief	1,600.00
Captain	1,500.00
First Lieutenant and Adjutant	1,000.00
First Lieutenant and Paymaster	1,200.00
First Lieutenant	1,000.00
Second Lieutenant	900.00
Sergeant	600.00
Corporal	480.00
Private	360.00

A number of privates, not exceeding 125, who furnish and maintain serviceable horses are classed as mounted, and receive a salary of $420.00 each, yearly. The appropriation for maintaining the organization for the coming fiscal year is $269,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSULAR POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS AT SAN JUAN.

Chief	Frank Techter.
1st Lieutenant and Adjutant	Joaquin J. Ferrán.
1st Lieutenant and Paymaster	J. Arthur Meyer.
Sergeant of Detectives	Jesús Carbó.
Corporal	José Fonfria.

Detective	Inocencio Diaz.
,,	Juan Quiñones.
,,	Pasqual Faura.

1ST DISTRICT.

CAPT. AND ASSISTANT CHIEF, LUIS BERRIOS, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

POST OF SAN JUAN.

Sergeant	Lorenzo Mascaró.
"	Arturo de la Rosa.
Corporal	Ramon Paoli.
Private	Etanislao Plaza.
"	Julio Romero.
"	Juan Soneira.
"	Santiago Diaz.
"	Pedro Sangunet.
"	José Juliá.
"	Juan Lozada.
"	Enrique Fernández.
"	Luis Miranda.
"	Ricardo Dávila.
"	Ceferino Graulan.
"	Juan Dávila.
"	Julio Santana.
"	Joaquin Silva.
"	Ramon P. Martinez.
"	Manuel Salas.
"	Francisco Morales.
"	Enrique López.
"	Saturnino Andrini.
"	Diego Valle.
"	Baldomero Rodriguez.
"	Nicolás M. Bidot.
"	Agustin T. Alfaro.
"	Prudencio Colón.
"	Pedro Rios.
"	José Quiñonez.
"	Bartolomé L. Gonzalez
"	Cecilio J. Taboada.
"	Antolino Diaz.

POST OF SANTURCE.

Corporal	Santiago Rivera.
Private	Juan Faura.
"	Francisco Martinez.
"	José E. Nevarez.
"	Manuel Santiago.
"	Raimundo Pagan.
"	Juan M. Caballero.
"	José Vargas.

MAIL CARRIER.

POST OF FORTALEZA.

Corporal	Dionisio Gonzalez.
"	Francisco Gorbea.
Private	Emilio Montilla.
"	Inocencio Santana.
"	Francisco Schettini.
"	Miguel Miralles.
"	Emilio Girona.
"	Emilio Santaella.
"	Juan Gutierrez.
"	Ramon M. Ortiz.
"	Adolfo O. Babilonia.
"	Francisco Reyes.
"	Felix Gimenez.
"	Francisco Sanchez.
"	Cristino Morales.
"	José V. Hernandez.
"	José Arroyo.
"	Francisco Salas.
"	Pedro T. Lameña.
"	Antonio Cuevas.
"	Enrique Conde.

POST OF PRESIDIO.

Sergeant	Vicente Andino.
Corporal	Ignacio Carballeira.
"	Rafael Córdova.
"	José E. Balbás.
"	Francisco Rivero.
"	Salomón Costa.
Private	Eduardo Fernández.
"	Nicanor Perea.
"	José F. Sánchez.
"	Julio Montel.
"	José Puente.
"	Fermin Bijio.
"	Luis M. Baez.
"	José Fernández.
"	Virgilio Torres.
"	Manuel Alvarez.
"	Hipólito Dávila.
"	Gerardo Mas.
"	Bartolomé Cantellops.
"	Rafael Florit.
"	Antonio Pares.
"	Victoriano Quiñones.
"	Nicolás Román.
"	Joaquin Carreras.
"	Juan F. Pavon.
"	José R. Ojeda.
"	Juan A. Rodriguez.
"	Pascasio Marquez.

Private	Aurelio Carambot.
"	Pablo Reyes.
"	Juan Berrios.
"	Lino Pereles.
"	Juan Mas.
"	Simón Robaina.
"	Julio Martinez.
"	Antonio Martin.
"	José Latorre.
"	Carlos Mayol.
"	Julian Dávila.
"	Ricardo Cebollero.
"	Manuel Navarro.
"	Manuel Rico.
"	Romualdo Tormos.
"	Francisco Gimenez.
"	Vicente Monge.
"	José Negrón.
"	Eleuterio Dávila.
"	Felipe Cabrera.
"	Andres Medina.
"	Balbino Santos.
"	Rafael Bermúdez.
"	Jesús Martinez.
"	Manuel A. Martinez.
"	Lucas Serrano.
"	Ramon Serrano.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Sergio Noa, Commanding.

POST OF BAYAMON.

Corporal	José Judice.
Private	Juan Cabrera.
"	Antonio Vazquez.
"	Manuel González.
"	José L. Soto.
"	Juan Diaz.
"	Telesforo Ramírez.
"	Eulalio Ayala.
"	Felipe Gandia.
"	Rafael Chabran
"	Ramon Torres.
"	Arturo Abril.

POST OF COMERIO.

Corporal	Rafael Montilla.
Private	Telesforo Cottes.
"	Juan Lopez.
"	José B. Pizarro.
"	Martin Vazquez.
"	Juan de D. Santini.

POST OF VEGA BAJA.

Corporal	Emilio Egozcue.
Private	Francisco Diaz.
"	Arturo G. de Rubio.
"	José N. Benitez.
"	Felix Campesino.
"	Joaquin Morales.
"	José Olazarra.
"	Pedro Rodriguez.

POST OF TOA ALTA.

Corporal	Cayetano Lopez.
Private	José Reyes.
"	Obdulio Escudero.
"	Juan Cabreras.
"	Manuel Serrano.
"	Salvador Baez.
"	Narciso Puchan.
"	Manuel J. Vega.

POST OF TOA BAJA.

Corporal	Eugenio Santaella.
Private	José D. Pereles.
"	Aurelio Cruz.
"	José E. Fuertes.
"	Juan Alejandro.
"	Valentin E. Figueroa.

POST OF COROZAL.

Corporal	Ramon Martinez.
Private	Nicasio Cabrera.
"	Marcelino Miranda.
"	Gabriel Padró.
"	Luis Schoder.
"	Pablo Avilés.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd LIEUT. JOSÉ LÓPEZ GAZTAMBIDE, COMMANDING.

POST OF CAROLINA.

Corporal	José Ortiz Llauger.
Private	Francisco Manzanares.
"	José Cordero.
"	José Córdova.
"	Secundino Fuentes.
"	José Narvaez.
"	Jesûs Reyes.
"	Juan Cintrón.
"	Alberto Boria.
"	Juan P. Melendez.

POST OF RIO PIEDRAS

Corporal	Leopoldo Garcia.
Private	Teodoro Fabricio.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Juan M. Peña.
"	Ramón Ramírez.
"	Natalio Correa.
"	German Vazquez.
"	Ramon Seijo.
"	José Sosa.
"	Pascasio Bonilla.

POST OF LOIZA.

Corporal	Joaquin Simó.
Private	Pedro Diaz.
"	Manuel N. Quiñones.
"	Fernando Noa.
"	Osvaldo Fernandez.
"	Hilario Andino.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Ricardo Yejo.

POST OF RIO GRANDE.

Corporal	Rufino Torres.
Private	Antonio Vinet.
"	José Ruiz.
"	Tomas Diaz.
"	Mateo Sanchez.
"	Miguel Henriquez.
"	José R. Urquisu.
"	Benigno Ramirez.

2nd DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN ANTONIO SALGADO, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

POST OF JUANA DIAZ.

Sergeant	Ramiro Marquez.
Private	Enrique Valderon.
"	Santos Lopez.
"	Luis Eschaverria.
"	Adolfo Gomez.
"	Ramon Arroyo.
"	Cesareo Rosa.
"	Mariano Dros.
"	Crisóstomo Martinez.
"	José E. Carlos.

POST OF VILLALBA.

Corporal	Tomas Lamela.
Private	Manuel E. Castro.
"	Ramon A. Franceschi.

Private ..... Jesús M. Merly.
" ..... José R. Santiago.
" ..... Eladio Burgos.

POST OF SANTA ISABEL.

Corporal ..... Manuel E. Rodriguez.
Private ..... Francisco M. Trinidad.
" ..... Pedro F. Serrat.
" ..... Vicente N. Calderon.
" ..... Jesus M. Colon.
" ..... Gervasio Gimenez.
" ..... Jesus M. Serrano.
" ..... Miguel Corominas.

POST OF CORRAL VIEJO.

Corporal ..... Andrés García.
Private ..... Francisco Ortiz.
" ..... José R. Ortiz.
" ..... Juan M. Maldonado.
" ..... Manuel Mariota.
" ..... Sinforoso Burgos.
" ..... José P. Usera.
" ..... Arturo Fernandez.

POST OF JAIL AT PONCE.

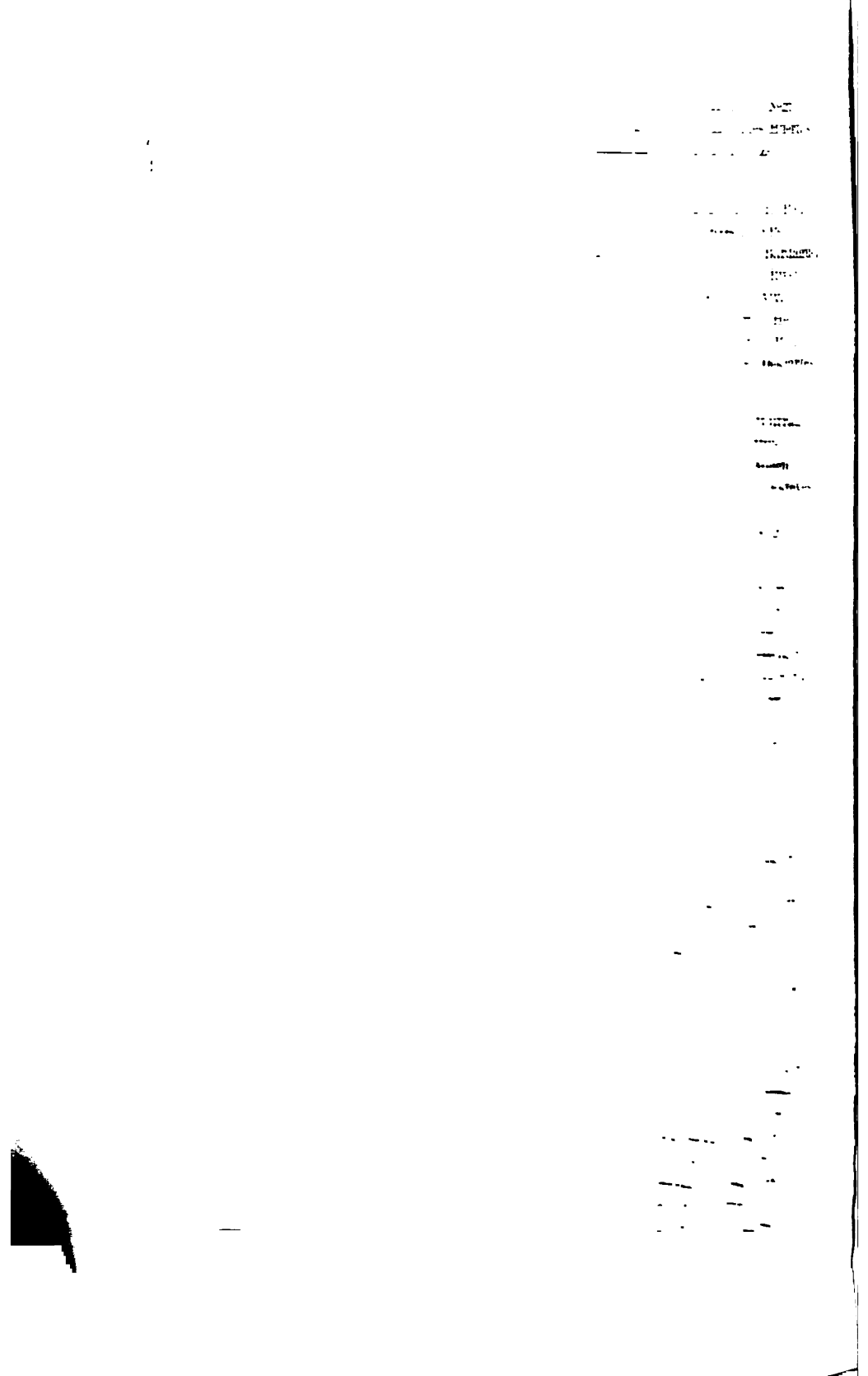
Corporal ..... Emilio E. Rodriguez.
" ..... Gabriel Padial.
Private ..... Pedro Olivenza.
" ..... Sebastian Quesada.
" ..... Abelardo Ortiz.
" ..... Lino Figueroa.
" ..... José B. Rodriguez.
" ..... José Vazquez.
" ..... Victorio Ortiz.
" ..... Pedro Santiago.
" ..... José Ruiz.
" ..... Olegario Espada.
" ..... Victor Rios Toro.
" ..... Mateo Nieves.
" ..... Juan Lopez.
" ..... Federico Cristian.
" ..... Francisco Gonzalez.
" ..... Victor Acosta.

2nd PRECINCT.

1ST LIEUT. RAMON FERNANDEZ NATER, COMMANDING.

POST OF AIBONITO.

Corporal ..... S. Tirso Rodriguez.
Private ..... Eustaquio Torres.
" ..... José F. Gonzalez.
" ..... Andrés Laguna.
" ..... Ramón Carreras.



POST OF ALMACIGO BAJO.

Corporal	José M. Pietrantoni.
Private	Alejandro Castro.
"	Justino Ortiz.
"	José C. Feliciano.
"	Luis Soler.
"	Baltasar Vaillant.
"	Juan Biasini.
"	Angel Arismendi.
"	Juan Moreschi.
"	José Sonabria.

POST OF GUAYANILLA.

Corporal	Rafael Alarcón.
"	Ernesto Lucca.
"	Manuel Márquez.
"	Romulo Purcell.
"	Pedro Perez.
"	Ceferino Ramirez.

3rd DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN PEDRO A. GUERRERO, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

Sergeant	Remigio Castro.
Private	Antonio H. Quintana.
"	Federico Costa.
"	Fernando Tirado.
"	José Llama.
"	Juan D. Castro.
"	José M. Ramirez.
"	José Suarez.
"	Nicolás Cuevas.

POST OF HORMIGUEROS.

Corporal	Leonardo Recio.
Private	Manuel Buena.
"	José Gallardo.
"	Eugenio Natal.
"	Antonio Valentin.
"	Nestor Gregory.
"	José Ramos.
"	José Segarra.

POST OF LAS MARIAS.

Corporal	Miguel Muñoz.
Private	Ramon Gonzalez.
"	Santiago Domenech.
"	Alberto Pardo.
"	Manuel Isern Aponte.
"	Antonio Gonzalez.

POST OF JAIL AT MAYAGÜEZ.

Corporal	Juan Ramirez.
"	Luis Padial.
Private	Carmelo Monsanto.
"	Jorge Alemar.
"	Ramon Rubianes.
"	José R. Farias.
"	Justo Lopez.
"	Juan R. Hernandez.
"	Vicente E. Torres.
"	José Ibañez.
"	Trinidad Virella.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Joaquin Cruz.
"	Francisco Desarden.
"	Pedro J. Ortiz.
"	Patricio T. Petrorich.

POST OF MARICAO.

Corporal	Euripides Lugo.
Private	Felipe Ortiz.
"	Francisco Vargas.
"	Miguel Palacio.
"	Florencio Hernandez.
"	José L. Gonzalez.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Ernesto Lopez Diaz, Commanding.

POST OF AGUADILLA.

Corporal	Osvaldo Laborde.
Private	Francisco Comas.
"	Gil Benejan.
"	Jesus M. Marristany.
"	Juan Blanco.
"	Ramon M. Ponce.
"	Ceferino Henriquez.
"	Braulio Gonzalez.
"	José Tirado.
"	Jesus M. Rodriguez.

POST OF AGUADA.

Corporal	Juan B. Bonhome.
Private	Alberto Hurtado.
"	Leonardo Acosta.
"	Angel Santos.
"	Rafael Morales.
"	Juan Ferary.
"	Ramon Bocanegra.

POST OF SAN SEBASTIAN.

Corporal	Juan Requena.
Private	Andres Juarbes.
"	Juan Rios.
"	José Bernardini.
"	Juan B. del Valle.
"	Eusebio Corchado.
"	Ricardo Gamio.
"	Celestino Quiñonez.

POST OF ISABELA.

Corporal	Alfredo Font.
Private	José J. Morales.
"	Manuel Rojas.
"	Pedro Ruiz.
"	Ernesto C. Esteves.
"	Ramon Rios.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd LIEUT. MARIO MAS, COMMANDING.

POST OF SAN GERMAN.

Sergeant	Rafael Bofil.
Private	Pedro Manzano.
"	Herminio Lebrón.
"	Felipe A González.
"	José R. Acosta.
"	Gerónimo Costa.
"	Maximino Quiñones.
"	Angel Lugo.
"	Felipe Martinez.
"	Juan J. Morales.

POST OF CABO ROJO.

Corporal	Francisco Carreras.
Private	José Segarra.
"	Victor Henriquez.
"	Juan Márquez.
"	Eugenio Soler.
"	Juan Vidal.
"	Jorge J. Agostini.
"	Salvador Gutierrez.

POST OF SABANA GRANDE.

Corporal	Manuel Serra.
Private	Domingo Quevedo.
"	Sinforiano Lebrón.
"	Luis González.
"	Hipólito del C. Soltero.
"	Antonio Torres.

POST OF LAJAS.

Corporal	Alfonso T. Quin.
Private	José Mendoza.

POST OF FORTALEZA.

Corporal ..... Dionisio Gonzalez.
" ..... Francisco Gorbea.
Private ..... Emilio Montilia.
" ..... Inocencio Santana.
" ..... Francisco Schettini.
" ..... Miguel Miralles.
" ..... Emilio Girona.
" ..... Emilio Santaella.
" ..... Juan Gutierrez.
" ..... Ramon M. Ortiz.
" ..... Adolfo O. Babilonia.
" ..... Francisco Reyes.
" ..... Felix Gimenez.
" ..... Francisco Sanchez.
" ..... Cristino Morales.
" ..... José V. Hernandez.
" ..... José Arroyo.
" ..... Francisco Salas.
" ..... Pedro T. Lameña.
" ..... Antonio Cuevas.
" ..... Enrique Conde.

POST OF PRESIDIO.

Sergeant ..... Vicente Andino.
Corporal ..... Ignacio Carballeira.
" ..... Rafael Córdova.
" ..... José E. Balbás.
" ..... Francisco Rivero.
" ..... Salomón Costa.
Private ..... Eduardo Fernández.
" ..... Nicanor Perea.
" ..... José F. Sánchez.
" ..... Julio Montel.
" ..... José Puente.
" ..... Fermin Bijio.
" ..... Luis M. Baez.
" ..... José Fernández.
" ..... Virgilio Torres.
" ..... Manuel Alvarez.
" ..... Hipólito Dávila.
" ..... Gerardo Mas.
" ..... Bartolomé Cantellops.
" ..... Rafael Florit.
" ..... Antonio Pares.
" ..... Victoriano Quiñones.
" ..... Nicolás Román.
" ..... Joaquin Carreras.
" ..... Juan F. Pavon.
" ..... José R. Ojeda.
" ..... Juan A. Rodriguez.
" ..... Pascasio Marquez.

CHARITY ASYLUMS.

Purísima Concepción..... For poor women. San Juan.
Kindergarten..... ..... For teaching Catholic children. San Juan.
Girl's Orphan Asylum... Rio Piedras.
Concepción Hospital..... San German. For the poor.

These last four establishments are under the direct patronage of the Prelate.

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II.—PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Van Buren furnishes the following statistics of Protestant churches and schools in the island of Porto Rico.

The are in the island twenty-four Protestant ministers, with forty-four congregations, having four thousand two hundred and ninety-five adherents, of whom three thousand seven hundred and fifteen are natives, and five hundred and eighty, foreigners. They also have ten schools with twenty-one teachers and three hundred and forty native pupils.

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lians, who have four ministers, three congregations, and four hundred and fifty adherents; the United Brethern, with one minister, one congregation, and one hundred adherents.

Of these Protestants, ninety per cent. are natives, the rest foreigners resident in the island.

The Congregationalists have two schools, with seven teachers; the Methodists have one school, with five teachers; the Presbyterians have six schools, with eight teachers; the United Brethern have one school, with one teacher. These schools have altogether about four hundred pupils, of whon nine-tenths are natives. The Christian Brethern have an orphanage. The Presbyterians have a medical missionary.

SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO.

There are in the island 508 school-houses in use by the public schools. Of these only two belong to the Government the rest being rented from private parties by the several municipalities. Since the inauguration of civil government two new school-houses have been built and twenty-seven are in process of construction.

On the 22nd of June, 1901, there were in attendance in the public schools 33,854 pupils. To give these instruction and government there are employed 771 teachers in the regular schools, and in the High Schools and Normal School sixteen others, besides sixteen supervisors, aggregating 793 teachers.

On the 1st of July, 1900, the records of the Department were destroyed by fire; since that date $331,795.11 have been expended in the cause of public education by the Government in Porto Rico.

HOLIDAYS IN PORTO RICO.

New Year's Day	1st of January.
Washington's Birthday	22nd of February.
Good Friday	5th of April.
Decoration Day	30th of May.
Independence Day	4th of July.
Landing Day	25th of July.
Thanksgiving Day	28th of November.
Christmas Day	25th of December.

NEWSPAPERS IN PORTO RICO.

NAME.	ISSUE.	SIZE.	LOCATION.
La Bandera Americana	Daily	20 columns	Mayagüez.
Boletin Mercantil	Daily	24 columns	San Juan.
La Bruja	Daily	16 columns	Mayagüez.
El Carnaval	Weekly.	12 columns	San Juan.
La Chispa	Weekly	12 columns	Manatí.
El Clarin	Bi weekly	16 columns	Humacao.
La Correspondencia	Daily	20 columns	San Juan.
El Criollo	Weekly		Aguadilla.
El Clamor de Oriente	Bi-weekly		Fajardo.
La Democracia	Daily	30 columns	Caguas.
Los Dependientes	Weekly	12 columns	San Juan.
El Diario de Ponce	Daily	20 columns	Ponce.
El Eco de las Lomas	Bi-weekly	12 columns	San Germán.
El Eco de la Policia Insular	Weekly	12 columns	San Juan.
El Eco Porto Riqueño	Weekly		Yauco.
La Educación Moderna	Weekly	16 columns	Mayagüez.
La France	Weekly	16 columns	Mayagüez.
El Grano de Arena	Bi-monthly		Yauco.
El Iris de Paz	Weekly	16 columns	Mayagüez.
La Informacion	Tri-weekly		Ponce.
El Ideal Catolico	Weekly	16 columns	Ponce,
Juventud Alegre	Weekly	16 columns	Ponce.
La Justicia	Tri-weekly	16 columns	Ponce.
Listín Comercial	Daily		San Juan.
Listín Mercantil	Daily		San Juan.
La Miseria	Daily		San Juan.
News, The	Daily	8 columns	Ponce.
Las Novedades	Weekly	11 columns	San Juan.
Olga	Weekly	12 columns	San Juan.
La Opinion	Daily	20 columns	Ponce.
El Palenque	Bi-weekly	12 columns	Ponce.
El Pregonero	Daily		San Juan.
El País	Daily	20 columns	San Juan.
San Juan News	Daily	48 columns	San Juan.
Siglo XX	Weekly	24 columns	Ponce.
La Vanguardia	Daily	12 columns	Ponce.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Although collegiate libraries existed in San Juan as early as the XVIth century, it was not until the middle of the XIXth century that public libraries were founded in the island.

The first collegiate library of which we have any record is of the one founded by the Dominican Friars in the 16th century. It contained works on art, literature and theology and was destroyed by the Dutch in 1625, as was also the one founded by Bishop Bernardo de Valbuena in the Rectory (Casa Parroquial).

The Franciscan Friars also had a library in their convent (1640 1660), but it disappeared in 1835 when that Community was dissolved.

Bishop Pedro Gutierrez de Cos, who founded the San Juan Concilior Seminary in 1832, established a library which still exists, but much neglected and worm eaten, in connection with same.

Sometime after the installation of the "Audiencia" in San Juan, in 1831, a library of a semi-public character was formed in that building. It contained a large and valuable collection of books on judicial matters. This library was amalgamated with that of the College of Lawyers, which is a rich collection of works on jurisprudence and is the exclusive property of the College.

In 1850 the Governor of the Island, Don Juan de la Pezuela, founded the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, and a modest library in connection with same. This institution was closed in 1860 and its library passed into the possession of the "Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais," which was organized in 1813, closed in 1849 and re-opened in 1860. This library was stocked with many Spanish and French standard works. In 1863 its doors were thrown open to the public and were not closed until shortly after the American occupation. During the transition period, many of the best works were lost. Gover-

nor Charles H. Allen rescued the others, and these together with those remaining from the library of the Provincial Institute, and a large collection of American Department Reports, Registers, etc., form the present American Free Library.

The second public library was opened by Mr. Ramon Santaella in the basement of the City Hall, on October 15th, 1880, with 400 volumes, and it now contains 6,361 books in various languages.

The Porto Rican Atheneum Library was established in 1876; it consists, principally, of works on Spanish and French literature. It has lately acquired some of the books that were formerly in the library of the "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais."

The library of the Casino Español, founded in 1871, is a small but slect one.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society had a small circulating library which disappeared in 1887 when that Society was dissolved.

The Provincial Institute of Secondary Education possessed a small pedagogical library which shared the same fate as that of the "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais."

The Spanish Department of Public Works had a valuable collection of books on technical, scientific and other subjects, consisting of about 1,544 volumes which are now to be found in the San Juan Department of Public Works.

In 1894, a public library was established in Ponce. It contains 809 bound books and 669 pamphlets in French, German, English and Spanish.

In 1872 a public library was founded in Mayaguez; it possesses over 5,000 volumes.

Since the American occupation, four libraries have been established in the island, and these are, the "Circulating Scholastic Library," inaugurated in San Juan on February 22nd, 1901, by Professor Pedro Carlos Timo-

thee; the "Circulating Scholastic Library of Yauco" established under the auspices of Profesor Sarriera Egozcue in April 1901; the Pedagogical Library established in San Juan under the auspices of the Commissioner of Education, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh and the San Juan Free Library which was opened to the public on April 20th, 1901.

Besides the foregoing, there are many private libraries in the island, the principal one being that belonging to Mr. Manuel Fernandez Juncos, of San Juan, which consists of 15,000 books.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

El Ateneo Puertorriqueño is one of the oldest societies in San Juan, having been founded in 1876. It is a literary organization, its object being the furtherance and study of science, letters and the fine arts. The Society has attractive and spacious quarters on the Plaza Alfonso XII. in which is to be seen one of the best collections in the Island of portraits of famous Porto Ricans. A well selected and comprehensive library is provided for its members in the readingroom. The President is Dr. Salvador G. Ros, and the Secretary is Mr. Ramon Falcon.

The oldest existing society in San Juan is the Casino Español, which dates from 1871. Its commodious apartments, extending along San José Street from the Plaza Alfonso XII. to Allen Street, with an outlook on both, furnished with billiard and reading rooms, a ballroom and roof garden, provide its members with every comfort and opportunity. Mr. Manuel Lomba y Peña is the president of the Casino, and Mr. Carlos Conde the secretary.

A society of more recent founding is the Centro de Detallistas de Provisiones, which this year celebrates its tenth anniversary. This society was organized that a

place might be afforded its members in which to meet for social and recreative purposes; to this end it has comfortable club rooms upstairs in the house No. 52 Allen Street. Mr. Antonio Mendez is president of this club. while Mr. Manuel Mendez holds the office of secretary.

An organization started during the current year is the Country Club of San Juan. A club house, just completed, is situated on the coast opposite the Boys, Charity School in Santurce. A large tract of cleared land, on which is laid out golf links, forms part of the property. while a beautiful sandy beach affords an excellent opportunity for sea bathing. In the house, besides several social and lounging rooms, lockers, dressing rooms and shower baths are well provided. As is implied from the name, the club is intented to encourage out-door sports and as an objective point for those riding and driving from San Juan. Governor Charles H. Allen is president and E. S. Brown secretary.

La Juventud Obrera de Santurce is another of this year's organizations. Besides social, its aims are for the instruction and betterment of its members. This estimable work is also carried on among the more humble classes of people and the efforts of the members are noticably bringing good results. Mr. Pedro Anduz is president and Mr. Antonio M. Oliva secretary.

La Liga Social, now about a year old, is a small club, its membership being limited to thirty, with the object of providing diversions, such as dances, concerts. and the like, for its members and their friends. At stated times, however, the club meets, at its rooms No 26 Luna Street, for the discussion of religious and political questions. Mr. Augusto Cruz is president and Mr. Blas Cintron secretary.

The Officers Club of the Porto Rican Regiment, as its name implies, is composed of the officers of the native regiment and other army officers stationed at San Juan. Its large club rooms, including a reading room, where can

be found all the leading papers and magazines of the world, and a billiard room, are in the Ballajá Barracks. Lt. Col. James A. Buchanan is president and 1st Lieut. William W. Bessell secretary.

El Símbolo de la Amistad has just completed its third year. This is a purely social organization as its end is to provide recreation for its members. The members, whose number is limited to thirty, also devote themselves to literary study in their society rooms No. 27 San Sebastian Street. Mr. Juan C. Hernaiz occupies the president's chair and Mr. Santos Martinez is the secretary.

El Union de Dependientes was organized this year. Its main object is for the literary and intellectual improvement of those who are members. With this end in view the club has fitted up attracetive quarters at No. 21 Allen Street. Mr. Joaquin Matienzo is the president and the secretary is Mr. Antonio Fernandez Ramos.

The San Juan Yacht Club was founded in 1899, and now occupies the club house situated on the bay in the Marina, formerly used by the old Porto Rican Club of a similar nature. The house is so designed that the space for boats and the social room can be thrown into one, affording a spacious dancing hall. Here the members have balls every two or three weeks. There is a room for fencing and boxing, in which sports some members are quite proficient. At present the fleet of boats is small, but it is hoped that with the advent of more Americans this feature of the club will become more prominent. The membership, limited to one hundred, is now complete. The Commissioner of the Interior, Mr. William H. Elliott is Commodore and Mr. W. H. Evans is secretary.

In the other important towns of the Island are to be found societies similar to the Casino Español and the Ateneo. Ponce and Guayama have their Casinos, while Cayey, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Humacao and others are well provided with clubs where the citizens can indulge in wholesome study or innocent recreation.

CHURCHES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

I.—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF PORTO RICO.

Bishop	R. R. James H. Blenk, S. M. D. D.
Vicar General	Reverend Baldomero Hernandez.
Chancellor	Reverend José Martinez Gotay.
Secretary	Reverend Santiago Colón.
Chaplain-Mayordomo	Reverend José Fernandez.

CATHEDRAL.

Archdeacon	Reverend Baldomero Hernandez
Canónigo Lectoral	Reverend Manuel Diaz Caneja.
Prebendado Racionero	Reverend Antonio Alvarez Plá.
Prebendado Medio Racionero	Reverend Santiago Colón Bonfiglio.
Master of Ceremonies	Reverend José Jesús Nin.

In San Juan, besides the Cathedral, there are the Parishes of Santa María de los Remedios and Saint Francis de Asis; Carmelist Nuns' Church, Saint Anne's Church, Saint Francis' Church, Purísima Concepción's Church, Christ Chapel, Episcopal Palace's Chapel, Seminary's Chapel, St. Ildephonse College's Chapel, Sacred Heart College's Chapel, Catholic Kindergarten's Chapel and Saint Rose Hospital's Chapel.

There are twelve forane vicarages in the island, to wit: The General Vicarage, which includes the following parishes: Santa María de los Remedios, Saint Francis dé Asis, Bayamón, Carolina, Corozal, Catáño, Palo Seco, Dorado, Guainabo, Loiza, Naranjito, Puerta de Tierra, Rio Piedras, Rio Grande, Santurce, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Trujillo Bajo, Vega Alta, Vega Baja. Total: 20.

The vicarage of Aguada includes the following six parishes: Aguada, Isabela, Lares, Moca, Rincón and San Sebastian.

The vicarage of Aguadilla, one parish: Aguadilla.

The vicarage of Arecibo, six parishes: Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Jayuya, Las Floridas, La Esperanza, Manatí, Morovis, Quebradillas, and Utuado.

The vicarage of Caguas has six parishes: Caguas, Aguas Buenas, Cidra, Comerío, Gurabo, San Lorenzo de Hato Grande and Juncos.

The vicarage of Coamo, six parishes: Aibonito, Barranquitas, Barros, Coamo, Cayey and Santa Isabel.

The vicarage of Guayama, five parishes: Arroyo, Guayama, Maunabo, Patillas and Salinas.

The vicarage of Humacao, seven parishes: Ceiba, Fajardo, Humacao, Luquillo, Naguabo, Piedras and Yabucoa.

The vicarage of Mayaguez, six parishes: Añasco, Cabo Rojo, Aldea Saenz, Las Marías, Mayaguez and Playa de Mayaguez.

The vicarage of Ponce, seven parishes: Adjuntas, Guayanilla, Juana Diaz, Peñuelas, Playa de Ponce, Ponce and Villalba-arriba.

The vicarage of San German, eight parishes: Guánica, Hormigueros, Lajas, Maricao, Rosario, Sabana Grande, San German and Yauco.

The vicarage of Vieques, two parishes: Culebra and Vieques.

Total number of parishes: 87.

There are 12 priests in San Juan and 80 in the island.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

The Carmelites Convent.	In seclusion for prayer.
Sacred Heart.....	Has 20 members dedicated to teaching.
Daughters of Charity....	Has 80 members, dedicated to both teaching and nursing in hospitals and Asylums.
Servants of Mary.....	Has 44 members dedicated to nursing in private homes.
Sisters of the Poor.....	In charge of Asylum for the Aged. Total number of members: 25.
Paulist Fathers.....	Dedicated to preaching the Gospel and to missionary work.

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INSULAR CHARITIES.

By B. H. Osterhoudt, Director of Charities.

The first organization of the Americans for charitable purposes was the appointment on August 12th, 1899, of a Board of Charities. This Board found all those supported by insular moneys under one roof, in a building known as the "Beneficencia." It seems that the first attempt at organized charity made on this island was by Royal Decree, dated April 10th, 1810, to provide for a charity asylum. Some money was donated but the enterprise became entangled in official channels and was not heard of again till 1821. On May 18th, 1841, the construction of the Beneficencia building was commenced. Upon June 4th, 1841, a Board of Charities was appointed.

The main body of the building was completed in 1844. This building seemed to have no definite purpose except for the broad one of charity. Under its roof were sheltered the insane, orphan children, the destitute, a reformatory class, women from the street, cripples, etc. In 1863, the Sisters of Charity, sent from Spain, were put in charge. At the time of American occupation, the building was devoted to the insane and orphan children only. One of the first things deemed necessary was to remove the children. Their only playground was the court yards. In January, 1900, the children were removed to the fine buildings in Santurce where they now are, the Beneficencia building being left to the care of the insane with the exception of the east wing now occupied by the Federal court. The lepers, eighteen in number, have been removed to an island which had formerly been occupied as a quarantine station. The sexes are separated and living under a separate regime. The most needed institutions are asylums for the blind and incurable cripples.

The finances of all these charitable institutions, and

the purchases of all supplies, are controlled entirely at the office of the Director of Charities, where there is an office force of seven, with an annual payroll of $7,116. At present there are 178 insane about equally divided as to sex and 36 employees supported at a daily per capita of $0.387 for personnel and inmates and a monthly payroll of $784. In the Boys' Charity School there are 260 inmates and 48 personnel at a monthly payroll of $1,158 and a per capita daily expense of $0.331. In the Girls' Charity School there are 205 inmates and 23 personnel at a monthly payroll of $447 and a daily per capita of $0.234. In the Leper Colony there are eighteen inmates and eight personnel at a monthly payroll of $174 and a daily per capital of $0.570. The budget for the ensuing fiscal year for purposes of charity is $106,495. The expense of conducting the office to manage the expenditure is about seven per cent. The total number provided for including personnel is 835. The per capita expense herein given includes the cost of maintaining the office.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Girls' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ 4,783.72	
Subsistence	7,417.50	
Incidental expense	3,958.17	
Repairs to building	599.44	$16,758.83
Boys' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ 13,704.79	
Subsistence	11,173.09	
Incidental expense	4,736.12	
Repairs to building	1,197.53	$33,511.53
Insane Asylum.		
Salaries	$ 8,880.90	
Subsistence	10,706.14	
Incidental expense	3,463.81	
Repairs to building	1,186.86	$24.237.71
Carried forward		$74,508.07

Brought forward		$ 74,508.07
Leper Colony.		
Salaries	$ 1,845.29	
Subsistence	1,743.77	
Incidental expense	1,534.16	$ 5,123.22
Office of Director.		
Salaries	$ 6,150.03	
Incidental expense	598.29	$ 6,748.32
Total		$ 86,379.61

DAILY COST PER CAPITA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Girls' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ —.068	
Subsistence	—.095	
School supplies and all other expense, including repairs to building	—.078	$ —.241
Boys' Charity School.		
Salaries	$ —.137	
Subsistence	—.105	
School supplies and all other expense, including repairs to building	—.101	$ —.343
Insane Asylum.		
Salaries	$ —.137	
Subsistence	—.156	
Clothing, bedding, medicines, furniture and repairs to building	—.087	$ —.380
Leper Colony.		
Salaries	$ —.211	
Subsistence	—.198	
All other expense including equipment and repairs to building	—.158	$ —.567
Average total cost per capita for subsistence	$ —.—	$ —.119
Average total cost per capita	—.—	—.332

INMATES AND EMPLOYEES.

Girls' Charity School	22 employees	190 inmates	212
Boys' Charity School	47 employees	240 inmates	287
Office of Director	7 employees	inmates	7
Insane Asylum	34 employees	154 inmates	188
Leper Colony	7 employees	18 inmates	25
			719

THE INSULAR POLICE

Was organized under an order of the late Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Governor, on February 7th, 1899, to stop the depredations of armed bands of assassins and incendiaries throughout the island and to maintain law and order in the rural sections.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved by the Governor on January 31st, 1901, its jurisdiction was further extended over all towns of the island containing a population of less than 6,000. On request of the municipal authorities, and by direction of the Governor, the Insular police also took charge of all police service in the city of San Juan on March 23rd, 1901. This force was organized by 1st Lieutenant Frank Techter, 47th New York Vols., who after his discharge from the military service became, and is at present, its Chief. Since its organization the number of officers and men has been increased from time to time as the necessity therefor became apparent, until it consists of 18 officers, 11 sergeants, 70 corporals and 565 privates. This force is under the direct control of the Chief, and is distributed throughout the island in 68 posts with about 60 detachments. The island is divided into 5 districts, corresponding to the judicial districts; each district is subdivided into 3 precincts. A Commission of Insular Police, consisting of the Chief as president and of Dr. José Carbonell Olazarra and Mr. J. Ramon Latimer as members, has the power to formulate regulations and fix the strength and salaries, subject to the approval of the Governor, makes all enlistments and discharges, approves all expenditures and exercises a general supervision over the force. All enlistments are for a period of two years and after a rigid physical examination. Promotions are made after competitive examination according to merit. The yearly salaries are as follows:

Chief	$2,500.00
Captain and Assistant Chief	1,600.00
Captain	1,500.00
First Lieutenant and Adjutant	1,000.00
First Lieutenant and Paymaster	1,200.00
First Lieutenant	1,000.00
Second Lieutenant	900.00
Sergeant	600.00
Corporal	480.00
Private	360.00

A number of privates, not exceeding 125, who furnish and maintain serviceable horses are classed as mounted, and receive a salary of $420.00 each, yearly. The appropriation for maintaining the organization for the coming fiscal year is $269,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSULAR POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS AT SAN JUAN.

Chief	Frank Techter.
1st Lieutenant and Adjutant	Joaquin J. Ferrán.
1st Lieutenant and Paymaster	J. Arthur Meyer.
Sergeant of Detectives	Jesús Carbó.
Corporal	José Fonfria.

Detective	Inocencio Diaz.
,,	Juan Quiñones.
,,	Pasqual Faura.

1ST DISTRICT.

CAPT. AND ASSISTANT CHIEF, LUIS BERRIOS, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

POST OF SAN JUAN.

Sergeant	Lorenzo Mascaró.
"	Arturo de la Rosa.
Corporal	Ramon Paoli.
Private	Etanislao Plaza.
"	Julio Romero.
"	Juan Soneira.
"	Santiago Diaz.
"	Pedro Sangunet.
"	José Juliá.
"	Juan Lozada.
"	Enrique Fernández.
"	Luis Miranda.
"	Ricardo Dávila.
"	Ceferino Graulan.
"	Juan Dávila.
"	Julio Santana.
"	Joaquin Silva.
"	Ramon P. Martinez.
"	Manuel Salas.
"	Francisco Morales.
"	Enrique López.
"	Saturnino Andrini.
"	Diego Valle.
"	Baldomero Rodriguez.
"	Nicolás M. Bidot.
"	Agustin T. Alfaro.
"	Prudencio Colón.
"	Pedro Rios.
"	José Quiñonez.
"	Bartolomé L. Gonzalez
"	Cecilio J. Taboada.
"	Antolino Diaz.

POST OF SANTURCE.

Corporal	Santiago Rivera.
Private	Juan Faura.
"	Francisco Martinez.
"	José E. Nevarez.
"	Manuel Santiago.
"	Raimundo Pagan.
"	Juan M. Caballero.
"	José Vargas.

MAIL CARRIER.

POST OF FORTALEZA.

Corporal	Dionisio Gonzalez.
"	Francisco Gorbea.
Private	Emilio Montilla.
"	Inocencio Santana.
"	Francisco Schettini.
"	Miguel Miralles.
"	Emilio Girona.
"	Emilio Santaella.
"	Juan Gutierrez.
"	Ramon M. Ortiz.
"	Adolfo O. Babilonia.
"	Francisco Reyes.
"	Felix Gimenez.
"	Francisco Sanchez.
"	Cristino Morales.
"	José V. Hernandez.
"	José Arroyo.
"	Francisco Salas.
"	Pedro T. Lameña.
"	Antonio Cuevas.
"	Enrique Conde.

POST OF PRESIDIO.

Sergeant	Vicente Andino.
Corporal	Ignacio Carballeira.
"	Rafael Córdova.
"	José E. Balbás.
"	Francisco Rivero.
"	Salomón Costa.
Private	Eduardo Fernández.
"	Nicanor Perea.
"	José F. Sánchez.
"	Julio Montel.
"	José Puente.
"	Fermin Bijio.
"	Luis M. Baez.
"	José Fernández.
"	Virgilio Torres.
"	Manuel Alvarez.
"	Hipólito Dávila.
"	Gerardo Mas.
"	Bartolomé Cantellops.
"	Rafael Florit.
"	Antonio Pares.
"	Victoriano Quiñones.
"	Nicolás Román.
"	Joaquin Carreras.
"	Juan F. Pavon.
"	José R. Ojeda.
"	Juan A. Rodriguez.
"	Pascasio Marquez.

Private	Aurelio Carambot.
"	Pablo Reyes.
"	Juan Berrios.
"	Lino Pereles.
"	Juan Mas.
"	Simón Robaina.
"	Julio Martinez.
"	Antonio Martin.
"	José Latorre.
"	Carlos Mayol.
"	Julian Dávila.
"	Ricardo Cebollero.
"	Manuel Navarro.
"	Manuel Rico.
"	Romualdo Tormos.
"	Francisco Gimenez.
"	Vicente Monge.
"	José Negrón.
"	Eleuterio Dávila.
"	Felipe Cabrera.
"	Andres Medina.
"	Balbino Santos.
"	Rafael Bermúdez.
"	Jesús Martinez.
"	Manuel A. Martinez.
"	Lucas Serrano.
"	Ramon Serrano.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Sergio Noa, Commanding.

POST OF BAYAMON.

Corporal	José Judice.
Private	Juan Cabrera.
"	Antonio Vazquez.
"	Manuel González.
"	José L. Soto.
"	Juan Diaz.
"	Telesforo Ramírez.
"	Eulalio Ayala.
"	Felipe Gandia.
"	Rafael Chabran
"	Ramon Torres.
"	Arturo Abril.

POST OF COMERIO.

Corporal	Rafael Montilla.
Private	Telesforo Cottes.
"	Juan Lopez.
"	José B. Pizarro.
"	Martin Vazquez.
"	Juan de D. Santini.

POST OF VEGA BAJA.

Corporal	Emilio Egozcue.
Private	Francisco Diaz.
"	Arturo G. de Rubio.
"	José N. Benitez.
"	Felix Campesino.
"	Joaquin Morales.
"	José Olazarra.
"	Pedro Rodriguez.

POST OF TOA ALTA.

Corporal	Cayetano Lopez.
Private	José Reyes.
"	Obdulio Escudero.
"	Juan Cabreras.
"	Manuel Serrano.
"	Salvador Baez.
"	Narciso Puchan.
"	Manuel J. Vega.

POST OF TOA BAJA.

Corporal	Eugenio Santaella.
Private	José D. Pereles.
"	Aurelio Cruz.
"	José E. Fuertes.
"	Juan Alejandro.
"	Valentin E. Figueroa.

POST OF COROZAL.

Corporal	Ramon Martinez.
Private	Nicasio Cabrera.
"	Marcelino Miranda.
"	Gabriel Padró.
"	Luis Schoder.
"	Pablo Avilés.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd LIEUT. JOSÉ LÓPEZ GAZTAMBIDE, COMMANDING.

POST OF CAROLINA.

Corporal	José Ortiz Llauger.
Private	Francisco Manzanares.
"	José Cordero.
"	José Córdova.
"	Secundino Fuentes.
"	José Narvaez.
"	Jesûs Reyes.
"	Juan Cintrón.
"	Alberto Boria.
"	Juan P. Melendez.

POST OF RIO PIEDRAS

Corporal	Leopoldo Garcia.
Private	Teodoro Fabricio.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Juan M. Peña.
"	Ramón Ramírez.
"	Natalio Correa.
"	German Vazquez.
"	Ramon Seijo.
"	José Sosa.
"	Pascasio Bonilla.

POST OF LOIZA.

Corporal	Joaquin Simó.
Private	Pedro Diaz.
"	Manuel N. Quiñones.
"	Fernando Noa.
"	Osvaldo Fernandez.
"	Hilario Andino.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Ricardo Yejo.

POST OF RIO GRANDE.

Corporal	Rufino Torres.
Private	Antonio Vinet.
"	José Ruiz.
"	Tomas Diaz.
"	Mateo Sanchez.
"	Miguel Henriquez.
"	José R. Urquisu.
"	Benigno Ramirez.

2nd DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN ANTONIO SALGADO, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

POST OF JUANA DIAZ.

Sergeant	Ramiro Marquez.
Private	Enrique Valderon.
"	Santos Lopez.
"	Luis Eschaverria.
"	Adolfo Gomez.
"	Ramon Arroyo.
"	Cesareo Rosa.
"	Mariano Dros.
"	Crisóstomo Martinez.
"	José E. Carlos.

POST OF VILLALBA.

Corporal	Tomas Lamela.
Private	Manuel E. Castro.
"	Ramon A. Franceschi.

Private ..... Jesús M. Merly.
" ..... José R. Santiago.
" ..... Eladio Burgos.

POST OF SANTA ISABEL.

Corporal ..... Manuel E. Rodriguez.
Private ..... Francisco M. Trinidad.
" ..... Pedro F. Serrat.
" ..... Vicente N. Calderon.
" ..... Jesus M. Colon.
" ..... Gervasio Gimenez.
" ..... Jesus M. Serrano.
" ..... Miguel Corominas.

POST OF CORRAL VIEJO.

Corporal ..... Andrés García.
Private ..... Francisco Ortiz.
" ..... José R. Ortiz.
" ..... Juan M. Maldonado.
" ..... Manuel Mariota.
" ..... Sinforoso Burgos.
" ..... José P. Usera.
" ..... Arturo Fernandez.

POST OF JAIL AT PONCE.

Corporal ..... Emilio E. Rodriguez.
" ..... Gabriel Padial.
Private ..... Pedro Olivenza.
" ..... Sebastian Quesada.
" ..... Abelardo Ortiz.
" ..... Lino Figueroa.
" ..... José B. Rodriguez.
" ..... José Vazquez.
" ..... Victorio Ortiz.
" ..... Pedro Santiago.
" ..... José Ruiz.
" ..... Olegario Espada.
" ..... Victor Rios Toro.
" ..... Mateo Nieves.
" ..... Juan Lopez.
" ..... Federico Cristian.
" ..... Francisco Gonzalez.
" ..... Victor Acosta.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Ramon Fernandez Nater, Commanding.

POST OF AIBONITO.

Corporal ..... S. Tirso Rodriguez.
Private ..... Eustaquio Torres.
" ..... José F. Gonzalez.
" ..... Andrés Laguna.
" ..... Ramón Carreras.

Private	Antonio Negron.
"	Euclides Huertas.
"	Emilio Zeda.

POST OF COAMO.

Corporal	Manuel E. Padro.
Private	Rosendo Perez.
"	Jacinto Bardaguez.
"	Teodoro Rivera.
"	Manuel Alvarez.
"	Guillermo Heladio.
"	Policarpo Padró.
"	Juan B. Descartes.

POST OF BARRANQUITAS.

Corporal	José M. Buitrago.
Private	José A. Rivera.
"	Higinio Melendez.
"	Andrés R. Esteves.
"	Felipe Blanco.
"	Ramón Delgado.

POST OF BARROS.

Corporal	Pedro J. Negroni.
Private	Rafael Navarro.
"	Liborio Torres.
"	Hilario Carrasquillo.
"	Francisco Gerardini.
"	Antonio Torres.
"	Ramón Ortiz.
"	José M. Gonzalez.

3rd PRECINCT.

2ND LIEUT FELIPE SILEN, COMMANDING.

POST OF PEÑUELAS.

Corporal	Gabino Balasquide.
Private	Ovidio Rojas.
"	Francisco Ramirez.
"	José H. Reyes.
"	Serafin Lopez.
"	Juan Custodio.
"	Fernando Quiñonez.
"	Eduardo Muñoz.

POST OF ADJUNTAS.

Corporal	Bonocio Diaz Llenza.
Private	Eulalio A. Torres.
"	Zenon Candelario.
"	Francisco Schmidt.
"	Liberato Rivera.
"	Celestino Souchet.
"	Ceferino Arroyo.
"	Conrado Vargas.

POST OF ALMACIGO BAJO.

Corporal	José M. Pietrantoni.
Private	Alejandro Castro.
"	Justino Ortiz.
"	José C. Feliciano.
"	Luis Soler.
"	Baltasar Vaillant.
"	Juan Blasini.
"	Angel Arismendi.
"	Juan Moreschi.
"	José Sonabria.

POST OF GUAYANILLA.

Corporal	Rafael Alarcón.
"	Ernesto Lucca.
"	Manuel Márquez.
"	Romulo Purcell.
"	Pedro Perez.
"	Ceferino Ramirez.

3rd DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN PEDRO A. GUERRERO, COMMANDING.

1st PRECINCT.

Sergeant	Remigio Castro.
Private	Antonio H. Quintana.
"	Federico Costa.
"	Fernando Tirado.
"	José Llama.
"	Juan D. Castro.
"	José M. Ramirez.
"	José Suarez.
"	Nicolás Cuevas.

POST OF HORMIGUEROS.

Corporal	Leonardo Recio.
Private	Manuel Buena.
"	José Gallardo.
"	Eugenio Natal.
"	Antonio Valentin.
"	Nestor Gregory.
"	José Ramos.
"	José Segarra.

POST OF LAS MARIAS.

Corporal	Miguel Muñoz.
Private	Ramon Gonzalez.
"	Santiago Domenech.
"	Alberto Pardo.
"	Manuel Isern Aponte.
"	Antonio Gonzalez.

POST OF JAIL AT MAYAGÜEZ.

Corporal	Juan Ramirez.
"	Luis Padial.
Private	Carmelo Monsanto.
"	Jorge Alemar.
"	Ramon Rubianes.
"	José R. Farias.
"	Justo Lopez.
"	Juan R. Hernandez.
"	Vicente E. Torres.
"	José Ibañez.
"	Trinidad Virella.
"	Juan Rodriguez.
"	Joaquin Cruz.
"	Francisco Desarden.
"	Pedro J. Ortiz.
"	Patricio T. Petrorich.

POST OF MARICAO.

Corporal	Euripides Lugo.
Private	Felipe Ortiz.
"	Francisco Vargas.
"	Miguel Palacio.
"	Florencio Hernandez.
"	José L. Gonzalez.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Ernesto Lopez Diaz, Commanding.

POST OF AGUADILLA.

Corporal	Osvaldo Laborde.
Private	Francisco Comas.
"	Gil Benejan.
"	Jesus M. Marristany.
"	Juan Blanco.
"	Ramon M. Ponce.
"	Ceferino Henriquez.
"	Braulio Gonzalez.
"	José Tirado.
"	Jesus M. Rodriguez.

POST OF AGUADA.

Corporal	Juan B. Bonhome.
Private	Alberto Hurtado.
"	Leonardo Acosta.
"	Angel Santos.
"	Rafael Morales.
"	Juan Ferary.
"	Ramon Bocanegra.

POST OF SAN SEBASTIAN.

Corporal	Juan Requena.
Private	Andres Juarbes.
"	Juan Rios.
"	José Bernardini.
"	Juan B. del Valle.
"	Eusebio Corchado.
"	Ricardo Gamio.
"	Celestino Quiñonez.

POST OF ISABELA.

Corporal	Alfredo Font.
Private	José J. Morales.
"	Manuel Rojas.
"	Pedro Ruiz.
"	Ernesto C. Esteves.
"	Ramon Rios.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd LIEUT. MARIO MAS, COMMANDING.

POST OF SAN GERMAN.

Sergeant	Rafael Bofil.
Private	Pedro Manzano.
"	Herminio Lebrón.
"	Felipe A González.
"	José R. Acosta.
"	Gerónimo Costa.
"	Maximino Quiñones.
"	Angel Lugo.
"	Felipe Martinez.
"	Juan J. Morales.

POST OF CABO ROJO.

Corporal	Francisco Carreras.
Private	José Segarra.
"	Victor Henriquez.
"	Juan Márquez.
"	Eugenio Soler.
"	Juan Vidal.
"	Jorge J. Agostini.
"	Salvador Gutierrez.

POST OF SABANA GRANDE.

Corporal	Manuel Serra.
Private	Domingo Quevedo.
"	Sinforiano Lebrón.
"	Luis González.
"	Hipólito del C. Soltero.
"	Antonio Torres.

POST OF LAJAS.

Corporal	Alfonso T. Quin.
Private	José Mendoza.

Private ..... Ricardo Irizarri.
" ..... Ramón Cintrón.
" ..... Primitivo Rodriguez.
" ..... José M. Emanuelli.

4th DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN JOSÉ URRUTIA, COMMANDING.

POST OF ARECIBO.

Sergeant ..... J. Mariano Reyes.
Corporal ..... Ermelindo Escalera.
Private ..... Enrique Valdivielso.
" ..... José J. Vazquez.
" ..... Joaquín Aldea.
" ..... Endero Acevedo.
" ..... José E. Reus.
" ..... Octavio Huertas.
" ..... Juan Arrufat.
" ..... José Rodriguez.
" ..... José D. Avilés.
" ..... Manuel González.
" ..... Aquilino Bello.
" ..... Jaime Prieto.
" ..... Primitivo Cruz.
" ..... Primitivo Hernandez.

POST OF ESPERANZA.

Corporal ..... Miguel de Jesús.
Private ..... Eduardo Vales.
" ..... Armando Collazo.
" ..... José Carretero.
" ..... Luis Jove.
" ..... Ezequiel González.

POST OF CAMUY.

Corporal ..... Antonio Pacheco.
Private ..... José M. Morales.
" ..... Manuel de la Rosa.
" ..... Antonio Díaz.
" ..... Enrique Tosse.
" ..... Inocencio Campecino.
" ..... Ulises Heileger.
" ..... Martín J. Jordán.
" ..... José G. Ortiz.
" ..... Sandalio Mas.

POST OF QUEBRADILLAS.

Corporal ..... Estéban Lavergne.
Private ..... Leopoldo Colmenero.
" ..... José M. Mata.
" ..... Ulises Martinez.
" ..... Manuel de J. Perez.
" ..... Natalio Gandarilla.
" ..... Manuel Herrera.
" ..... José Belendez.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Francisco Cabrera, Commanding.

POST OF UTUADO.

Corporal	Federico Martorell.
Private	Juan F. Acebedo.
"	Félix Salceda.
"	Antonio Guzmán.
"	Manuel Teruel.
"	Celedonio García.
"	Felipe Dávila.
"	Salvador Correa.
"	Felipe Hernández.
"	Pascasio Diaz.
"	Francisco Soto.

POST OF JAYUYA.

Corporal	Francisco Casal.
Private	Avelino González.
"	Pedro Rivera.
"	Antonio Tirada.
"	Vicente González.
"	José M. Ortiz.

POST OF MAMEYES.

Corporal	José Valladares.
Private	Emiliano Martínez.
"	León González
"	Manuel A. Rivera.
"	Miguel Cortez.
"	José M. González.

POST OF LARES.

Corporal	Angel C. Villariny.
Private	Agustine Scharran.
"	José Rodriguez.
"	Zenón Pérez.
"	Julio Acosta.
"	José R. Arroyo.
"	Nicolás Lugo.
"	Felipe Morales.
"	Antonio Serrano.
"	Saturnino Torres.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd Lieut. Francisco Tallada, Commanding.

POST OF MANATI.

Sergeant	Germán Castanera.
Private	Ramón Otero.
"	Antonio Luciano.
"	Ceferino Maymí.
"	Antonio Ferrari.
"	Julio G. Baez.

Private	Genaro Delgado.
"	Manuel de la Rosa.

POST OF BARCELONETA.

Corporal	Gerónimo Cadilla.
Private	Eugenio Pineira.
"	José Rodríguez.
"	Dolores M. Cardona.
"	Ramón C. Delgado.
"	Rafael Cantanza.

POST OF CIALES.

Corporal	Pedro Córdova.
Private	Antonio Navarro.
"	José D. Hernández.
"	Pedro Baez.
"	Juan R. Rivera.
"	José C. Gimenez.
"	José E. Iglesia.
"	José M. Camaña.

POST OF MOROVIS.

Corporal	Victoriano López.
Private	Ramón González.
"	Ramón Iglesia.
"	Ramón Vázquez.
"	José Delgado.
"	Francisco Olivierí.
"	Juan Lacomba.
"	Manuel Collazo.

5th DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN ENRIQUE MOLINA, COMMANDING.

POST OF HUMACAO.

Sergeant	Rafael Muñiz.
Corporal	José Díaz Llenza.
Private	Alfonso Molina.
"	Juan Calderón.
"	Atanasio Ricard.
"	Gil Díaz.
"	Jesús Perales.
"	José Díaz.
"	Juan Rivera.
"	Avelino Carrión.
"	Luis Frías.
"	Isidoro Cordero.
"	Luis Carrera.
"	Isidoro Carrasquillo.
"	Luis Recurt.

POST OF FAJARDO.

Corporal ..... Ezequiel Mongil.
Private ..... Prudencio Vidal.
" ..... Lorenzo Monge.
" ..... Eugenio Sabari.
" ..... Eladio López.
" ..... Rafael Velázquez.
" ..... Enrique Calzada.
" ..... Brígido Ortiz.
" ..... Concepción Robles.
" ..... José Ríos.
" ..... José M. Rivera.

POST OF LUQUILLO.

Corporal ..... José Vázquez.
Private ..... Secundino Berríos.
" ..... Ramón H. Calzada.
" ..... Julio Córdova.
" ..... Braudidio Casanova.
" ..... Juan G. Rodríguez.

POST OF NAGUABO.

Corporal ..... Miguel A Franco.
Private ..... Juan Ríos.
" ..... José J. Matos.
" ..... Narciso Villafañe.
" ..... Manuel M. Colón.
" ..... José Storer.

POST OF YABUCOA.

Corporal ..... Juan López Díaz.
Private ..... Juan C. Flores.
" ..... Alfonso Blanco.
" ..... Ramón Parilla.
" ..... Lorenzo Isern.
" ..... Pedro Romaguera.

POST OF VIEQUES.

Corporal ..... José G. de Iturrondo.
Private ..... Marcos S. Alvarez.
" ..... Jesús Colón.
" ..... Sergio Díaz.
" ..... Nicolás Vázquez.
" ..... Lino Cottes.
" ..... Rufino Rivera.
" ..... José G. Figueroa.
" ..... Juan Gonzalez.
" ..... Manuel Rivera.

2nd PRECINCT.

1st Lieut. Angel Paniagua, Commanding.

POST OF CAGUAS.

Sergeant ..... José Soto.
Private ..... Joaquín Gimenez.

Private	José M. Ramirez.
"	Luis Polo.
"	Marcelino Colón.
"	Pedro Aponte.
"	Ignacio Inchausti.
"	Delfin Muler.

POST OF CAYEY.

Corporal	Manuel Areyzaga.
Private	Luis Vazquez.
"	Diego Casanova.
"	Andres Nuñez.
"	Damaso Aponte.
"	Hilario Rivera.
"	Pedro J. Vazquez.
"	Valentin Colon.
"	José Gimenez.
"	Francisco Serra.

POST OF JUNCOS.

Corporal	Rafael Aguayo.
Private	Ramon Brugueras.
"	Pablo Barga.
"	José Isern Aponte.
"	Francisso Burgos.
"	Pedro Grau Bosch.
"	Juan N. Arzuaga.
"	Valentin Cintron.
"	Domingo Arzon.

POST OF SAN LORENZO.

Corporal	José Soto.
Private	Vicente Diaz.
"	Basilio Alveira.
"	Victor Flores.
"	Etanislao Rios.
"	Felix Urrutia.

POST OF AGUAS BUENAS.

Corporal	Ramon Salgado.
Private	Eduviges Pereles.
"	Arturo Zayas.
"	Manuel Gimenez.
"	Vicente Ortiz.
"	José Brugueras.

3rd PRECINCT.

2nd LIEUT. MIGUEL HURTADO, COMMANDING.

POST OF GUAYAMA.

Corporal	Martin Paradis.
Private	José Rivera.
"	Ramon V. Rivera.
"	Antonio Rivera.
"	Rafael Rodriguez.
"	Rufo Oven.

Private	Juan F. Rivera.
"	Juan Laguna.

POST OF ARROYO.

Corporal	José G. Cuevas.
Private	José Calazan.
"	Erasmo Torres.
"	Camilo Bernal.
"	Manuel Ocasio.
"	Rafael S. Alba.

POST OF SALINAS.

Corporal	Ramon Guanil.
Private	Felipe Pavon.
"	Julio Zayas.
"	Francisco Santos.
"	Rufo Rivas.
"	Emiliano Nazario.
"	Diograsio Aguirre.
"	Enrique Llorens.

POST OF MAUNABO.

Corporal	Rafael Castro.
Private	Marcos Valles.
"	Isabelino Mandez.
"	Julio Soto.
"	Francisco Lanause.
"	Ramon Bacenet.
"	Juan J. Blanco.
"	Julio L. Arias.

PRISONS IN PORTO RICO.

BY S. C. BOTHWELL, MARSHAL OF SUPREME COURT.

The system of imprisonment as now established in the Island is very similar to the system adopted in most of the United States. In each Municipality there is a small lock-up or hold-over in the nature of a police station, where prisoners arrested for petty offenses are first taken to await trial. In each District there is also a "Depósito Municipal" or jail, in which are confined prisoners condemned to imprisonment for less than one year. Prisoners condemned for periods exceeding that length of time are confined in the "Presidio" at San Juan, an Insular institution equivalent in character to a State penitentiary where prisoners who have been condemned to hard labor for a period exceeding one year are kept in custody.

Since the American occupation, the sanitary condition of the jails and lock-ups will compare very favorably with many of the more pretentious jails in the United States. The personal cleanliness of the prisoners is also carefully looked after, each prisoner being obliged to bathe at least three times a week. The rations issued are abundant and of good quality.

In the Municipal jails the prisoners are not required to do any work except that of cleaning the streets, removing the garbage, and otherwise doing the sanitary work of each Municipality, besides keeping their own jail in order.

In the "Presidio," or Insular penitentiary, an effort has been made to teach a trade to each prisoner and the results have been most satisfactory. This system besides giving the prisoners work to do during their confinement, furnishes them with the means of making a livelihood after being released. This work in the "Presidio" has been divided into departments of tailoring, shoemaking, hat-making, basket-making, cigar-manufacture, carpentry, black-smithing, masonry, etc. The manufacture of furniture receives special attention and the results accomplished in this department have been especially gratifying. Some of the public buildings are equipped with the furniture made in the penitentiary and the quality of it, both from an artistic and a practical standpoint, is such as to have attracted some attention.

During the past five months the Director of Prisons has given much attention to the plan of having all of these departments of industry fully represented by samples of the best work of the prisoners at the Pan American Exposition.

The work thus done by the prisoners accrues not to their benefit but to the benefit of the Insular Government. The prisoners however are allowed during good conduct one cent each day during the time of their confinement and upon being released each prisoner, whatever may have been his conduct while in prison, is furnished

SUGAR CANE.

with a new suit of clothes together with a hat and shoes. Many of the prisoners are skilled in the making of lace and at odd times while not carrying out the routine work they are allowed to use their time in that way and the lace thus made is sold for their own account and the proceeds are sent either to their families or kept on deposit with the Director of Prisons until they are discharged. The work in the several departments is compulsory.

A night school is carried on at the penitentiary at which English is taught. This also is compulsory, every prisoner being compelled to attend.

The penitentiary prisoners wear a uniform of brown drill; and the jail prisoners a uniform of white drill.

There are 1,040 prisoners in the jails and penitentiary. —1 for each 950 inhabitants. While statistics are not at hand for comparison, it is thought that considering that this includes all confined for more than 30 days, it will compare very favorably with any State in the Union.

Of this whole number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary and district jails, there are but six women, a fact that is so unusual in criminality as to attract special attention, and this is more remarkable for the reason that the last census indicates that the females outnumber the males by 8,721.

The garrote still remains the method provided by law for executing the sentence of death. The general impression entertained by those who have not studied the matter is that this method of execution is cruel and a relic of inefficient methods. As a matter of fact, however, it is as efficient and humane as any method that has been adopted. Death is almost instantaneous. There is no failure or the possibility of bungling, as seems to be the case with hanging and electrocution. There is no indication of great pain; on the contrary, except for a faint movement for an instant in the hands and feet, there is no indication of suffering.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SAN JUAN.

Executive Mansion.—Commonly called "Fortaleza," situated at extreme west end of Allen street and is occupied as follows:

Offices and residence of Governor.
Offices of the Secretary of State.
Offices of the Director of Charities.
Headquarters of Insular Police.

Intendencia Building.—Faces on west side of "Plaza de Alfonso XII." in the central part of City. In this building are located offices of Commissioner of the Interior, Commissioner of Education, Treasurer and Auditor.

Diputacion Building.—On San Francisco street between Santo Cristo and San José streets. Occupied by House of Delegates, Post Office, Attorney General, Board of Public Works, Inspector of San Juan schools, Free Library, Woman's Aid Society and Insular Telegraph.

Beneficencia Building.—West side of City on road to Morro castle fronting infantry barracks. Occupied by United States District Court, Public Schools and Insane Asylum.

Girls' Charity School.—Santurce, Madres station. A school for orphan girls, under the control of the Director of Charities.

Boys' Charity School.—Santurce, Institute station. A school for orphan boys, under the control of the Director of Charities.

Convent of San Francisco.—On San Francisco street, facing San Francisco square or plaza. Used as a Catholic church.

Convent of San Domingo.—On Santo Cristo street, near Luna street. Used as a Catholic church.

Audiencia Building.—Occupied partly by the War Department as a commissary and medical storehouse. rest of building being used by Supreme Court of Porto Rico and the District Court of San Juan.

Building at No. 3 Allen st.—Residence of the Attorney General.

Building at No. 5 Allen st.—Occupied by offices of the Superior Board of Health and Weather Bureau.

Penitentiary.—Situated on the "Paseo de la Princesa" on the Marina.

Custom House.—On the Marina below foot of San Justo street.

Arsenal.—Situated on the Marina, buildings for offices, residences and chapel; at present occupied by United States Marines and Navy Yard.

Quarantine Station.—Commonly called "Miraflores" situated on upper part of San Juan bay.

Leper Hospital.—Situated on Goat Island, a small island lying just to the right of entrance to San Juan bay.

PONCE.

Harbor Master's headquarters Public Works building, on Atocha street. Public Works warehouses at the Plaza.

MAYAGUÜZ.

Custom House.—Agronomic station.

AGUADILLA.

Office of the Captain of the Port.—Office of the Registrar.—Harbor Master's headquarters.

FAJARDO.

Custom House.

HUMACAO.

Custom House.

GUAYANILLA.

Custom House.

ARECIBO.

Old Post Office building.

CAGUAS.

Post Office building.

RIO PIEDRAS

Agronomic station.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

DISTANCES IN KILOMETERS.

SAN JUAN TO CAMUY.

0. San Juan,
8. Martin Peña,
20. Bayamon,
33. Dorado,
47. Vega Baja,
58. Manatí,
65. Barceloneta,
82. Cambalache,
86. Arecibo,
98. Hatillo,
100. Camuy.

SAN JUAN TO CAROLINA.

0. San Juan.
8. Martin Peña,
12. Rio Piedras,
22. Carolina.

PONCE TO YAUCO.

0. Ponce,
14. Tallaboa,
22. Guayanilla,
35. Yauco,

MAYAGÜEZ TO AGUADILLA.

0. Mayagüez,
10. Añasco,
22. Corcega,
24. Rincon,
36. Aguada,
44. Aguadilla,

AÑASCO TO ALTO SANO.

0. Añasco.
12. Alto Sano.

MAYAGÜEZ TO HORMIGUEROS.

0. Mayagüez,
7. Hormigueros.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

INSULAR.	RAILROAD.	CONNECTING.
Aguadilla	Aguada	Aguadilla
Aibonito	Aguadilla	Mayagüez
Arecibo	Añasco	Ponce
Arroyo	Arecibo	San Juan
Caguas	Barceloneta	
Cayey	Bayamon	
Central Aguirre	Cambalache	
Coamo	Camuy	
Fajardo	Carolina	
Guayama	Corcega	
Humacao	Dorado	
Juana Diaz	Guayanilla	
Manati	Lares	
Mayagüez	Manati	
Playa Ponce	Martin Peña	
Ponce	Mayagüez	
San German	Ponce	
San Juan	Rincon	
Yauco	Rio Piedras	
	San Juan	
	San Sebastian	
	Tallaboa	
	Toa Baja	
	Vega Baja	
	Yauco	

In operation June 30th, 1901.

TABLE OF DISTANCES, IN MILES, BETWEEN PRINCIPAL PLACES IN PORTO RICO.

AMUNTAS.	AGUADILLA.	AIBONITO.	ARECIBO.	BAYAMON.	CAYEY.	COAMO.	FAJARDO.	GUAYAMA.	HUMACAO.	MANATI.	MAYAGÜEZ.	PONCE.	SAN GERMAN.	SAN JUAN.	VEGA BAJA.	YAUCO.
65 =																
50 †	105 †															
32	33	82 †														
72 =	73 =	57 *	40													
62 †	117 †	12	85 *	45 *												
39 †	94 †	11	71 †	68 *	23											
124 †	114 *	74 *	81 *	46 *	61 *	84 *										
50 †	105 †	29	101 *	61 *	16	39	78									
101 †	126 *	51	93 *	53 *	39	61	20	55								
49 =	50 =	80 *	17	23	68 *	80 *	70 *	84 *	75 *							
68 †	24	81 †	57	97 =	93 †	70 †	143 *	81 †	132 †	74 =						
19	75 ‡	31	51	88 *	43	20	105	31	82	68 =	50					
37 †	37 ‡	68 †	70 ‡	111 ‡	81 †	58 †	142 †	68 †	119 †	86 ‡	12	37				
99 †	84 =	50	52	7	38	60	39	53	46	35	104 =	81	117 †			
55 =	56 =	74 *	23	17	62 *	79 *	63 *	78 *	70 *	6	80 =	74 =	88 † ‡	29		
38 †	54 ‡	51 †	71 †	109 * †	63 †	40 †	125 †	51 †	102 †	88 = †	30	20	17	101 †	94 = †	

* Via San Juan. † Via Ponce. ‡ Via Mayagüez. = Via Arecibo.

HOSPITALS.

The hospital accommodation of Porto Rico is very limited, and is entirely inadequate for a population of a millions souls. The only hospitals really properly conducted are the "Tricoche," of Ponce, the "Monserrate," of Arecibo, and "La Concepcion," of San Juan. But it is hoped that in the near future every municipality will have at least a small well-equipped hospital, and that there may be a certain number of district hospitals established, and one central hospital fully equipped for the treatment of all cases, medical or surgical, arising in the island. Of the sixty-six towns in Porto Rico, only the following possess hospitals in actual use:

AGUADILLA:—Private foundation and supported in part by the Ayuntamiento.

AÑASCO:—"Hospital de San Juan Bautista." Building of wood with iron roof. Capacity 20 beds.

ARECIBO:—"Hospital de Monserrate." Well built of masonry. Capacity 60 beds. Supported by municipality.

CAGUAS:—"Municipal." Wooden building used temporarily. Capacity 20 beds.

CAYEY:—"Municipal." Capacity 16 beds.

COAMO:—"Hospital Civil." Building of masonry. Capacity 40 beds.

GUAYAMA:—Hospital of wood, now used until new structure is erected. This will be a thoroughly modern and well equipped hospital with a capacity of about 50 beds.

GUAYANILLA:—One small building with two beds for accidents.

HUMACAO:—Hospital in a rented building. The former hospital was destroyed in the hurricane of 1899.

JUANA DIAZ: Wooden building. Capacity 25 beds.

JUNCOS:—"Haspital Almodovar." Capacity 12 beds.

LARES:—"Hospital de Caridad." Capacity 20 beds.

MAYAGUEZ:—"Hospital de San Antonio." Building of masonry, owned and supported by municipality.

MOCA:—"Hospital de Monserrate." Small wooden building.

PONCE:—"Hospital Tricoche." A really fine building, erected and endowed by the late Sr. Tricoche, well situated and well planned. In connection with it is the civil hospital, supported by the Ayuntamiento.

QUEBRADILLAS:—"Hospital San Rafael." Wooden building with 12 beds.

SAN JUAN:—The Municipal "Hospital de Santa Rosa." A wooden structure situated on the Morro castle reservation. It has a capacity of 80 beds always taxed to the utmost. A small building "Hospital de la Concepción," well situated beside the Executive Mansion," with a capacity of 12 beds, supported entirely by voluntary suscriptions and admirably managed by the Sisters of the Concepción.

UTUADO:—"Hospital San Rafael" of wood. Capacity 30 beds.

YAUCO:—"Hospital Municipal," of wood. Capacity 35 beds.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

Porto Rico being an island naturally depends on steamers and sailing vessels as a means of communication with the rest of the world. Before the American occupation its commerce and transportation naturally tended towards Spain. The mail steamers between that country and Cuba touched twice a month. In addition to these regular packets there were a number of other lines which from time to time despatched sailing vessels from Nova Scotia and other English ports with an occasional one from Baltimore, which city for a number of years had close commercial relations with the island.

In 1888, the small Spanish steamer was withdrawn from service and its agent put on chartered steamers. This may be considered the beginning of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, which was established in 1890 and has since continued to run steamers regularly between New York and the Island of Porto Rico. For a number of years this company employed chartered steamers.

After the American occupation San Juan was made a port of call by the steamers of the Red "D" Line, which for several years had been operating between New York and the Spanish main. Stimulated by this competition the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company at once built the new steamers Ponce and San Juan, which together with those of the Red "D" Line now give a regular weekly service between the island and the City of New York.

There is also a monthly service between New Orleans and Porto Rico, and various cargo boats between the island and New York as the needs of the shippers require. The steamers are thoroughly modern and well equipped in every way. The island also has foreign shipping connections by steamers of the Spanish, French and German lines. Many sailing vessels make occasional voyages to Porto Rico and its harbors are rarely without the presence of two or three of these white-winged messengers of commerce.

Since Porto Rico has come into the possession of the United States its commerce has not only been largely deflected towards the new mother country, but has also increased in amount at a ratio which indicates that its future will be as bright as the recent improvements in its facilities have been marked.

ELECTION MATTERS.

The more important orders promulgated by the Executive Council were as follows:

September 4, 1900, an order dividing Porto Rico into seven election districts pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An Act Temporaly to Provide Revenues and a Civil Government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes."

September 17, 1900, an order relative to the election on November 6th, prescribing the manner, etc., for holding said election.

September 19, 1900, an order relative to registration.

September 26, 1900, an order appointing members of district election boards.

October 22, 1900, an order making it unlawful for any person to keep open any saloon, shop, house, apartment, store or tent where spirituous, vinous, malt or intoxicating liquors shall be sold, distributed or given away from midnight of November 5th, 1900, until 6 p.m.

November 6th, 1900, and prescribing penalty for violation of said order.

October 22, 1900, an order making it lawful for the district boards to establish additional voting booths in order to enable every qualified voter to vote, provided that no more than six booths should be established in any one precinct.

November 2, 1900, an order exempting members of the boards of election and clerks from arrest on election day or upon the day before and succeeding election day for any offence cognizable by the police courts under General Order No. 195, dated November 29, 1899, except upon complaint of the entire district board of elections, and all of the judges of election who are serving; and providing penalty for violation of the order.

DATE OF ELECTION: NOVEMBER 6TH, 1900.

Purpose of Election:

For the election of a Resident Commissioner to Washington, and thirty-five (35) members to the House of Delegates.

NUMBER OF JUDGES AND CLERKS:

Six hundred and fifty-seven judges; four hundred and thirty-eight clerks.

VOTE BY DISTRICTS:

DISTRICT OF SAN JUAN.

For Commissioner to the United States:

NAME	Number of votes received.
Manuel R. Gatell	34
Federico Degetau	12,229

For the House of Delegates:

Carlos M. Soler	32
Arturo Vazquez Prada	31

NAME.	Number of votes received.
Celestino Pérez Rivera	31
Acisclo Bou de la Torre	31
José H. Amadeo	31
Manuel F. Rossy	12,295
Luis Sánchez Morales	12,294
Manuel Egozcue	12,292
Gabriel Ferrer	12,295
Santiago Veve	12,295

DISTRICT OF ARECIBO

For Commissioner to the United States:

Manuel R. Gatell	1
Federico Degetau	1,050

For the House of Delegates:

Tulio Larrinaga	1
Ramón Mendez Cardona	1
Francisco I. Náter	1
Rafael Janer	1
Francisco Colra	1
Lúcas Amadeo	1,052
Felix Santoni	1,051
Cayetano Coll y Toste	988
Manuel Zeno Gandía	1,052
Angel Mattey	1,052

DISTRICT OF PONCE.

For Commissioner to the United States:

Manuel R. Gatell	25
Federico Degetau	21,145

For House of Delegates:

Luis Celis	21
Francisco Parra Capó	21,132

NAME.	Number of votes received.
Pedro Juan Besosa	21,132
Ulpiano R. Colon	21,132
Pedro Juan Rosaly	21,135
Pedro Arroyo	21,135

DISTRICT OF AGUADILLA.

For Commissioner to the United States:

Manuel R. Gatell	31
Federico Degetau	9,397

For the House of Delegates:

Atilio J. Gaztambide	35
Luis Méndez Vaz	32
José G. Torres	33
Salvador Picornell	31
José Reguero Felin	32
Luis A. Torregrosa	9,383
Manuel Domenech	9,380
Aurelio Méndez Martinez	9,383
Francisco Mejías	9,383
Pedro S. Vivoni	9,378

DISTRICT OF MAYAGÜEZ.

For Commissioner to the United States:

Manuel R. Gatell	43
Federico Degetau	8,316

For the House of Delegates:

Santiago R. Palmer	40
José A. Fleytas Colberg	40
Vicente Pagan	41
José Madera	40
Rafael Arrillaga	39
Francisco Mariano Quiñones	8,307
Pascasio Fajardo	8,286

NAME.	Number of votes received.
Frederick Cornwell	8,283
Ignacio Sein Isasa	8,281
Roberto H. Todd	8,288
DISTRICT OF GUAYAMA.	
For Commissioner to the United States:	
Manuel R. Gatell	8
Federico Degetau	4,546
For the House of Delegates:	
Luis Muñoz Rivera	8
José Barreras	8
Federico E. Virella	9
Modesto Solá	8
Manuel Pérez Avilés	8
Manuel Rodriguez	4,531
José Tous Soto	4,532
Carlos Blondet	4,532
Pedro María Descartes	4,532
Tomás Carrión	4,457
DISTRICT OF HUMACAO.	
For Commissioner to the United States:	
Manuel R. Gatell	6
Federico Degetau	1,614
For the House of Delegates:	
Herminio Diaz Navarro	6
Manuel Camuñas	6
Octavio García Salgado	6
Juan Guzman Benitez	6
José Toro y Rios	7
Leandro Aponte	1,613
José Antonio Veve	1,613
Antonio Zechini	1,613
Eduardo Lugo Viña	1,613
Felipe Serrano	1,613

SUMMARY.

Total number of votes cast	58,515
Total number of votes cast for Degetau	58,367
Total number of votes cast for Gatell	148

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 6th, 1901.

EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Disbursements from September 1, 1900, to March 6, 1901.

Salaries,	Judges, Registry-Agents and Clerks	$11,118,99	
"	Boards of Election	3,417.13	
"	Supervisors	675.00	
	Total Salaries		$15,211.12
Traveling expenses		$ 4,895.26	
Printing		1,487.33	
Incidentals		4,933.87	
Total contingent expenses		$11,316.46	
Total disbursements			$26,527.58

NOTE.—Under the head of "Incidentals" are carried expenses for meals, booths, rent, supplies, labor, couriers, etc.

NAME.	Number of votes received.
Frederick Cornwell	8,283
Ignacio Sein Isasa	8,281
Roberto H. Todd	8,288
DISTRICT OF GUAYAMA.	
For Commissioner to the United States:	
Manuel R. Gatell	8
Federico Degetau	4,546
For the House of Delegates:	
Luis Muñoz Rivera	8
José Barreras	8
Federico E. Virella	9
Modesto Solá	8
Manuel Pérez Avilés	8
Manuel Rodriguez	4,531
José Tous Soto	4,532
Carlos Blondet	4,532
Pedro María Descartes	4,532
Tomás Carrión	4,457
DISTRICT OF HUMACAO.	
For Commissioner to the United States:	
Manuel R. Gatell	6
Federico Degetau	1,614
For the House of Delegates:	
Herminio Diaz Navarro	6
Manuel Camuñas	6
Octavio García Salgado	6
Juan Guzman Benitez	6
José Toro y Rios	7
Leandro Aponte	1,613
José Antonio Veve	1,613
Antonio Zechini	1,613
Eduardo Lugo Viña	1,613
Felipe Serrano	

SUMMARY.

Total number of votes cast.....
Total number of votes cast for Insular.....
Total number of votes cast for Guard.....

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 6[illegible] 1901.

EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Disbursements from September 1, 1900, to March [illegible] 1901.

Salaries.	Judges, Registry-Agents and Clerks...	$11,118.99
"	Boards of Election...	3,417.13
"	Supervisors.....	675.00
	Total Salaries.....	[illegible]
Traveling expenses.....		$ 4,895.26
Printing.....		1,487.33
Incidentals.....		4,933.87
Total contingent expenses.....		$11,316.46
Total disbursements.....		[illegible]

NOTE.—Under [illegible] "Incidentals" are carried [illegible] expenses [illegible] booths, rent, supplies [illegible] courier [illegible]

EVACUATION OF TOWNS.

The principal towns of the island were evacuated by the Spanish forces during the summer and fall of 1898, as follows:

July 25th, Guanica; July 28th, Ponce; August 1st, Arroyo; August 13th, Mayagüez; September 19th, Aguadilla; September 22nd, Humacao, Naguabo; September 26th, Isabella, Quebradillas; September 28th, Rio Grande, Luquillo, Ceiba; September 29th, Camuy, Hatillo, Cidra, Comerio, Piedras, Juncos, Gurabo, San Lorenzo; September 30th, Ciales, Morovis, Naranjito, Aguas Buenas; October 1st, Vieques, Fajardo; October 5th, Caguas, Carolina; October 10th, Barceloneta, Manati; October 11th, Vega Baja, Vega Alta, Dorado, Toa Alta, Toa Baja; October 14th, Arecibo, and San Juan on October 18th, when the whole Island was turned over to the United States forces.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 1. May 1, 1900.—Proclamation issued that, pending the permanent appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of the officers recognized by the act of Congress establishing a civil government, the civil officers now holding positions by virtue of the appointment of the military governor will continue to hold such offices, and will perform all the duties thereto legally pertaining, until their successors are appointed and duly qualified.

No. 2. May 23, 1900.—Directing that May 30, 1900, be observed as a holiday (Memorial Day) in Porto Rico.

No. 3. June 30, 1900.—Declaring July 4, 1900, a public holiday.

No. 4. November 23, 1900.—Declaring Thursday, November 29, 1900, a day of thanksgiving.

No. 5. December 20, 1900.—Directing all public offices and public schools to be closed on Christmas, December 25, 1900.

No. 6. December 24, 1900.—Directing that January 1, 1901, (New Year's Day) be observed as a public holiday.

No. 7. June 22, 1901.—Convening an extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly to meet at the Capital, July 4, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 8. July 1, 1901.—Directing that July 4, 1901, be observed as a public holiday.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

No. 1. February 19, 1901.—Executive order issued that all public offices and schools be closed on February 22, 1901, (George Washington's Birthday.)

No. 2. April 3, 1901.—Directing that the several departments of the government be closed on Friday, April 5, 1901, (Good Friday.)

No. 3. May 25, 1901.—Directing that on and after June 1st, 1901, all offices of the Insular Government be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturdays.

No. 4. May 27, 1901.—Directing that the 30th day of May (Memorial Day) be observed as a holiday.

No. 5. May 29, 1901.—Directing that all public contracts entered into by heads of departments and other Insular Officials contain provisions that payment of all labor and other services rendered under said contract be made by the Contractor in money of the United States.

No. 6. June 10, 1901.—Suspending Pedro Rivera, Alcalde of Cayey, from office.

No. 7. July 20, 1901.—Directing that Thursday, July 25th, 1901, the third anniversary of the landing of American Troops in Porto Rico, be observed as a public holiday.

METRIC SYSTEM.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Miligram (1-1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1-100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1-10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1-1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1-100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1-10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1-1000 liter) equals 0.0388 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (1-100 liter) equals 0 388 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1-10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2 6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1-1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch
Centimeter (1-100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1-10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches.)
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6 2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following named countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, United States of America, and Venezuela..

LAND MEASURES IN PORTO RICO.

LONGITUDINAL MEASURES.

	Meters.		English Yards.
1 Line is equal to	0 001,971,395	or	0.002,159,317
1 Inch " "	0.023,657,400	"	0 025,911,800
1 Foot " "	0.283,888.800	"	0.310,941,600
1 Vara " "	0.851,666,400	"	0.932,824,800

SUPERFICIAL MEASURES.

	Sq. Meters.		English Sq. Yards.
1 Sq. Vara is equal to	0 725,334,975	or	0.875,197,864
1 Cuerda " " "	4,079 887,876,000	"	3,687.384,600
1 Cuerda " " "	40.798,878.76 Ares	"	0.765,9000 Acres.

PINE-APPLE FARM.

AGRICULTURE.

As a whole there has been a slow and gradual improvement in all lines of agriculture during the past year. The condition notwithstanding this improvement is still low. Bad management, crude methods and the want of improved machinery generally prevail. Enterprise is wanting, money scarce, and consequently agricultural labor is poorly paid.

Many barriers that stood in the way of progress during Spanish rule have been removed by the change in government. Two prominent ones, however, still remain, viz: the lack of roads and a foreign demand for the products of the island. The very limited mileage of both railroads and good wagon roads necessitates the transportation of the products of the interior on the backs of small horses or on the head of peons over trails which on account of their precipitous and slippery condition it is often perilous to travel. Much money is now being spent in the construction of good roads and in the course of a few years the island will be well supplied in this respect. There can scarcely be any doubt but that a considerable mileage of railroad will also be constructed in the near future. With adequate roads and railroads to bring the products of the interior to the principal seaports, good ocean transportation can easily be secured.

The development of markets for our exports must be a gradual and natural growth and much will depend upon the efforts of the transporters to send abroad only first-class products in prime condition. Time, patience and earnest endeavor will bring results far more desirable than a spasmodic growth.

COFFEE.

Coffee, which for a number of years past has ranked first in cultivated area, as well as export value is this year outranked in value by sugar which heretofore has held

second place in export value. The coffee groves are well on the way to recovery, from the effects of the hurricane of two years ago and promise to give from 50 to 70 per cent. of a normal crop. Last year the yield was only 10 to 20 per cent. of a normal one and there was a great falling off in this staple which was almost the only source of revenue in a large area in the western part of the island, viz: about Utuado, Adjuntas, Lares, Las Marías, San Sebastián, Mayagüez, etc.

Many of the plantations are now well cleared of the debris of the hurricane. The coffee trees are in prime condition and usually well set with fruit. In some localities the fruit is less abundant, a fact attributed to heavy rains which occurred in March when the trees were in bloom, and which injured the blossoms, thus causing them to abort.

The best coffee trees occur in groves where the shade has been reduced by trimming the shade trees. Very good specimens are often observed along the borders of plantations where almost no shade is afforded. It is believed, therefore, that too much shade is being used for the best results with coffee.

The most usual method at present of starting a coffee grove is to secure the volunteer plants which have established themselves in the old groves. These plants, which have resulted from the falling coffee kernels, are planted in the new groves. Obviously this is an inexpensive method of starting the new grove but does not tend to improve the character of the coffee. It is suggested that this method be superseded by the more rational one of selecting the seed from trees that produce large yields and good quality. Seed thus selected and planted in seed beds with sufficient shade only to nurture the young plants, should make trees both hardy and of good strain, thus tending to improve rather than deteriorate the yield and quality of the coffee. In the nursery the trees should

be given shape by pinching off buds where branches are not desired.

One of the most discouraging features of the coffee industry at the present time is the lack of a good market in which to dispose of the product. Porto Rican coffee is usually of good quality but the people of the United States know practically nothing about it. That which is now sent to the continent is there mixed with other sorts and is not sold as Porto Rican coffee. It is believed that an effort should be made to introduce it into the markets on its merits. The chief coffee producing districts, named in order of their respective areas, according to statistics for the fiscal year 1899-1900, are:

District.	Acres.	District.	Acres.
Utuado.	18,411	Adjuntas.	8,886
Maricao.	14,471	Mayagüez.	8,790
Las Marías.	13,943	Ponce.	8,293
Ciales.	9,534	Yauco.	6,729
Lares	11,509	San Sebastián.	6,645

These ten districts all situated in the western end of the island aggregate three-fifths of all coffee plantations and probably produce somewhat more than that proportion of the total product.

Sugar.

At present writing the sugar industry is in a most prosperous condition. The present crop, which is now nearly all manufactured, is unusually good and has taxed the mills to their utmost in order to handle the product. Various people who are in positions to judge, estimate that the export sugar for this year will reach from seventy-five thousand to one hundred and fifteen thousand tons. Taking the mean of these estimates or ninety-five thousand tons, the export value of sugar alone at $3.50 per hundred will aggregate $7,315,000. This together with the export value of molasses and other by-products will reach a total of nearly ten millions. In preparation for

the next year's crop many of the centrals will install new and improved machinery which will not only enable the mills to handle a larger yield and obtain a higher percentage of sugar but also to make a higher grade product which will sell for more money.

The cane fields are usually well cultivated and furnish employment to a large number of laborers. In the preparation of the land for the cane the fields are plowed by ox teams but all the rest of the work is done by hand. About one man is required to each two acres of cane and where all the hauling of the cane to the mill and the hauling of the sugar to the sea port is done by oxen, it requires about the same number of oxen as men. Owing to the frequency of rains it requires constant vigilance to keep the weeds down and the fields are frequently gone over with hoes for this purpose. This continues for several months or until the cane so shades the ground that weeds and grass can no longer grow.

Sugar cane is usually grown on the level delta lands about the borders of the island or on the bottom lands that lie along the margins of the larger rivers, especially toward their lower courses. These lands are quite level and therefore easy to cultivate. Some of the land is of a heavy texture and when larger areas of such occur, drainage is often required. This is supplied by making deep furrows or trenches at frequent intervals through the field which conducts the excess of water into larger channels or natural water ways.

There is room for much improvement in the manner of cultivating the cane by the introduction of improved horse machinery, and with an advance in the price of labor no doubt such machinery will be introduced.

By judicious selection the sugar content of the cane is susceptible of great increase. Instead of about ten per cent. as is now procured the standard might be raised to fifteen per cent. in a few years. The methods at present used in starting new fields by using inferior canes that

will not produce good sugar tends to deteriorate rather than improve the quality of cane.

Abandoned sugar mills and grass covered vegas with their old sugar rows speak of former days when larger areas were cultivated in cane than now. According to statistics the output of sugar in 1880 was 100,000 tons. For the fiscal year 1899-1900 the principal cane growing districts named in order of their acreage were, Ponce, 7,377 acres, Juana Díaz, 5,304, Arecibo, 4,640 and Fajardo 4,441. Only three other districts exceeded 3,000. Both the climatic and the soil conditions of the south side of the island differ greatly from those on the north. The soil of the south side is deeper, darker colored, and more sandy and productive than that of the north. The rainfall is so slight during several months of the year that irrigation is imperative in order to be sure of remunerative crops of cane. Notwithstanding the additional expense for irrigating, the profits are quite as large and some times larger than is the case on the north side where rain is abundant.

Tobacco.

Tobacco growing is a profitable business on a limited area of the lands best adapted to its production. The home consumption of cigars and cigarettes is considerable but the export trade is quite limited. Cayey is the center for both the production and manufacture of tobacco. The best grades of tobacco for the manufacture of cigars grow on rather sandy soil along the borders of the River La Plata. A somewhat heavier type of tobacco is also grown on the hill sides. Considerable of the crop for the year 1899-1900 is still in the warehouses waiting to be manufactured while none of the 1900-1901 crop has been manufactured. The abundant supply now on hand will make the demand for the next crop small, and it is predicted that but little will be grown the com-

ing year. A visit to the principal cigar manufactures in Cayey shows that they can make a considerable quantity of high grade material that compares favorably with the best cigars made in the United States and Cuba. By proper methods these should be introduced and sold in the markets of the world on their merit and in a short time a good trade would result.

Citrous Fruits.

Very good native oranges occur in many parts of the island and the indications are that oranges, lemons and limes may be cultivated to very good commercial advantage. The climatic conditions are favorable. Frosts, such as occasionally visit Florida, and cause extensive damage to the orange groves that require years to be repaired, are unknown in Porto Rico.

During the year several millions of oranges have been shipped to the United States, but owing to the poor shipping qualities of the fruit and the poor facilities for shipment, many of them reached the market in poor condition, a fact which tends to diminish rather than increase the demand. There is much to be learned about the production of a marketable orange in Porto Rico. When such a fruit can be grown in sufficient quantity the proper transportation facilities will be secured.

Pineapples.

Pineapples of excellent quality and appearance are easily grown in Porto Rico. They should not only be grown for shipment direct but for canning purposes as well. The people need to know more about the varieties best suited for shipment and for canning and to understand the character of soil to which they are adapted.

Vegetables.

Too few vegetables are produced, and those found in the market are usually of a very inferior quality. With the best varieties and proper cultivation a good product

should be secured. The native laborer should be encouraged in the production of suitable vegetables for his own consumption, and, if necessary, the land owner should give him sufficient land on which to make his garden.

Soil and Climate.

Both the soil and the climate vary greatly within short distances. By far the largest proportion of the soils are loams or clay loams underlaid rather closely, most usually by a refractory clay that permits only a slow movement of either gravitational or capillary water. This is characteristic of the interior or mountainous portion of the island, and with the frequent rains that there occur great care is required in the cultivation of the soil. The steepness of the hills also makes much hand and little machine labor imperative. The coffee and cane lands are entirely distinct, the former growing best on the mountain sides where the soil is heavy in texture and of a red color, while the latter does best on the deeper and more fertile vega lands. The fertility of the land is good.

The climate is excellent and while the temperature is remarkably uniform in all parts, and during all times of the year, yet the rainfall is wonderfully variable within short distances and at different periods of the year. At present writing 1st July, 1901, the north side of the island is thoroughly wet and rains are of daily occurrence, while on the south side many of the fields are in a semi-parched condition for the want of rain. Without irrigation the crops would there usually be very short. The water supply comes from the mountains in which rains fall with more frequency. The supply is often inadequate to meet the demand. Better water supply, through the construction of storage reservoirs or the sinking of wells, is needed. Bananas, cocoanuts and mangoes are grown chiefly for home consumption. There is need of a few more products of export to furnish relief in case of failure

in crops of coffee or cane or tobacco from what ever cause they should occur.

Ornamental plants, bulbs, fiber and medicinal plants might receive some attention to advantage. The list of plants which will grow and thrive in Porto Rico is a long one.

On this date 1st July, 1901, the appropriation by the United States Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station in Porto Rico goes into effect. Effort is now being made by Mr. Frank D. Gardner, special agent in charge of the work, to secure suitable land for the experimental farm and active operations will soon begin along practical lines such as seem most in demand for the good of the agriculture of the Island.

The Board of Education is building rural schools in all parts of the island, each surrounded by a plot of land which is to be used for agricultural purposes. This will afford opportunity for the pupils to plant and cultivate as well as observe the manner of growth and development of various economic plants. The influence for good that these institutions should exert upon the people can scarcely be over estimated.

THE LEADING LANGUAGES OF EUROPE.

Languages.	Spoken by Persons 1801	1890	Percentage of the whole 1801	1890
1—English	20,520,000	111,100,000	12.7	27.7
2—German	30,320,000	75,200,000	18.7	18.7
3—Russian	30,770,000	75,000,000	19.0	18.7
4—French	31,450,000	51,200,000	19.4	12.7
5—Spanish	26,190,000	42,800,000	16.2	10.7
6—Italian	15,070,000	33,400,000	9.3	8.3
7—Portuguese	7,480,000	13,000,000	4.7	3.2

It is estimated that there are about 50,000 newspapers printed in the world, and of these more than one-half are in the English language, and more than forty per cent of the whole are published in the United States of America.

From these figures one is led to believe that English is destined to become the universal language.

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LIMITS OF VISIBILITY.

The following table shows the distance at sea level at which objects are visible at certain elevations:

At an elevation of		1 foot,	an object can be seen			1.31	Miles.
,,	,,	5 feet,	,,	,,		2.96	,,
,,	,,	6	,,	,,		3.24	,,
,,	,,	7	,,	,,		3.49	,,
,,	,,	8	,,	,,		3.73	,,
,,	,,	9	,,	,,		3.96	,,
,,	,,	10	,,	,,		4.18	,,
,,	,,	20	,,	,,		5.92	,,
,,	,,	25	,,	,,		6.61	,,
,,	,,	30	,,	,,		7.25	,,
,,	,,	35	,,	,,		7.83	,,
,,	,,	40	,,	,,		8.37	,,
,,	,,	45	,,	,,		8.87	,,
,,	,,	50	,,	,,		9.35	,,
,,	,,	60	,,	,,		10.25	,,
,,	,,	70	,,	,,		11.07	,,
,,	,,	80	,,	,,		11.83	,,
,,	,,	90	,,	,,		12.25	,,
,,	,,	100	,,	,,		13.23	,,
,,	,,	150	,,	,,		16.22	,,
,,	,,	200	,,	,,		18.72	,,
,,	,,	300	,,	,,		22.91	,,
,,	,,	500	,,	,,		29.58	,,
,,	,,	1000	,,	,,		33.41	,,
,,	,,	1 mile	,,	,,		96.10	,,

FRANCHISES, PRIVILEGES AND CONCESSIONS.

This committee on these matters was organized very soon after the inauguration of the Civil Goverment of Porto Rico. It consists of five members of the Executive Council. At the present time the committee is composed of the following members:

JAS. S. HARLAN, (Chairman).
M. G. BRUMBAUGH,
JOSE GOMEZ BRIOSO,
ROSENDO MATIENZO CINTRON,
J. H. HOLLANDER.

Applications for franchises are presented directly to the Executive Council, and by that body they are referred to the committee. After reaching the commitee they are filed in the office of the Attorney General, who is the chairman of the committee.

The rules adopted by the committee must be strictly followed in order that applications may be considered. The essential rules are as follows:

(1.) Before any franchise, privilege, or concession shall be considered by the committee on Franchises, Privileges, and Concessions, of the Executive Council, the applicant shall first cause to be published in the Official Gazette (and in other newspapers of general circulation. if it shall be deemed necessary, or proper, by the committee, or a majority thereof), a notice, to whom it may concern, that a petition for the franchise, privilege, or concession applied for has been presented to the Executive Council. The notice shall further state that any and all persons desiring to be heard for or against the granting of such franchise, privilege or concession may present their arguments, either orally or in writing, before the committee on a specified day, upon which day the matter of said franchise, privilege or concession shall be considered. If on said day, however, the committee is not ready to proceed with the matter, it may adjourn to such

time as it may deem convenient and proper. Such published notice shall always allow at least twenty (20) days before the consideration of the petition described therein, and it may allow as many as ninety (90) days. There shall be at least one publication for every five (5) days of the time given in the notice.

(2.) Petitions for franchises, privileges or concessions shall state clearly, fully and precisely, what the petitioners desire and, where proper to explain the route or matter involved, shall be accompanied by maps or illustrations accurately showing what is necessary to illustrate the petitioner's prayer. Applications not conforming to these rules may be disregarded or denied.

(3.) If the petition for a franchise, privilege or concession filed with the committee shall be in the Spanish language, then the petitioner shall file therewith a literally correct translation of the same and all accompanying documents, in the English language, and if the original shall be in the English language, then a translation into the Spanish language.

Since the organization of the committee the following applications for franchises have been filed and have been considered or are still pending consideration by the committee:

Water power for irrigation	15
Lease of land for cultivation, etc	11
Automobile and tramway	10
Railway	9
Telephone and telegraph	8
Ferries	2
Wharves	2
Electric light	1
Patents for acetylene gas	2
Salt works	1
Total	61

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Organic Act, approved April 12th, 1900, under which a civil government was established in Porto Rico May 1st, 1900, provides for a Secretary of Porto Rico and enumerates the following duties:

"To record and preserve minutes of the proceedings of the Executive Council, and the laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly, and all acts and proceedings of the Governor * * * * promulgate all proclamations and orders of the Governor, and all laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly."

The Secretary is also a member of the Executive Council, and in the absence of the Governor acts, in his stead.

So much of the work and records of the Secretary, as pertains to the Executive Council, is carried on in a separate office, with a chief clerk who reports directly to the Secretary. The work of that office will not be included here.

The Secretary exercises supervision over all municipal affairs, excepting those relating to financial matters; appeals from the various councils are also made to the Secretary, who decides same. Work of this kind is so varied as to be almost impossible to classify.

Resignations of municipal officers, excepting some of the minor officials who are appointed by the municipal councils, are made to the Secretary, who transmits the same to the Governor for his action, and notifies the petitioner of the Governor's decision.

The Governor, through the Secretary, appoints alcaldes and councilmen to fill existing vacancies.

In addition to the appointments of the municipal officers all the appointments of insular officials commissioned by the Governor are made and recorded in the Secretary's office.

The Secretary is custodian of the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, and under his direction the same are printed and distributed.

The publication of most of the public documents, and the distribution of all of them are among the duties of his office.

All official papers of the Governor, as well as of the Secretary, are entered and recorded in the Secretary's office.

The Secretary also files and registers trademarks, prints, labels and patents granted by the United States; keeps a register of such Spanish citizens, residents of Porto Rico, as elected to retain their Spanish nationality under the provisions of the Treaty of Paris.

Oaths of allegiance to the United States of aliens residing in Porto Rico, are filed here, and the names of those persons who have sworn their allegiance, are published from time to time in the Official Gazette.

Registers of associations and corporations are kept pursuant to law.

When the civil government superseded the military on May 1st, 1900, the records of the Military Governor as well as those of the other civil departments, were placed in the custody of the Secretary. These records are of great value and are often referred to, furnishing as they do an

almost historical description of the military government from the date of occupation until the inauguration of civil government.

Other duties of the Secretary relate to consular and diplomatic matters, a register of all consuls in Porto Rico being kept in this office. All matters relating to notaries are filed with the Secretary. Notaries are obliged to file their certificates and be registered. A record is also kept of the remission of taxes granted on account of the hurricane of San Ciriaco, on 8th of August 1899, which destroyed a large amount of property; and a large number, some 13,000 levies of property taxes, were condoned in consequenee.

The marriage of cousins within the fourth degree of relationship is forbidden by law, and it is only with the Governor's approval that persons so related may legally be united in matrimony. A register of these cases may also be found in this office.

The Actuary, in addition to his other duties, checks and keeps a record of all warrants and requisitions signed by the Governor.

In recording miscellaneous papers an adaptation of the card index system is used.

In addition to this the following registers and records are kept in books provided for that purpose:

REGISTERS.

Description of seals.
Assocciations.
Corporations.
Patents.
Notaries.
Consuls.
Commissioners.
Municipal officers.
Resignations and vacancies.
Claims against the United States.
Certificates issued.
Declarations of Spanish nationality.
Declarations of Spanish nationality by tutors for wards.
Oaths of allegiance to the United States by aliens.
Settlement and transfer warrants.
Requisitions and accountable warrants.
Appropriation warrants.
Fees collected.
Remission of taxes.
Dispensation for marriage of relatives.

RECORDS.

Conveyances of lands to Porto Rico.
Articles of incorporation.
Changes of names.
Appointment of agents.
Notices of removal.
Ledger accounts of disbursing officer.
Appropriation ledger.
Miscellaneous documents.
Pardons.

There are a great many other duties which are too varied to be classified, and a large amount of extra work is devolved upon the Secretary's office owing to the custom of the islanders to address their communications on all subjects to the Governor instead of to the official under whose jurisdiction the matter properly belongs. In such cases it is necessary to refer the papers to the proper department and acknowledgment of receipt is made to the writer.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Under the autonomic constitution promulgated by a royal decree dated November 25, 1897, which became effective in Porto Rico on February 11, 1898, five departments of government were created, among which was the department of Gracia, Justicia y Gobernación. Prior to that date the general duties of that department had been performed by the President of the Territorial Audiencia. The Department of Justice as a separate department has therefore a history covering a period of only three years.

The department of Gracia, Justicia y Gobernación existed a few months prior to the American occupation and until by General Orders No. 12, of the series of 1899, there was created by the general in command of the United States military forces the Department of Justice, with a Secretary of Justice as its head, who succeeded to the duties and functions performed under the autonomic constitution by the Secretary of the Department of Grace, Justice and State.

The powers of the new department thus created by military authority where more clearly defined by General Orders No. 98, issued on July 15, 1899. At this time the office of Secretary of Justice was discontinued and the department put under the control of a Judicial Board of five members of the legal profession, serving without salary, and assisted by a Solicitor General. Later, and in contemplation of the organization of the present civil government, the department was continued in force by General Orders No. 102, of the series of 1900; and, to take the place of the Judicial Board and the Solicitor General, the office of Attorney General was created.

Section 21 of the Organic Act confers upon this official in addition to the duties discharged by the Attorney General of a territory of the United States, such other duties as are provided by law. He reports to the Governor of Porto Rico and through him to the President. He also reports through the Attorney General at Washington to the Congress of the United States.

Under the terms of General Orders No. 16, of the series of 1899, there was conferred upon the department among other duties that of recommending the repeal of laws that were unnecessary or that interfered unnecessarily with personal liberty; and also the duty of preparing laws and systems in accordance with those in vogue in the United States, and of recommending the annulment of any that were not conducive to progress.

In addition to these functions the Attorney General is the legal adviser of the Insular Government and of the various heads of Departments. By him all contracts to which the Insular Government is a party must be construed. There is imposed upon him also the duty of investigating claims against the Insular Government; of investigating the title to its

public lands; and of interpreting the laws for the guidance of the various executive departments.

It is the duty of the Attorney General to recommend to the Governor suitable persons for appointment to fill vacancies among the judges and fiscals of the several courts. By General Orders 98, of 1899, the department was also vested with the duty of supervising and controlling the prosecuting officials of the various courts.

The department is also required to take charge of the prosecution of subordinate judicial and other Insular employees for official malfeasance. This duty becomes an extensive one by reason of the provisions contained in Section 16 of General Orders No. 98, of 1899, which gives to any resident of the island the right to file with the Attorney General any information against any magistrate, judge or judicial officer for misconduct in office or immorality in private life unbecoming his station. Complaints of this kind are not numerous, but, nevertheless, require the most careful investigation by the department. The complaints being fully verified by the evidence, the resignation of officials usually results when requested by the department.

The Board of Prison Control was formerly attached to the Department of Justice under the terms of General Orders No. 102, of 1900, and was required to report to the Attorney General. This Board, however, was abolished by the act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to Create the Office of Director of Prisons, prescribing his duties and fixing his compensation," approved January 31, 1901. Under this act the duties of the Board of Prison Control were transferred to the Director of Prisons, who now acts under the administrative supervision of the Attorney General.

In this connection the investigation of applications for pardon is also one of the functions of the Department of Justice and all such matters receive careful investigation.

It is the duty of the Attorney General also to make recommendations to the Governor for the appointment and removal of Police Judges; and in addition to overseeing the installation and administration of the new police court system, the department has charge of the initation of trial by jury in criminal cases under the insular legislation of last winter. The jury law makes it the duty of the Attorney General, with the assistance of two judges of the District Courts, to frame rules of procedure to carry it into effect and to prescribe the forms of all notices, summonses, lists, records, ballots, entries, minutes of records and documents for the conduct of criminal cases under that act.

Under the rules of the Executive Council the Attorney General, besides being a member of the Committee on Municipal and Private Corporations, is Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, the Committee on Harbors Public Lands and Mines, and of the Committee on Franchises, Privileges and Concessions. The work of the latter committee is in its scope equivalent to a separate bureau of the Department of Justice. All franchises after being considered by the committee and acted upon by the Council are drafted by the Attorney General.

The disbursing office of the Department of Justice is charged by law with the payment of the salaries and expenses of the entire insular judicial system including the supervision of the accounts of the penitentiary and insular prisons.

TREASURER.

Organization of the Office.

The position of Treasurer of Porto Rico was created by an executive order of the President, dated May 8, 1899, but in its present scope and importance the office dates from the establishment of civil government on May 1, 1900. Under the military government the Treasurer was practically a cashier or disbursing officer, while the general financial administration was vested in a Secretary of Finance; later in a Department of Finance, and finally in a Civil Secretary. Upon the expiration of the military government, however, the office of Civil Secretary was abolished, and by General Orders No. 102, dated April 30, 1900, the supervision of the financial affairs of municipalities and "the duties, responsibilities, records and employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, except such as relate to public lands and forests," were assigned to the Treasury Department. During the incumbency of the present Treasurer the duties of the office have been increased by administrative orders and by various acts of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico until at present the business of the department comprehends the receipt, custody and disbursement of public funds; the supervision of municipal finances; the enforcement of the revenue laws and the assessment and collection of taxes; the inspection of banks, insurance companies, quasi-public corporations, and certain legislative duties entailed by the membership of the Treasurer in the Executive Council and his designation as Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Appropriations.

The business of the office is distributed among five bureaus, directed by chief clerks acting under the supervision of the Treasury and Deputy Treasurer, viz:

Bureau of Accounts.

Which constitutes the administrative center of the Office of the Treasurer, and is charged primarily with duties connected with the receipt, custody and disbursement of the public funds. Associated duties are the management and direction of thirty-nine internal revenue stamp agents; the custody and issue of internal revenue stamps; the registration and distribution of departmental correspondence; the issue of the various licenses required by law; and, in connection with the Auditor, the bonding of collectors and deputy-collectors of internal revenue and internal revenue stamp agents.

The system of accounting employed is that introduced on July 1, 1899, in accordance with executive order. Practically no cash is handled in the office of the Treasurer:—tax-collectors, stamp agents, and other public debtors deposit their funds to the credit of the Treasurer with the American Colonial Bank or Messrs. DeFord & Company, who act as depositaries or Cashiers for the Insular Government. These insular depositaries furnish bonds in the amount of five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars each; maintain agencies in the more important towns, and pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. upon daily balances. Payments thus reach the treasury in the form of bank receipts. Advances of funds to disbursing officers and payments for other expenditures authorized by law are made by drafts drawn on a depositary bank, upon warrants issued by the Auditor and countersigned by the Governor. The Treasurer renders, also, monthly, account as Special Disbursing Agent.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

By virtue of the provisions of the Spanish Municipal Law, approved December 31, 1896, and through a series of transfers from the Provincial Deputation to the Insular Secretary of State; from the latter to the Civil Secretary, and from the Civil Secretary to the Treasurer, the last named officer is vested with a certain supervisory power over the financial activities of the municipal governments somewhat similar to that exercised by the Local Government Board of England. This power comprehends: (1), the examination and approval of municipal budgets; (2), the examination of municipal accounts; (3), the authorization of transfers among municipal appropriations; the approval of municipal taxes and dues; (5), the determination of appeals from the resolutions of municipal councils where financial questions are involved.

The work of the Bureau varies from the regular examination and audit of municipal accounts to the settlement of local grievances based upon the operation of municipal ordinances touching the financial rights of individuals. Thus, during the month of May, 1901, the budgets of thirty-four municipalities were revised in personal conferences with the respective Alcaldes, and the various municipal revenue systems harmonized and brought into conformity with the insular system. One of the most beneficial results of these interviews has been an arrangement with the municipal councils whereby the municipal property taxes will be collected without charge by the insular collectors.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The principal work of this Bureau consists in the collection of taxes, in the investigation of tax appeals, and in the accounting involved in the collection of internal taxes. Owing to the reconstruction of the system of taxation, by the Revenue Act of January 31, 1901, the Bureau is concerned both with so much of the old system as is still in force and with introduction of the new system.

The old system of direct taxation, comprehending the Territorial Tax and the Industry and Commerce Tax as modified by general orders of the late military government, continued in force until July 1, 1901, and will probably remain upon the books of the department in the form of delinquent tax charges for some time to come. Under this system the assessment of taxes was made by local boards appointed by the separate municipal councils. The taxes were collected by tax gatherers who received a commission of eight (8) per cent. upon the amount of their collections, and any person could apply for a remission or abatement of taxes, at any time or on any pretext, and during the investigation and settlement of his application the collection of the taxes in question was suspended. Under the old law the Bureau of Internal Revenue was thus charged with the revision and preparation of one hundred and ninety-eight tax rolls and the investigation of tax appeals, which, up to this time, have amounted to nearly eleven thousand cases, in addition to the regular work of keeping the tax accounts of the collectors and deputy collectors. Separate ledger charges, classified according to year, quarter and kinds of taxes, are kept for every collector and deputy collector, and since the establishment of civil government an individual taxpayers' ledger has been opened by which the department can ascertain at any time exactly what taxpayers are in default.

The new Revenue Act of January 31, 1901, introduced essential changes in the work of this department. This Act provided that the assessment of the direct taxes should be made under the supervision of the Treasurer, and not by disconnected local boards; that the tax bills should be made out in the office of the Treasurer, and not by the several collectors, and that the deputy collectors should be paid fixed salaries instead of commissions upon their collections. In consequence, the preparation of the tax rolls has now been transferred to a section of the assessment force retained for this purpose; the tax gatherers have been replaced by deputy collectors; and by an arrangement with the several municipal councils, local as well as insular taxes will be collected by the insular collectors. This arrangement, while greatly increasing the work of the treasury department, will effect welcome economies in the municipal governments.

Bureau of Internal Revenue Agents.

This Bureau was organized by the present Treasurer shortly after assuming office in May, 1900, with the primary object of securing a better enforcement of the excise taxes imposed by General Orders, Nos. 176, 187, 196, and 232, series of 1899, of the late military government of Porto Rico. These taxes were replaced by the general excise system embodied in Title II. of the Revenue Act, which went into effect on February 1, 1901. Since that time the Bureau, with expanded powers and personnel, has been engaged in establishing the excise system enacted by law, and in securing by vigilant surveillance and by detailed instructions to tax-payers a proper observance of the law and of the administrative regulations authorized by law.

The stamp taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of January 31, 1901, are divided into three schedules: (A), upon the manufacture, importation, or shipment of alcoholics, tobacco, proprietary medicines, playing-cards, fire-arms, oleomargarine, and matches; (B), license taxes upon the sale, as distinguished from the manufacture, of alcoholics and tobacco; (C), documentary taxes upon bills of lading, import entries, and upon documents attested by notaries or recorded by registrars. The taxes imposed by Schedule "A" are paid by the affixture of stamps to the invoice or bill of sale, which must accompany every shipment of articles taxable under this schedule; those imposed by Schedule "B" are paid by stamps affixed to prescribed license blanks, which must be posted in a conspicuous place in the dealer's establishment; those imposed by Schedule "C" are paid by the affixture of the stamps to the documents in question.

The execution of Schedules "B" and "C," which in comparison with Schedule "A" are unimportant, need no detailed description. The affixture of stamps to taxable documents is secured by the desire of the tax-payer to take all the steps necessary to make the document legal and binding; the payment of the dealers licenses is insured by periodical visits of the revenue agents. The agent first visits the dealer, leaves a license blank, together with an order upon the nearest stamp agent for the necessary stamps, and then notifies the central office of his action. When the dealer buys the stamps from the stamp agent he leaves the order slip and the stamp agent returns the order with his monthly report. At the central office the returned order slips are compared with the agent's reports, the delinquent dealers ascer-

tained, and measures taken to secure from them compliance with this section of the law. As the stamps must be affixed to the license blank, and the latter posted in a conspicuous place in the dealer's store, the agent can tell at a glance upon his periodical visits to the dealer as to whether the license has been paid.

The work of this bureau in connection with the payment of the taxes under Schedule "A" can best be indicated by a brief description of the system of checks employed. As indicated above, the taxes upon tobacco, alcoholics, etc., are not paid until the goods are shipped from the factory or withdrawn from the custom house, and the stamps are attached to the invoice or bill of lading which must accompany each shipment. Blank invoices, attached to a stub and bound in book form, are furnished to manufacturers and importers at a nominal price. Each book is numbered with the assessment number of the factory, and each page and stub is numbered seriatim in order to facilitate the check or audit described hereafter. When a shipment is made the quantity and value of the goods and the name and location of the consignee are entered upon both the stub and the invoice; the corresponding stamps are pasted over the line which separates the stub from the invoice sheet and when the sheet is detached the stamps are destroyed, leaving part upon the stub and part upon the invoice. At periodical intervals an agent visits the factory and takes a note from the stub of all shipments made; he then goes to the consignee and collects the stamped invoice sheets corresponding to the shipments entered upon the stub. If the consignee lives in another inspection district, the agent of the latter district is informed by a regular card of notification and he in turn collects the invoice sheet from the merchant or dealer. Both the stubs and sheets, with the cut or cancelled stamps attached, are returned to the central office and there audited and filed. This constitutes the first check. In the case of imported goods, the stamped invoices are attached to the custom house entries which are forwarded from all sub-ports to the San Juan Custom House, where the invoices are examined by a clerk of the bureau stationed at the custom house and thereafter returned to the central office and audited like other invoices.

The stamped invoices or bills of lading must accompany every shipment of rum or cigars, and the agents by examining shipments en route are often able to detect attempted evasions of the law. A more efficient check, however, is found in the registry system. An official register book is furnished to every manufacturer, in which he is required to enter the stock and stamps on hand when the register is received, the daily production, shipments and purchases of stamps, together with the name of the consignees and stamp agent from whom the stamps were bought. Each month the register is balanced and certified to under oath taken before an internal revenue agent, who examines the stock and stamps on hand to see that they conform to the record of production and shipment. Collectors of internal revenue and stamp agents forward monthly an itemized statement of the stamps which they have sold, stating particularly the names of purchasers, amount and denomination of stamps purchased, and the purpose for which procured. In this way an efficient check is kept upon the stamps purchased and used as well as upon the goods manufactured and shipped.

When designed for export, the articles included in Schedule "A" are

not subject to the excise taxes. Instead of requiring payment of the tax when the goods are shipped from the factory to the port of export and subsequently allowing a rebate, the manufacturer makes out a bond in amount equal to twice the value of the taxes that would be due if the goods were designed for home consumption, attaches the bond to an unstamped invoice across which the words "For Export" are plainly written, and sends the bond and invoice to the exporter. At the same time he is required to send a duplicate of the bond to the central office, upon the receipt of which an agent is sent to the exporter in order to secure his signature to the bond. These bonds are retained in the office until proper proof is furnished showing that the goods in question have actually been exported.

From the preceding statement some idea may be gathered of the work of this bureau. In the field the agents instruct the manufacturer as to his duty under the law, classify merchants, execute bonds, attest statements, examine stocks, audit the accounts of stamp agents, and keep a close watch upon shipments passing through their districts. During the course of their work the revenue agents have made an accurate census of every manufacturer, importer, merchant, notary or register subject to the stamp taxes, and their names are now enrolled at the central office on seventeen distinct assessment rolls, classified according to location, schedule and paragraph number. This was necessary not only for purposes of inspection and surveillance, but for the campaign of education which the sudden introduction of the system necessitated.

At the central office accounts are audited, returns compared and verified, and, by an ingenious classification, the business of every establishment on the assessment rolls is recorded in detail.

As is inevitable in the enforcement of this kind of tax, detailed instructions have to be issued and admistrative decisions rendered upon numerous questions of law. Up to the present time twenty official c rculars defining the obligations and privileges of tax payers under the excise law have been issued.

The data collected by the bureau will enable the publication in the future of interesting statistics concerning the production, consumption and importation of alcoholics, tobacco products, and other taxable articles. From the sworn declarations of importers and manufacturers the following statistics of production and importation for 1900 and 1901 have been prepared:

	Number of Establishments	Certified Report of Output or Importation.	
		1900.	1901.
Distillers	184	801,858 Galls.	881,249 Galls.
Importers of distilled spirits	55	25,883 "	22,630 "
Adulterators	26	71,424 "	69,883 "
Importers of wine and beer	96	177,395 "	148,746 "
Manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes	170	$364,952.00	$503,485.00
Importers of playing cards	4	36 Packs.	512 Packs.
Importers of perfumery, etc	81	$59,109.00	$41,114.00
Importers of oleomargarine	38	112,488 Lbs.	8,450 Lbs.
Importers of arms and ammunition	26	$5,225.00	$6,538.00
Manufacturers of matches	4	35,170 Gross.	73,080 Gross.
Importers of matches	18	18,660 "	16,410 "

CLEANING RICE.

Bureau of Assessment.

The first assessment of property in Porto Rico, authorized by Title I of the Revenue Act approved Januury 31, 1901, is now in course of completion. By the terms of the Revenue Act the assessment must be completed and the tax bills in the hands of the collectors by the first day of July, 1901. The work of the assessment was by law placed in the hands of a Supervisor of Assessment, appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, acting under the direction and control of the Treasurer. The Supervisor divided the island into twenty-five assessment divisions,—each in charge of a division assessor assisted by a clerk; and sub-divided the divisions into two hundred assessment districts, each in charge of a district assessor. Each division contained an integral number of municipal districts, and each district an integral number of barrios or municipal wards. This arrangement necessitated, with two assessors-at-large and the office force of the supervisor, a corps of two hundred and sixty men,—two hundred and thirty-six of whom were Porto Ricans.

Some idea of the magnitude of this work may be gained when attention is called to the facts that the assessment was the first ever made in Porto Rico; that there were no trustworthy maps or other data on which to start; that the general public had no idea of the duties of property owners under the law; and that, owing to the high percentage of illiteracy, the assessors themselves had to fill out a large majority of the schedules. Only one month—February—could be given to preparation. During that month the appointments were made, the schedules or "planillas" printed and distributed, the public fully informed as to their duties by means of placards and newspaper notices, and the assessors drilled and instructed. During the first half of March over one hundred thousand (100,000) schedules were distributed to the various property holders of the island, the mode of filling out the schedules explained, and note taken of the value of the property to be assessed. Upon the fifteenth day of March the collection of schedules began, the assessors correcting the valuations and leaving notices of increase where the returns of the owners were unsatisfactory. Promptly upon the first of April the assessors began to return the completed schedules to the division assessors, who classified the schedules, corrected clerical errors, arranged the schedules for the boards of review, mapped their division, and, in the larger towns, drew up plans so that the classification could be by location of property instead of by the name of the taxpayer. By the nineteenth day of April the boards of review were at work in practically all of the towns, and in the early part of May, the review having been completed, the division assessors collected their records and repaired to the central office to make their final reports, settle accounts, and turn over their schedules. Upon the fifteenth day of May the sessions of the Executive Council sitting as a board of appeal began, and shortly afterwards a corps of twenty-seven clerks, selected from the assessors for worth shown in that work, were set to computing the taxes on the property returned and revising the schedules as provided by Section 36 of the Revenue Act. Such is the status of the assessment at the present writing, May 31, 1901. When the revised schedules have been bound into assessment books and certified by the Executive Council the revision corps will be increased to the necessary

size and set to work preparing the tax bills, both municipal and insular, for every tax-payer on the island.

THE AUDITOR.

The duties of the Auditor of Porto Rico are generally defined in the Auditing Regulations, made part of General Orders No. 87, issued by command of the Military Governor of Porto Rico, June 26, 1899, which prescribe more specifically said duties. These are continued in force and effect by and subject to the provisions of the Organic Act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, providing a civil government for Porto Rico. Said Act also defines the duties of the Auditor and preserves the essential features of the auditing system established under the Military Government, which is modelled after and closely follows the accounting system of the United States.

The Treasurer of Porto Rico issues receipts (or certificates of deposit) in duplicate, for all revenues and moneys deposited with him, which receipts must be countersigned by the Auditor in order to render them valid vouchers. These receipts are posted to the credit of the proper revenue accounts in the Ledgers of the Auditor's Office, the originals being preserved as vouchers to verify the audit of the Treasurer's accounts of receipts and expenditures, and the duplicates being transmitted to the respective officers by whom the deposits were made, to be used as the vouchers on which they receive credit for revenues and moneys deposited. Advances of Public moneys from the Treasury are made upon itemized requisitions, approved by the Head of the proper Department, and transmitted to the Auditor, in whose office they are registered, and certified to the Governor for his action thereon, with a statement of the condition of the officer's respective accounts and the amounts of their official bonds. No requisition can be honored without the Governor's approval, upon which the Auditor issues an Accountable Warrant, which is registered, posted upon the General Ledgers of receipts and expenditures, charged to the proper appropriation account in the Ledger of Budget appropriations and also to the officer's personal account in the proper personal ledger, in the Auditor's Office, and transmitted to the Governor to be countersigned by him, after which the warrant is sent to the Treasurer for payment by Treasurer's draft issued thereon. Claims and accounts not payable by Disbursing Officers, are examined and settled by the Auditor, after approval by the Governor or by the Head of the proper Department. A copy of the Auditor's statement and official certificate on such settlements constitutes the requisition on which a settlement warrant is issued by the Auditor and submitted to the Governor to be countersigned by him. The book-keeping entries, in the Auditor's Office, with respect to settlement warrants, are similar to those made in the case of accountable warrants. The original settlements, with the vouchers and Auditor's certificate, after proper book entries, are numbered consecutively and filed in the Auditor's Office.

All accounts of officers of the Insular Government, including the Treasurer and the Depositaries for Insular revenues, for revenues and fees collected and received, and for disbursements made, are examined in the Auditor's Office, and the balances thereon officially certified by the Auditor, after which such accounts are posted in the personal ledgers, numbered consecutively, registered and filed.

A separate book account of all trust funds received and deposited with the Treasurer, and the payments therefrom, is kept in the Auditor's Office. The bonds of officers of the Insular Government are examined by the Auditor as to form and execution, registered and certified to the Treasurer for his approval and for filing in his office. Transcripts for suits on official bonds, when required, are prepared by the Auditor.

The Printing and Supply Division connected with the Auditor's Office has charge of the purchase of stationery supplies and the issuing of the same, on requisitions, to the various departments, bureaus and offices of the Insular Gonernment, including the Courts, the official printing for such departments, bureaus and offices, and the keeping of systematic book accounts pertaining to this branch of business.

The Auditor is required to prepare and furnish the various forms of requisitions, accounts-current, abstracts and vouchers, used by officers in rendering their accounts to him, as well as the auditing forms required for use in his office. Besides the duties herein enumerated, there are many others of a miscellaneous character required of the Auditor, and a large amount of official correspondence incident to the business of the office.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE FROM MAY 1, 1900, TO APRIL 30, 1901.

Treasurer's Receipts countersigned and posted,	2,178		
Amount of deposits involved therein...			$ 2,055,146.89
Requisitions for advances of money, received, examined and registered	628		
Accountable Warrants issued on requisitions, registered and posted	624		
Involving payments amounting to		$1,815,728.39	
Settlement Requisitions prepared, registered and posted	596		
Settlement Warrants issued thereon	596		
Involving payments amounting to		$ 143,079.59	
Total payments on warrants		$1,958,807.98	

DEMONSTRATION.

Balance turned over to Civil Government, May 1, 1900		$ 285,339.25
Total deposits of revenues and moneys per Treasurer's receipts, as bef re stated, (including $65,566.37, revenues and repayments pertaining to the period of the Military Government, but collected by the Civil Government)		2,055,146.89
Total to be accounted for		$2,340,486.14
Payments by Accountable and Settlement Warrants, as before stated, viz:		
Accountable	$1,815,728.39	
Settlement	143,079.59	
Total payments on warrants		1,958,807.98
Balance, May 1, 1901		$ 381,678.16

as shown by the Auditor's monthly report dated May 9, 1901, and by the General Ledgers of Auditor and Treasurer.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED:

Treasurer's General Accounts of Receipts and Expenditures	18
Accounts of Depositaries for Insular Revenues	30
Revenue Accounts of sundry Officers	540
Disbursing Accounts of sundry Officers	528
Miscellaneous Claims	596
Total accounts and claims audited	1712
Amount of collections involved in 540 Revenue accounts audited	$1,105,954.50
Amount of disbursements involved in 596 Disbursing accounts audited	1,620,425.71
Amount of payments involved in 596 Miscellaneous Claims settled	143,079.59
Transfer Warrants issued, registered and posted	47
Appropriation Warrants issued, registered and posted	8
Official letters written and forwarded	4789
Letters, accounts and official papers received, registered and referred or filed	4709
Official Bonds received, examined and certified to the Treasurer.	200
Receipts for Internal Revenue Stamps issued by the Treasurer received, posted and filed	226
Reports of Internal Revenue Stamps sold, received, posted and filed	153
Requisitions for stationery received, entered, filed and posted	259
Requisitions for printing received, entered, completed and posted	536
Cases prepared for suit	11

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The office of Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico was created by an Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act Temporarily to Provide Revenues and a Civil Government for Porto Rico, and for Other Purposes," approved April 12, 1900. Section 24 of the Act prescribes the duties of the Commissioner of the Interior as follows:

"That the Commissioner of the Interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, and shall have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands, except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States as he may require, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress."

General Orders No. 102, issued April 30, 1900, by command of Brigadier General George W. Davis, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Porto Rico, preparatory to the inauguration of civil goverment on May 1, 1900, established, among others, the Interior Department and designated Mr. Cayetano Coll y Toste as Acting Commissioner of the Interior. By the same order there were assigned to the Department of the Interior the duties, responsibilities and records pertaining to patents, trade-marks

and labels, public lands and forests, agriculture, mines and minerals, public works (including the care of public buildings), health, charities, and archives of the insular government of date anterior to American occupation.

By virtue of appointment by the President and at the direction of the Governor of Porto Rico, William H. Elliot, as Commissioner, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the Department on June 15, 1900. The organization of several boards, bureaus and divisions, and the distribution of duties thereto, was promptly made and economic methods of transacting the public business were introduced. The end of the first year under the new regime finds all branches of the Department in good working order, and each with a record of progress made in the right direction.

By acts of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico the board of charities was reorganized and placed under the control of the Executive Council, and the divisions of patents, trade-marks and labels was transferred to the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico. On February 1, 1901, the telegraph system of the island was, by order of the Secretary of War, turned over to the Insular Government and, by order of the Governor, was lodged in the Department of the Interior and designated as the bureau of insular telegraph. The office of the Commissioner, as at present organized, embraces the Superior Board of Health, Board of Public Works, the Bureaus of Agriculture and Mines and Insular Telegraph, and the Divisions of Lands and Forests and Archives.

Directly or through the health officers of the several municipalities, the sanitary affairs of the whole island are in charge of the Superior Board of Health. Its duties are numerous, burdensome and trying, but are being performed with watchful care for the health, cleanliness and physical betterment of the people.

The Bureau of Public Works has charge of public buildings, matters relating to harbor-shores and lands, railroads, highways, bridges, streams, canals, irrigation, marsh lands and acqueducts, and the supervision and inspection of all works undertaken by the insular government, by provinces, by municipalities, and under private concessions which in any way affect the public domain. The all important question of roads, especially from the interior to the seacoast, claims the close attention of the board, and work is being pushed on numerous lines of communication.

The Bureau of Agriculture and Mines exists, as to agriculture in name only, no appropriation having been made to enable much needed instruction to be imparted to or literature circulated among the people. The business of the bureau indicates a growing interest in mining possibilities.

The Bureau of Insular Telegraph, established since Feb. 1, is proving good managements and satisfactory service by gradual increase of receipts. Experience and results under military control forbid hope that the service could be made self-sustaining, but the prospect is gradually changing, and there is reason to believe that, with returning prosperity, the service may pay its way.

The divisions of lands and forests and archives have been chiefly engaged in rearranging, classifying and indexing the masses of papers and documents literally dumped into the keeping of the chiefs, and good progress is being made.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The Organic Act states in general that the Commissioner of Education shall supervise Education in Porto Rico. This general obligation has been partly specialized by the School Law passed by the current legislature. The Department licenses all teachers in the public schools, pays their salaries, maintains a normal school for their professional advancement, supplies all the schools with books and appliances for teaching, gathers statistics of the attendance and progress of pupils, the value of the teaching, the condition of the school-houses, the actions of the school boards in each municipality and has control of the disbursement of the old Spanish Pension Fund.

The supervision of the schools is within the immediate control of the Commissioner of Education and the field supervisor. The island is divided into sixteen districts, and one district supervisor has charge of the schools in each district.

Each supervisor receives from the Commissioner of Education, upon requisition, all books and supplies for the schools of his district. He keeps in his office a limited number of all the various texts and supplies used in the schools and delivers them to each school as needed, taking receipt from the teacher in each case. By this method every child in the schools is fully aud promptly provided with all the equipments necessary to good work. The supervisors visit all schools monthly, inspect the buildings, supervise instruction, explain methods, and in general endeavor to help the school to perform its best service. They also co-operate with the school boards in the rent of buildings for schools, in the selection of teachers, and in the business administration of the system as locally applied.

Examinations for teachers are held throughout the island. The questions are prepared in the office of the Commissioner, the supervisors conduct the examination, the Commissioner receives all papers, has them carefully examined, and issues to successful candidates a license to teach. There are more schools in Porto Rico than there are teachers. This is a most serious crisis for the country to face. The vital necessity of a normal school must be apparent. A normal school was opened a year ago at Fajardo. It will be discontinued at the close of this school year. The location made it impossible to accomplish what such an institution must do if the school system is to have normal and needed expansion. The necessary building for a complete normal school is now under process of construction at Rio Piedras on a site in every way calculated to be of most value to the teachers of the island.

A pedagogical library has been founded and upwards of fifteen hundred volumes are now in constant circulation. This library has been most helpful to the teachers. A circulating department provides the best pedagogic literature to all teachers free of cost. The free public library of San Juan, although wholly separate in organization, is closely affiliated with the work of the Department of Education.

An allotment of two hundred thousand dollars was made by the President of the United States for school extension in Porto Rico and eighteen rural school buildings are now in process of erection in Porto Rico. The first of these buildings to be completed, was dedicated at

Carolina April 6th, 1901. The Acting Governor delivered an impressive address on this occasion. It is known as the "Columbus Rural School" and is the first school house now on the island. A second one, the "Lafayette Rural School" was on April 27th, 1901, dedicated at Gurabo. Others are almost completed. All will be ready for occupancy before October 1st, the opening of the new school year. All of these buildings are fully equipped with every appliance for educational and industrial activities. The ground for each site was donated to the People of Porto Rico by patriotic citizens or enterprising municipalities.

The Department pays all teachers' salaries monthly, and no teacher has ever been obliged to wait a single day for his salary. The promptness of the disbursing department has been an educational influence of moment.

The Commissioner has personally secured liberal concessions for many poor young men and women in many of the best schools of the United States. Already above fifty students have gone North. These students will receive in the aggregate assistance in their education worth at least $80,000. This is a tangible and specific expression of the concern of the educational public of the United States in the work of the Department here. The Legislature at a cost of $15,000, has provided to send forty-five additional students to the United States in September.

The Department has been obliged to create a system. There were no precedents, there was no organization. There were many traditions that did not favor progress in establishing a system of free education. The department has undertaken the entire burden of direction, and has, for that reason, been steadily overworked. The compensation appears in the fact that with central direction it was possible to mold the entire work into a harmonious system. The results amply justify the course pursued; and it may be said unreservedly that Porto Rico has now an established and working system of free public schools.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SOCIETY OF THE PORTORICAN EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE "WORLD ALMANAC, 1901.)

Projected at Caguas, Porto Rico, October 11, 1898. First Annual Meeting of the National Commandery held at Columbus, Ohio, June 5, 1900. The society is composed of the participants in the Porto Rico Military and Naval Expeditions of 1898, and is divided into national, territorial and local commanderies. Officers: National-Commander, Lieut.-General Nelson A. Miles; First Vice-Commander, Major-General John R. Brooke; Second Vice-Commander, Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N.; Third Vice-Commander, Lieut.-Commander John C. Gilmore, U. S. N.; Fourth Vice-Commander, D. Jack Foster. National Corresponding Secretary, Brig.-General John C. Gilmore; National Recording and Financial Secretary, Col. George B. Donavin; National Treasurer, Major Fred. T. Jones; National Registrar, Major James Johnson, M. D.; National Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. C. Schindel.

SKETCHES OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

ADJUNTAS.

No other town of the island excels this in location. It lies on the northern slope and on the head waters of the Rio Arecibo, amidst a charming hilly region some 2,400 feet above the coast level. It is a popular mountain retreat for those seeking rest and the joys of an invigorating climate. Ponce is but fifteen miles away and is reached by a good wagon road. The highest point of the Adjuntas district is the Guilarte peak, the altitude of which is 3,000 feet; it is the second mountain on the island in height, and from its summit a magnificent view is had of the surrounding landscape. Down its steep slopes run various streams, which form into cascades on account of their bowlder-strewn courses. It is one of the foremost coffee regions of the island. It has a gravity supply of water, piped to the houses from a neighboring stream. Its population has been estimated at 19,583 inhabitants. There are seven public schools, a Catholic church which occupies a small wooden building, owned by the city, and a Protestant mission. The preparation of coffee for exportation is the main industry, but other crops, such as bananas, vegetables and various cereals for domestic consumption, are also raised.

AGUADA.

This was the first town established in the island when Columbus made his first voyage. In the place called Espinal, at the mouth of the Culebrinas river, a monument has been erected in honor of the illustrious navigator. The township of Aguada has a population of 10,581 inhabitants, in its seventeen wards. The town itself has 1,000 inhabitants, and is situated on a hill, ten minutes walk from the ocean. There is a public school in town, conducted by three graduated teachers, among them one

kindergarten teacher. The wards of Espinal, Canizal, Guayabo and Malpaso have each a rural school. The Catholic church is built of stone and brick, and there are also two hermitages, one in town, another in Espinal, the latter being in a ruinous condition. The ruins of the residence of Lieutenant Sotomayor, subordinate officer of Juan Ponce de Leon, (XVI. Century) can be seen in Guayabo ward. The Porto Rico Railroad has a station here, with telegraph and telephone in their offices. The sole industry is that of the manufacture of sugar and rum on the sugar plantations.

Aguadilla.

It is bounded on the north by Isabela and on the south by Moca. It is a seacoast town, with 17,830 inhabitants. It was here that Columbus effected his first landing on his second voyage to America. The event is commemorated by a monument consisting of a pedestal surmounted by a massive cross, all of native marble. It is an active commercial town of the west, with a good harbor and excellent climate. Notable among the sights of the city is the ideal fountain situated on the western end of the town. The waters fall in cascades into a basin and thence flow down the streets until they empty into the ocean. The Porto Rico Railroad has a station here, thus connecting it with the most important northern and western towns of the island. It has a number of important sugar-factories, cattle-ranches and orange and pineapple groves.

Aguas Buenas.

This town is situated in the center of the island, and has a population of 7,977. Its principal source of wealth is coffee. There are two public schools in the village and three in the rural districts. Its water supply is obtained from a spring. The district is healthful.

Aibonito.

This municipality is situated in central Porto Rico, and is traversed by the military road. There are five

public schools in the district and in the town there is a Catholic church and a hospital. The principal products are coffee and tobacco. The climate is very agreeable, the sanitary condition is good, and there is an abundant supply of clear running water.

Añasco.

Situated in western Porto Rico, six miles from the town of Mayagüez. Its fertile valleys are drained by the river Añasco, which has been made famous by the story of a Spanish captain who was drowned in its waters by the Indians, in order to ascertain beyond a doubt if he were mortal before they rose up in arms against their foe. The district is traversed by two railway lines; one of them is a narrow-gauge road leading to Lares. The principal products are sugar-cane and tobacco, of which there are several hundred acres under cultivation. A little ways from the town, on the slope of the surrounding hill, is a beautiful water fall, which would develop sufficient power to supply the town with all the water required for domestic and other purposes. There are at present six public schools against only three for previous years, which shows that education has received of late a very noticable impulse.

Arecibo.

It is situated on the north coast of the island, and has a population of 36,910 inhabitants. It has been ascertained that the municipal corporation was established in 1537, as per royal decree of that year; it was made a villa in 1778, but the municipal government did not begin to operate until December, 1802. The inauguration of first municipal council, elected by popular vote, took place in December 25th, 1873. Notwithstanding the unsanitary sewers which empty on the south side of the town, the climate throughout the year is very healthful. The local wealth, according to estimates made, is as follows: agricultural, $1,655,309; urban, $815,400. The city has

four private and eight public schools; there are, besides, eight rural schools. There is a public hospital, with accommodation for fifty patients, and an orphan asylum, kept by the city. The city water works were almost completed, but have been entirely abandoned. The water used for all purposes is taken from the Grande and Santiago rivers, and is distributed through the town in barrels. There are several means of communication; the Porto Rico Railroad has a station here, and there are roads to Utuado and Lares. The principal industries are a tannery, an ice factory, seven rum distilleries, a lumber steam mill, two steam coffee mills, several cigar factories, eight sugar-cane mills and other factories of less importance.

Arroyo.

It is one of the prettiest towns of Porto Rico. It lies on the southeastern coast, at a short distance from Guayama, which is the leading town of the district. It has a fine lighthouse, and its commodious harbor is capable of floating a large fleet. Near the port are the wonderful caves of Aguas Buenas, from one of which runs the river Caguitas, which is a subterranean stream for about 1,200 feet. The town is very healthy, and possesses several public buildings of pleasing aspect and solid construction. The jurisdiction comprises some 10,000 acres of land, very suitable for the cultivation of cane. Though the number of public schools is relatively small, the percentage of illiteracy is surprisingly light. The well-to-do people are refined and cultured, a great number of them having acquired their education in foreign lands. English is spoken by a great many of the better class of people. There are no industries other than the manufacture of sugar and the by-products of the cane.

Barros

Was founded in 1825. It is an inland town, situated right in the heart of the island, among the rugged spurs of the central range of mountains. Its beautiful cascades

seen here and there in the surrounding hills add greatly to the striking beauty of its landscape. The means of communication are poor, consisting only of narrow trails which become impassable during rainy weather. Coffee is the main product, the land not being especially adaptable for the cultivation of any other plant, being as it is generally uneven. There is a provisional hospital for the poor, a Catholic church and several other public buildings of very modest aspect. It has a jurisdiction of 14,845 inhabitants and a superficial area of 46,627 acres.

Barranquitas.

This town is situated in the center of the island, and is divided into eight wards. It is bounded by the towns of Aibonito, Barros and Comerio, and has a population of 8,103. Its wealth is estimated at $400,000. The climate is healthful at all times of the year, no epidemic having ever occurred. There are at present three public schools in the town proper and seven in the rural districts. There is also a Catholic church. The inhabitants are engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits.

Bayamón.

It was only a small village until 1772 when it became a town under the name of Santa Cruz de Bayamón. Up to 1770 it stood upon the site to-day occupied by the hacienda Santa Cruz. The present site was donated to the city by the Ramirez de Arellano family. It is well provided with means of communication. There is a good road leading to Mayagüez, a narrow-gauge railway which connects it with Cataño, one of the two most important villages annexed to this municipality; also a station of the Porto Rico Railroad and several other less important cart roads leading to the neighboring towns. It has six sugar mills, and ice, tobacco, brick and match factories; a graded public school and a number of private educational institutions, as the college managed by the Sisters

of Charity, and the school annexed to the Orphan Asylum. It has a Catholic church and an Episcopal mission. The municipality consists of 17 wards and two annexed villages, Guaynabo and Cataño. The former has only 465 inhabitants and the latter, which is picturesquely located fronting the Bay of San Juan, has 2,331 inhabitants. It is connected with the Capital by ferry boats. Among the wards of the jurisdiction is the one called Pueblo Viejo, which was established by Ponce de Leon in 1509. It was the first city founded by the Spaniards, who gave it the name of Villa de Caparra, but this was subsequently changed to that of Ciudad de Puerto Rico by orders of Captain Ovando, then Governor of Santo Domingo. It ceased to be the capital of the island in the year 1521, when the present city of San Juan was established and made the capital of the island. The local wealth is estimated at $1,600,000. According to estimate made, there are in the whole district some 8,000 head of cattle. The entire population is 19,940 inhabitants.

Cabo Rojo.

It lies on the south-western coast of the island, in a rugged valley drained by two small streams which flow from the hill summits into the Caribbean Sea. Its foundation was decreed in 1774 by Governor Muesas, who segregated it from the town of Nueva Salamanca, to-day called San German; settlers began to arrive in small numbers by the year 1759. There are to-day 16,154 inhabitants, of which 2,774 live within the town. It has a few public buildings, very similar in type to those of other towns of the island; and besides a hermitage, a Catholic church, a masonic temple, a theatre and a casino or social club where the best people of the town meet. It has a hospital and an asylum for the poor. Its physiography is that characteristic of the south; it is a rolling plain broken by numerous ridges and detached hills, separated by small parting valleys, all under cultivation,

chiefly in sugar cane. In the more abrupt and rugged section of the district, coffee, tobacco, maize, beans and other cereals and leguminous plants are also cultivated to a large extent. Cocoanut groves exist in great numbers, and a vast area of land is used for pasture ground. Its main industry is the exportation of fine salt of which there are large deposits on the sea shores. The water supply consists of rain fall, gathered in large cisterns, both public and private. It is liberally supplied with cart roads and trails which put it in communication with a number of towns and neighboring villages. There are eight public schools and one private. The trade winds blow with certain regularity and to them is ascribed the moderate temperature observed almost throughout the entire year.

Caguas.

Caguas is situated on a large plain, covering eighty-six acres, which is the property of the municipality. It has a population of 19,857 inhabitants, 9,840 of which are males and 10,017 females. Among the rivers and brooks which irrigate the township, the most notable are the Turabo and Quebradilla rivers. It is thirty-seven kilometers from San Juan, with which it is connected by the military road. It is bounded by Rio Piedras, Cayey, Gurabo, Hato Grande, Aguas Buenas and Cidra. The sanitary condition is generally good. The local wealth is figured at $1,000,000. There are eight graded schools, one principal school, eight rural schools and one kindergarten. Also one asylum for the poor, supported by the Ayuntamiento, and a Catholic church. There are 767 buildings, mostly wooden houses, though some are constructed of stone and brick. The poor live in the suburbs in thatched huts. The principal industry is the manufacture of tobacco, there being three factories for this purpose in town.

Camuy.

It lies on the north-western coast of Porto Rico, be-

tween the towns of Quebradilla and Hatillo. The entire jurisdiction measures some 27,104 acres, of which 23,751 are forest lands. The town itself occupies an area of twenty-one square acres. It is a healthy place, picturesquely situated only 800 feet from the seashore. There is a Catholic church and a large-size town hall of mortar and brick. With the exception of these two buildings and a private dwelling, all the houses of the town are two-story frame buildings. Rainfall caught in private cisterns is the principal source of water. Large barrels filled at the Camuy river distribute water to the inhabitants. Sugar, tobacco and coffee are the main products raised.

Carolina

Is in northern Porto Rico, about seventeen miles to the east of San Juan, and is situated on a hill overlooking a beautiful valley. Its climate is very agreeable, and the sanitary condition good. The water supply is obtained from the Rio Grande River. The population of this municipality is 12,654, of which 2,177 live in the town. There are several important sugar-cane estates, cattle and dairy farms and other small industries. The total wealth of the jurisdiction is estimated at $1,300,000. Besides the Porto Rico Railroad, which has a terminal station here, there are various wagon roads connecting it with other points in the island. There are eleven public schools, six in the town, and the rest in the country district. The most prominent building is the City Hall, situated at one side of the public square, facing the Catholic church which stands on the opposite side. The dwellings of the town are in some instances made of stone and brick.

Cayey.

It is ideally situated in the summit of one of the central hills of the island. Owing to its altitude, 1,320 feet above the sea level, it enjoys a delicious climate, the average temperature being 75°, and is considered one of

the healthiest places in Porto Rico. It is one of the towns which the traveler passes going across the island along the famous military highway. It is connected with south-eastern Porto Rico by the road to Guayama, which is considered one of the best so-called second-class roads of the island. There are no means of transportation, except the two roads mentioned, save a few small trails which lead to the interior of the mountains. It was, during the Spanish domination one of the military posts for acclimatizing the recently arrived troops, for which purpose large brick barracks were built in the outskirts of the town. Its principal crops are tobacco and coffee, the former being generally admitted to be equal to the famous Vuelta Abajo Cuban leaf. Its tobacco fields are the best kept and the most industriously attended agricultural product observed in the island. Especially interesting is its cultivation on the steepest slopes of the higher hills. There is a city hospital, a Catholic church and several other public buldings of no special importance. It has a total population of 14,442 inhabitants, of which 3,763 live in the city and there are nine public schools and two private ones.

Ciales.

It lies in the north-central portion of Porto Rico, almost surrounded by the coral hills which part from the central range of mountains that cross the island from East to West. The town was founded on June 24th, 1820 and is over 200 feet above the sea level. There is a peak, named Picachos, within the district which rises 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The entire district measures some 4,784,000 square yards, and has a total population of 18,115 inhabitants. The main product is coffee, 7,000 quintals of it were gathered annually before the hurricane of 1899. The water is supplied chiefly by barrels filled at the river and hauled in ox-carts, supplemented by rainfall caught in cisterns in the private dwellings The climate is very pleasant. There are several

public schools and a small hospital. A copper mine has been lately discovered in Toro Negro ward, and it is believed that there exist others within the jurisdiction. The cave De los Archillos is one of the interesting points of the locality; it extends deep into the heart of the earth and offers many curious specimens of stalactites which give its various halls an enchanted appearance. It is one of the interesting sights for the pleasure-seeking traveler to visit.

Cidra.

This village is situated on a flat of about ten acres. Its neighboring towns are Cayey, Aguas Buenas and Comerío. The river La Plata flows by its southern limits. The climate is delightful, and the sanitary conditions are excellent. The total number of inhabitants is 7,555 of which 1,000 live in the village. There are four public schools in the town, and a Catholic church built of stone and brick, and in the country districts there are seven rural schools. Its main source of wealth is agriculture, coffee and tobacco being the most important products. The supply of water is obtained from a spring near the village.

Coamo

Was founded in 1616, and lies within twenty miles from Ponce, on the central highway which connects San Juan with Ponce. The town capitulated to the American troops on August 8th, 1898. A few miles from the town are the Coamo Springs, an establishment of great reputation for the excellent medicinal properties of its waters. It has a fine hotel and is ideally situated among the hills. The jurisdiction has a population of 15,144 inhabitants. Its principal products are coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane, cattle, oranges, bananas, etc. It has a city hospital, a Catholic church, a town hall and several other public buildings of modest aspect. The manufacture of sugar and the by-products of the cane are the main industries. The climate is very healthful.

Comerio

Was founded in 1826, under the name of Sabana del Palmar. It lies in the center of the island, among the spurs of the central range of mountains, and occupies an area of ten acres. Its jurisdiction contains a population of 8,249 inhabitants. The principal products raised are coffee and tobacco. The cultivation of tobacco receives the greatest attention; the leaf is considered the finest raised on the island, and compares favorably with the Vuelta Abajo leaf of Cuba. There are a number of small streams, which drain the tobacco and sugar cane vegas. The Plata River is the largest stream of the jurisdiction and is the source of the town's supply of water. "La Mora" cave is the most curious sight to be seen around this part of the island; it has the appearane of a church and contains a number of curiosities which attract the attention of the visitor. Owing to its advantageous situation the climate of Comerío is very healthful. Public schools are scattered throughout the district and are well attended.

Corozal.

This town is situated in northern-central Porto Rico, about 364 feet above the level of the sea. It has 11,508 inhabitants, of which 1,057 reside within the city limits. Its climate is very healthy, and the sanitary condition is excellent. According to the records the annual death rate is about two per cent. The water supply of the town is obtained from neighboring rivers. The principal products are coffee, tobacco, bananas, oranges and pineapples. There are one sugar mill, and a coffee-hulling mill, run by steam. Gold is found in fair quantities in the sands of the river and in the low grounds bathed by its waters. There are records of finds of nuggets containing from one to six ounces of the precious metal. Corozal is connected by good roads with the towns of Toa-Alta and Bayamón.

Dorado.

The town of Dorado is situated on a small hill, about ten meters above the level of the Plata River, which runs by the town on the east side, and has a population of 3,804. It is reached by the Porto Rico Railroad, and has a telegraph station connecting it with the rest of the island. It has four schools, two in town for both boys and girls, and two in the country district, for both sexes. The town has a Catholic church, in fair condition, but no asylums or hospitals. The health of the town is very fair, and it is supplied with good water from two streams, called Cachaco and Juan Francisco. The principal products are coffee, sugar, tobacco and minor fruits. Cattle raising is the predominating industry, there being 6,000 head within the district. There is an abundance of good timber for constructing purposes.

Fajardo.

This town is situated on the north-east side of the island. The towns of Luquillo and Ceiba have been annexed to its municipal district. The houses of the town are built either of wood or stone and brick, and present a fine appearence. The total population of the town is estimated at 16,782 inhabitants. The sanitary condition is quite satisfactory. There are in all eighteen public schools, six of which are located in the country districts. There are three Catholic churches, one Protestant mission, and a hospital. The general wealth is represented by the sugar and coffee industries. There are a few importing houses and a number of other business houses of minor importance.

Guayama.

The town was founded in 1736, and is situated on a plain 200 feet above the coast level. The land where the city stands was ceded by a wealthy lady. The entire jurisdiction measures some 40,000 acres, and is divided into eight wards, having a population of 12,900 inhabitants. The water supply is reputed to be one of

the best of the island; the water is excellent and is distributed to the houses through pipes. Guayama is an agricultural region; there are several sugar estates and some 6,000 head of cattle. Public schools are provided for each ward of the district; the city proper has four schools for boys and three for girls. The total wealth of the jurisdiction is estimated at about $4,000,000. It has a hospital, two churches, one Catholic and the other Methodist; and a telegraph station. There are several iron mines within Carmen, Pozo-Hondo and Camital wards.

GUAYANILLA.

This town is situated on the south of the island, very near to the sea coast, and is on the line of the Yauco and Ponce Railroad. It is twenty-three kilometers from Ponce, sixteen from Peñuelas and twelve from Yauco, and has a wide and commodious bay. The Guayanilla River flows to the west of the town. The municipal district has, according to their last census, a population of 9,540 inhabitants. The urban population has increased considerably on account of the annexation of the nearby ward of Los Sitios, having reached the figure of 1,463 inhabitants. The temperature is very pleasant and the sanitary conditions are excellent. There is an asylum for the poor, an emergency hospital, a Catholic church and cemetery, three public schools in town and five rural schools in the country district. The town hall is a stone and brick building, one story high. The water used in the town is taken from cisterns where rain water is collected. The principal products of this district are sugar, coffee and tobacco, and also a large quantity of minor fruits. Its principal industries are the manufacture of cigars and the distilling of rum.

GURABO.

It is situated in central-eastern Porto Rico, and was founded in the year 1815. It has an area of 7,000 hectares which have been apportioned as follows: one per cent.,

tobacco; four per cent., coffee; seven per cent., sugar-cane; eight per cent., forests; nine per cent., minor fruits. The balance is divided between pasture grounds and unused lands. Several oxide of iron mines have been discovered. There are three sugar-cane mills run by steam; their output has been estimated at two thousand hogsheads per year. The tillable land has been appraised at $300,000; the cattle herds at $100,000 and urban property at $52,000. The last census gives Gurabo a population of 8,700 inhabitants, of whom 1,309 live within the city. The town is situated in a valley almost surrounded by lofty hills. The climate is very healthful owing to the prevalent breezes which sweep the valley almost the entire year round. The means of communication consist of the road to Humacao which connects the district with eastern and northern Porto Rico, and the north-western branch of the Porto Rico Railroad which has a station here. The water supply is taken from the river, and is carted in barrels to the people of the town. The main industries are, cattle-raising, the manufacture of cigars and rum, all on a small scale. There are eight public schools divided among the city proper and the country district. A wooden building has just been erected by the Department of Education in the outskirts of the city, which will be used for a School of Agriculture and where sixty students will be admitted. There is a hospital where the poor are cared for. There is a Catholic church and a Baptist mission, the latter has been recently established in the city.

Hatillo

Is situated on the northern coast of the island, and has a population of 10,449, of which 1,676 live in the town. There are four public schools in the city, and six in the country districts. Prominent among its industries is cattle-raising. The principal products of the district are coffee, tobacco and sugar, the average output of the latter being figured at 500 hogsheads. The Porto Rico

Railroad connects the town with San Juan, Arecibo, and other minor places along the route. The houses of the town, except the Catholic church, are built of wood.

Hato-Grande.

This town is situated on the Eastern central portion of the island; and is bounded by Gurabo, Juncos, Piedras, Humacao, Patillas, Yabucoa, Caguas and Cayey. It is divided into eleven wards: Pueblo, Hato, Quemados, Tagual, Espino, Cayaguas, Quebrada Honda, Quebrada-Arenas, Cerro Gordo, Florida and Quebrada. It has a total area of 33,030 acres, of which 26,046 are cultivated and 6,984 uncultivated. The population of the town proper is estimated at 2,084 inhabitants and the rural districts at 11,349. The agricultural wealth is estimated at $238,309, and the urban at $62,659 not including the industries, commerce and cattle. Iron, sulphate of copper, and slate are the minerals to be found in the district. The climate is healthful, and the sanitary condition satisfactory. The supply of water is obtained from the Rio Grande. There are also two mineral springs within the district. There are four graded schools and five rural ones; and there is also one Catholic church. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes constitutes its principal industry, as tobacco is largely raised in the district.

Humacao.

The town of Humacao, which was founded on the 15th day of January, 1793, originally consisted of about twenty-five square acres of land, with a population of about 4,428, which was increased to 22,915 on December 11, 1899, by the annexation to this town of the Municipality of Las Piedras. The addition of this municipality has also augmented the land area of Humacao, until it is now almost twice its original size. The town lies about three miles from the eastern sea coast of the island and is adjacent to the neighboring municipalities of Naguabo and Yabucoa. The Humacao River which has its source

in the recently annexed district is fed by many small rivulets and creeks which spread all through the municipality adding to the general drainage and fertility of the region, and making sanitary conditions very nearly perfect. This river has never been known to overflow its banks, even during the greatest inundations. The roads in this locality are very good, one main road leading to the City of Naguabo and thence to the Capital. The town is composed of twenty-three barrios, equivalent to wards or precincts in the United States. There are fifteen schools now ready for use for the coming school year, and the town authorities have recently ceeded to the Commissioner of Education ground for the erection of a brick school-house. The main agricultural and manufacturing industry of the town is represented by six sugar plantations, three of which employ steam and the other three are operated by manual labor. The principal products of the town are sugar and tobacco. Coffee, pineapples and oranges are also cultivated to some extent.

Isabela.

This village is situated on the northwest side of the island, at an elevation of 300 feet above the sea level. The streets are wide and kept in good order. The plaza is situated in the center of the village, and is adorned with beautiful tropical flowers and plants, which makes it a picturesque spot for solace and recreation. The population of the municipality is 14,888, of which only 881 live in the village. The sanitary condition is good. There are fourteen schools in the whole district, four of which are in the village proper. Coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane and minor fruits, are produced here in large quantities, the district being essentially agricultural, and having no important industries.

Juana Diaz.

It is situated in southern-central Porto Rico, a short distance from the City of Ponce. The population of the

municipality is 27,896, of which 2,246 live in the town. Public education has been wonderfully improved, and there are now five public schools in the town, of which one is a kindergarten. The Catholic church building is owned by the people, and there is a municipal hospital with accommodations for thirty patients. The city is supplied with water by an old-fashioned aqueduct, but its capacity is insufficient to satisfy the public necessity. At a short distance from the town, there is a notable mineral spring. The principal industries are the manufacture of straw hats and tobacco. Coffee is cultivated to a great extent, as well as fruits and vegetables of excellent quality. As a consequence of the advantageous situation and healthful climate of this region, no epidemic has ever developed.

JUNCOS.

This town is situated on the East slope of the Luquillo mountains, equi-distant from the towns of Caguas and Humacao. It is bounded by the towns of Gurabo, Carolina, Loiza, Las Piedras and Hato Grande. The municipality was incorporated in 1793, and it now has a population of 8,429 inhabitants. The local wealth is valued at $500,000. There are five steam sugar-mills and one propelled by oxen, two variety shops and ten grocery stores, four distilleries located in the sugar-mills, a Catholic church, a hospital for the poor, a public butcher shop and a school house, the last two being owned by the city. There are in all eight schools; three graded and five rural. The climate is well tempered and healthy, and two rivers run through the jurisdiction. The principal products are sugar and tobacco, both being of the best quality produced in the island. There is within its bounds an iron mine, which is being worked and is considered first-class.

LAJAS.

This town has a population of 9,000. The houses are mostly built of wood, the only stone and brick buildings being the city hall, built in 1890, and the Catholic

PLOWING WITH WOODEN PLOW.

church, also of recent construction. There are three public schools in the town, and four in the rural districts. There are in the entire district seven steam sugar mills, with rum distilleries attached to each, and a number of other sugar mills run by animal power. The district is purely agricultural, and the principal source of wealth is the cattle industry. Sugar is the principal product, but tobacco, corn and minor fruits are raised to some extent. The soil is fertile and is suitable for raising cotton, which at one time was cultivated in this municipality to a great extent. Copper is found in this section of the country.

Lares.

This town was founded in 1829, having been annexed to the jurisdiction of San Sebastian until 1834, when its own municipality was established. The American troops, commanded by Captain Alexander Grey took possession of the town on September 19th, 1898. It is situated on the west side of the island, bounded by Camuy, Hatillo, Adjuntas, Yauco, Maricao, Las Marías, Utuado and San Sebastian. The town is built upon a hill, overlooking beautiful valleys, and is 380 meters above the sea level. It lies forty-two kilometers from the town of Mayagüez, thirty kilometers from Arecibo, thirty-seven and a half kilometers from Aguadilla, and fifty-six kilometers from Ponce. The municipality is divided into twelve wrads, namely: Bartolo, Buenos Aires, Callejones, Espino, Lares, Latorre, Mirasol, Henry, Piletas, Pueblo, Rio Prieto and Población. The sanitary condition has at all times been excellent, no epidemic having ever visited the district. The water used for drinking purposes is very pure, and public health receives the most careful attention. The most important of its products is coffee, and the agregate wealth is estimated at $2,000,000. There are a Board of Health and a Board of Education in operation. The judiciary consists of a municipal court and a police court, directly under the district court of Arecibo. There are in

the entire district, eleven public schools, two of which are in the town. The Presbyterian Association of New York has established a school in this town, and there is also a private school. The town has an asylum for the poor, which is well equipped, and a Catholic church built by public contribution, which acommodates 2,000 persons. There is a masonic temple erected by the free masons of the district in 1886. There exists in the ward named Callejones an Indian cave called Cueva Cajita of quite large dimensions, where it is said the Indians lived at one time. Images and carved stones made by their skilled hands can yet be found within the cave, which is visited by travelers.

Las Marias

Is advantageously situated on the top of a hill, 1,148 feet above the sea level. The population of the whole district is about 11,279, of which 600 live within the town proper. The Catholic church and the city hall are among the most important structures. A large building, once used by the Spanish government as acclimatizing quarters for the troops recently arrived from Spain, is now occupied by three public schools. An excellent spring, situated at a distance of about 300 feet from the town, is the source of the water supply. The Alto Sano Railroad has a station a short distance from the town, and the fine macadam road leading to Mayagüez affords easy communication with that city. The most important product of this jurisdiction is coffee; sugar-cane and tobacco, as well as other tropical products, which are raised to a certain extent. The temperature is delightfully cool, and the sanitary condition is good. There are three important rivers flowing through this district, in all of which are found some very good waterfalls, affording exellent opportunities for the development of motive power. There are already some coffee-hulling mills run by water power taken from these falls.

Loiza.

It is situated between Carolina and Rio Grande, in the northern coast of the island; its proximity to the occean makes it a delightfully cool and healthy locality. It comprises an extensive territory, consisting of 12,500 acres, most of which is used in the cultivation of the sugar-cane, coffee, some tobacco and minor fruits and vegetables. Cattle raising is a very important industry, second only to the manufacture of sugar, for which there is a large, modern factory, owned by the New Colonial Company, of London, and which turns out 32,000 bags. It has eight public schools and a Catholic church.

Manatí.

It lies within the easternmost part of Arecibo district, on the north coast of the island. It has an area of twenty-one square miles, with an urban and suburban population of 23,346 inhabitants. The city lies at a distance of three miles from the ocean, and is situated in a valley drained by the Manatí River, which abounds in a large variety of edible fish. Its coast line has several good harbors, namely: The Tortugueros, Palma-Alta and Barceloneta. It is the central market for the products of Ciales and Morovis, which facts make the railroad station here one of the best and most active of the entire route. The soil of this region is very fertile, producing every variety of tropical products. There are cultivated, besides the sugar-cane, coffee, rice and tobacco, various cereals, lentils, small vegetables and fruits. There are several roads in the way of construction. Public education has of late received a very strong impulse; there are six graded schools in town, one of which is provided with an English teacher. Barceloneta ward has two graded schools; there are, besides, nine rural schools distributed throughout the district. There is also a music instructor, who is paid by the city, and who has a large class of poor children. A large brick building will soon be finished, and will be occupied by the

graded school; there will also be a wooden building for the rural school of one of the most thickly populated wards.

Maricao.

This town is situated east of Mayagüez, 450 meters above sea level, and is surrounded by hills in the shape of an amphitheatre. The total population is 8,312. It is eminently an agricultural region, and coffee is the principal product. The average temperature throughout the year is very agreeable. There is an abundant supply of pure water. There are several important business concerns, public schools, a Catholic church, a hospital, good roads leading to the interior of the district and the military road to Mayagüez. The delicious climate, situation, proximity to Mayagüez, excellent sanitary conditions, temperature and cleanliness, make this town a magnificent resort for those who seek a cool and pleasant place in the summer months.

Maunabo

Is situated in south-eastern Porto Rico and as 6,221 inhabitants. There are two public schools in town and two others in the country district. Its supply of water is taken from the Maunabo River. The prevalent diseases are malaria and other fevers. The principal source of wealth is the sugar-cane industry. There are in all 1,878 acres of land used for the cultivation of sugar-cane. The jurisdiction abounds in such other tropical products as coffee, tobacco, and minor fruits. It is connected with Patillas by a good road, and with Yabucoa by a narrow cart road.

Mayagüez.

The City of Mayagüez is situated on a slope of Las Mesas Mountains, on the eastern coast of the island, and descends as far as the shore. Its spacious harbor, which affords a safe anchorage to large vessels, is frequently visited by steamers coming from all parts of the world.

There are four plazas, the most important being Columbus square and Flower square, and they are all in excellent condition. The streets of the town are wide, straight and neatly paved; the sidewalks are spacious and in good condition. The most important buildings are the city hall, the asylum for the poor, San Antonio hospital, the city jail, the municipal police headquarters, fire department, public slaughter-house, and the public warehouses. There are other buildings of minor importance, and the city water works. There is a Catholic church, a Presbyterian mission, and two Catholic chapels, one in San Antonio hospital, and the other at the asylum for the poor. The municipal public library contains five thousand volumes. There is a station of the Porto Rico Railroad in this town, and a horse car line in the city, running through the principal streets, and connecting it with the port or playa. The real estate, including the agricultural property, is estimated to be worth $5,000,000. The jurisdiction has a number of sugar estates, coffee plantations, and fruit groves. There are few industries, the principal ones being the manufacture of sugar, tobacco and chocolate. The total population of the jurisdiction is about 39,000, that of the town itself about 15,000.

MOCA.

Established in 1774, and situated in north-western Porto Rico, this municipality has a population of about 12,400 inhabitants. The town has a small wooden hospital, and a Catholic church. It is supplied with water from artificial wells and from the neighboring rivers. Owing to the fact that the town is situated on elevated ground, the climate and sanitary conditions are very satisfactory. The total wealth of the district has been estimated at about $1,500,000, and the principal products are coffee and the minor fruits. There are seven public schools within the district. The means of communication are the roads leading to San Sebastian and Aguadilla,

there being at the latter town a station of the Porto Rico Railroad, where trains for Mayagüez may be taken.

Morovis.

The municipality of Morovis, with 11,300 inhabitants, is situated in northern-central Porto Rico. The principal products of the district are coffee and sugar-cane, and the industries are cattle-raising, the distilling of rum, and others of minor importance. Rain water, stored in tanks, supplemented by that obtained from the Morovis river supplies the town. The streams in this jurisdiction are characterized by their precipitous descent, forming beautiful cascades. Close to the town, there is a grotto, frequently visited by travelers, and supposed to have been inhabited by the Aboringines.

Naguabo.

It is situated in eastern Porto Rico, only a short distance from the Loquillo mountains. It was first built upon a valley, whose ruggedness made it necessary to transfer it to a more convenient point, and in 1821 it was removed to its present site. Its situation is extremely picturesque, and it affords a magnificent vista from the hilltops. It has a very fine port, which is well protected against north-western and southern winds, thus permitting the safe construction of piers which would be accessible to large draught vessels. Sugar-cane is largely raised here, the land being unusually adaptable for its cultivation. Rice is also cultivated, there being several different varieties, one of which rivals with the famous Japanese grain. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 head of cattle, and the exportation of same constitutes one of the district's main industries. There are several large brick and mortar edifices, among them the town hall, the Catholic church, and others of less importance, all of modern type of architecture. There is a small city hospital, substituting the large one destroyed by the last hurricane. Public education receives considerable atten-

tion; there are two graded schools, one kindergarten and a number of rural schools distributed throughout the country district. There is a water pipe running from the river to a fountain in the plaza, where the people go to get water for all their needs. Several copper mines have been discovered in the vicinity.

Naranjito.

This town is situated on the northern-central portion of the island. The town proper measures eight by four acres, and has 106 houses. The total area is 16,230 acres, and the population 7,365 inhabitants. Its wards are Achiote, Lomas, Guachana Nuevo, Anones, Cecho Arriba and Cecho Abajo. Coffee, tobacco and cattle constitute the principal wealth of the district, the total value being estimated at $400,000. The climate is very healthful and the sanitary condition is satisfactory. There are two graded schools and one kindergarten in town, and four rural schools located in the country districts. The Catholic church was almost completely destroyed by the last cyclone, and has not yet been fully repaired. The water used for drinking purposes is taken from the Naranjito river and other streams which run near by. Business is done on a very small scale.

Patillas.

This town is situated in the south-eastern portion of the island, very near the sea coast, and has a population of 11,163. The Patillas river flows through its jurisdiction.

Peñuelas

Is situated in the south-eastern part of the island three-quarters of a league from the sea coast, in an extensive valley surrounded by mountains among which is the celebrated Mata de Platanos. It is divided into thirteen barrios, one urban and twelve rural. The urban wealth is of ordinary importance. The principal products are sugar-cane, coffee and minor fruits. The area is

from 30,000 to 40,000 acres. The population is 12,000 inhabitants. In the center of the town is a beautiful plaza with two promenades shaded by trees. The town has fifteen streets, is healthy, cool and rains frequent. The sanitary conditions are good. The public buildings are the post office, city hall and other government buildings. The water for use is taken from the rivers Guayanes, Rucio and Barreals, is pure and clean and is carried in buckets and tins by hand.

Ponce.

This is a beautiful city situated in the southern part of the island. The Portuguese river divides it into two sections, the town proper and the port or playa. The population of the district is 56,212, of which 26,000 reside in the city and playa sections. It has a pleasant climate, a refreshing breeze blowing during the greater part of the year. The sanitary condition is good, and the annual deaths average twenty-eight per 1,000. There are twenty-one public schools in the city proper; two graded and one rural school in Cantera ward; six in the playa, and twenty-five throughout the rural district. The total number of children attending school is 2,161. The city supports an adult school where from twenty-five to thirty pupils attend. There are besides, eight private schools which are attended by 382 pupils. The following hospitals are supported with municipal funds: Tricoche Charitable Home, the Civil Hospital, the Emergency Hospital, and the Madera Hospital. The Home for the Indigent and the Aged is supported in part with a subsidy of $2,000, appropriated by the city. There is also a private institution known as the Ladies' Home, which is mainly supported by contributions. There are two Catholic churches, one in Ponce proper and the other in the playa. Also one Episcopal church and two Baptist missions. The city is abundantly supplied with water from a large reservoir. The only railroad line available for

traffic is that from Ponce to Yauco. There are more than 100 public vehicles for the traffic within the city and to the playa, where the greater part of the business is done. The total wealth is estimated at $12,021,115. The most important industries are the manufacture of rum, soda-water, carriages, chocolate, hats, cigars, cigarrettes and soup paste. It has an electric plant, a telephone line, a foundry, a carpenter shop run by steam power, a tannery, ice factory, coffee-crushing factory, and several other small industries. There are several quarries which supply very good stone for building purposes. The Quintana springs are within the city boundaries. This water has been analyzed and found to be excellent for medicinal purposes.

Quebradillas.

Established in 1823. It is situated in the north-western coast of the island, seventeen miles east of Aguadilla and has a jurisdiction of 7,432 inhabitants. The crops consist chiefly of sugar-cane, coffee and tobacco, besides vegetables and fruits which are cultivated to a limited extent. The jurisdiction is crossed by several trails, leading to the neighboring towns, one of which is Camuy, where there is a railroad station. River water is supplied to the town in barrels, but there are besides some private cisterns where rainwater is caught and used for all domestic purposes. The climate is healthy. It has several public schools and a Catholic church.

Rincon.

This town is situated on the western coast of the island, between the towns of Añasco and Aguada. It has 6,641 inhabitants, of which only 323 live in the town proper. There are in all twenty-eight wooden houses and twenty-three thatched huts. It is divided into nine wards, to wit: Población, Calvache, Barrero, Atalaya, Jaguey, Cruz, Rio Grande, Puntal and Ensenada. The local wealth is estimated at $171,491, the real estate

being valued at $44,857.88. The general health is good. The Catholic church is a brick and stone building. The town is supplied with water from a natural spring and several minor wells scattered throughout the jurisdiction. The Porto Rico Railroad has two stations in this district, one at Calvache, and the other at Rio Grande. There are five public schools, a sugar-mill, a cigar factory, and a number of small provision and dry goods stores. The district is traversed by the road which starts at Mayagüez and Aguadilla. There are also several narrow roads leading to the interior of the district.

Rio Grande.

This beautiful and picturesque town lies in the northeastern part of the island, about three and a half miles from the ocean, between the towns of Carolina and Fajardo. It is advantageously situated in a valley near which rises the Luquillo Sierra, the loftiest mountain chain of the island. It was founded in 1840 and has a population of 12,365 inhabitants. Owing to its exceedingly fine location among the rugged hills of the Sierra, it enjoys an enviable climate. It is constantly swept by the cool trade winds, which help to render the place the more healthful, carrying away the vicious germs of the neighboring lagoons and marshy lands. It is a rich agricultural district, producing in large quantities sugar-cane, coffee and forage plants, such as the guinea-grass and the molojilla, on which cattle and horses thrive so well. Other tropical plants, such as plantains, bananas, mangoes, various cereals and small vegetables and fruits are raised here. Its forests abound with cabinet woods and heavy timber for construction purposes, but owing to the lack of good roads very little attention is given to them. Gold has been discovered in the sands of the numerous streams that flow down the foot hills; these gold sands would prove very profitable to miners if enough money and enterprise were used in their development. The

San Juan and Humacao road, which passes through the town, is the only important means of transportation of this district. Water is supplied to the town in barrels filled at the river. There is an old Catholic church of very unattractive architecture, and twelve public schools at one of which the English language is being taught to a large class of children of both sexes.

Rio Piedras.

This town lies seven miles south of the Capital, and was established in 1714. According to the last census it has a population of 13,760 inhabitants. Owing to its proximity to San Juan, its picturesque landscape and the excellent quality of its water supply, it bids fair to become in the near future a town of great importance, particularly when the projected normal school has been erected on the site ceded by the municipal corporation. The water which is consumed for drinking and other purposes is gathered in deep cisterns, but the water from the San Juan water works is now extensively used in place of the former; and as soon as the pipes have been laid down throughout the town, the reservoir water will be generally consumed. The roads to Caguas and Carolina traverse the town, and there is also a station of the Porto Rico Railroad and the terminal station of the San Juan Light and Transit Company. Another road starting at San Juan and ending in Caguas is contemplated, and according to the plan proposed there is to be a stop in Rio Piedras, but at a short distance from the town.

The agricultural wealth of Rio Piedras is valued at $374,501, real estate at $260,329.27, and cattle at $162,055. Its most important products are sugar, coffee, tobacco and fruits, which find a ready sale in the San Juan market. There are several sugar-mills in the district, one of them being operated by steam and the others by animal power. There are several shops in town, a few brick yards and lime kilns, the latter being the only

industries of the district. There is a Catholic church in the heart of the town, one Protestant church, recently established, an asylum for the poor, sustained by the Children's Aid Society, one graded school, and seven rural schools.

Sabana Grande.

This town is situated on the south side of the island. It was established in the year 1814, and is one of the healtiest places in the island, owing to its advantageous geographical situation and delightful climate. It is an eminently agricultural community, where coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco and all the principal products of the island are raised. Its main industry is the manufacture of Petates, a sort of straw mattress. 550 children regularly attend the public schools, only one-fifth failing to attend. The municipal corporation occupies a building of its own, in which are also located the jail, the offices of the judge, the civil registry, the police court and municipal treasury. One of the prominent buildings of the town is the masonic temple. There is a Catholic church, a public slaughter-house, a meat market, a small hospital and two cemeteries, one of which belongs to the masonic fraternity "Igualdad." The city has presented the people of Porto Rico with an acre of land for a school of agriculture. There are 1,000 farmers who delight in the fact that they own their own farms. The working class has organized a society called "Circulo de Obreros y Trabajadores."

Salinas

Is situated in southern Porto Rico, 1,200 metres from the sea shore, and has a total population of 5,731 inhabitants. The principal industries are the manufacture of salt, cattle-raising, and sugar-cane culture. There are five public schools, one of which is a kindergarten.

San German.

It is said that this town was founded about the middle of the XVI. century, but historians are at variance as to

the exact date of its foundation. It was originally named New Salamanca, in recognition of the state of culture of its inhabitants. Its jurisdiction comprised at one time one-half the area of the island. but after 1866 its territory was divided into several townships. Its present population is 20,246 inhabitants. Sugar-cane is the principal crop, though coffee, tobacco and other minor crops are also raised.

Santa Isabel.

It is a quaint little town of the south of Porto Rico, with fine flower garden overlooking the beautiful Catholic church. It has a population of 4,858 inhabitants and a superficial area of 22,000 acres. The soil of this region is very rich and well irrigated by means of a canal which takes the water from the Coamo river. There are large meadows used for pasture ground, where large herds of cattle graze. All the tropical fruits, besides sugar-cane and tobacco, are grown in large quantities. There are three public schools, one of which is a kindergarten.

San Juan.

It is the Capital of the island, situated on an islet lying on the north-eastern coast of the mainland, from which it is separated by the San Antonio canal, which is spanned by a stone bridge and two railway iron bridges. Politically it is divided into five districts: two form the city proper; the others are the Marina, Puerta de Tierra and Santurce. The Marina lies right up against the walls; here are the wharves, custom house, warehouses, the arsenal or marine barracks and the penitentiary. Santurce is the prettiest of the suburbs of San Juan. It is a picturesque hamlet on the military highway connecting the Capital with the south. San Juan is regularly laid out in squares, with six streets running from east to west and seven others crossing them at right angles. All the streets have sewers which empty into the bay. The houses

are plain but massively constructed buildings, with flat roofs and jutting balconies. There are several squares and promenades. In the center of Plaza Colon, an imposing monument of marble and granite has been erected in honor of the great discoverer Columbus. A bronze statue of natural size of Juan Ponce de Leon, the founder of the city and conqueror of Porto Rico, stands in San José Square. The Capital, including all its suburbs, has a total population of 32,048 inhabitants. It is not easy at the present moment to estimate the wealth of San Juan, but according to figures taken from reports of the treasurer's office, it may be fixed at about $16,000,000. During recent years the sanitary condition of the city has improved wonderfully. American methods have been adopted, and it can be safely said that the Capital enjoys good sanitary appliances. There are at present a high school, two graded schools for both sexes, seven private colleges, an art school, a night school for children and another for adults. There are, besides, several other public schools in the suburban districts. There are three hospitals and five asylums for the poor. It has a cathedral, seven churches and seven Catholic chapels. The Protestant church is represented by several missions: three Methodists, one Episcopal, one Presbyterian and one Lutheran; also two Spiritualistic centers. The water supply is taken from a stream in Rio Piedras, and piped to San Juan. The reservoirs and engines for pumping the water are located in Rio Piedras, some eight miles from San Juan. This water supply is supplemented by cisterns where rainwater is gathered. There are two railways connecting the Capital with the mainland: the San Juan and Rio Piedras Electric Railway and the Porto Rico Belt Line Railroad. Another means of communication is the military road, which ends at Ponce. It has two electric light plants, several cigar factories, two ice factories, and a number of foundries, hat, chocolate, and match factories.

San Sebastian.

The town was established in 1752, and is situated in north-western Porto Rico. It has 16,412 inhabitants, of which 1,700 live within the town proper. The most important means of communication is road No. 8, connecting with the towns of Moca and Aguadilla. There is also another road in way of construction leading to Lares, and several small cart roads, one of which leads to Moca and another to Añasco. There is a narrow gauge railway from Alto Sano to Añasco. The sanitary condition is excellent. There are seven public schools and a Catholic church. Coffee and sugar-cane are the main products raised here, although minor fruits and vegetables are cultivated to a great extent. The town is provided with water from the Culebrinas River; but some private families have cisterns in their residences where they gather rain water for drinking and other purposes.

Toa Alta.

This town is situated on a hill fifteen miles from the northern coast of the island, and has a population of 8,667, of which 999 live in the town. The municipality is healthy, and possesses a delightful climate. The water supply is obtained from rivers flowing through the jurisdiction. The principal products are tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, and minor fruits. Cattle-raising is carried on extensively. The only important industries are the sugar-mills. There is a good road leading to Bayamón in one direction, and to Corozal in the other. There are five public schools, three of which are in the town and the other two in the country district. The value of the real estate in this jurisdiction has been estimated at $22,968.

Toa Baja.

A municipal jurisdiction of 4,030 inhabitants. The town is one of the oldest of the island and lies ten and a half miles westward of the Capital, on the San Juan and

Arecibo road. It is beautifully located in an extensive valley watered by the La Plata river, one of the largest streams of Porto Rico. Sugar-cane grows luxuriantly on account of the marvellous fertility of the soil and is cultivated with preference to all other native plants. Tobacco is also largely cultivated and the quality raised ranks among the best of the island. Naturally, the principal industry is the manufacture of sugar and the by-products of the cane, as rum and molasses. Dairy farming receives great attention, a great amount of milk being shipped every day by rail to San Juan. It has a Catholic church, of masonry, which, as in nearly, if not in all, the cities of the island, stands fronting on the public plaza. No record exists of any contagious disease having ever visited Toa Baja. The climate is delightfully cool and the inhabitants enjoy good health. There are several public schools, and in one of them the English language is now being taught.

Utuado.

Situated in the center of the Island, this municipality has an area of 142 square miles, and a population of 43,860 inhabitants. There are in all twenty-four public schools, eleven of which are scattered through the rural districts. It has a municipal hospital, a Catholic church, and an aqueduct for the city's water supply. There are two good macadam roads traversing this jurisdiction. The principal product is coffee, for the preparation of which there is a large mill in the town. The raising and manufacture of tobacco constitutes the principal industry.

Vega Alta

Is situated in the center of northern Porto Rico, thirty-five kilometers from San Jurn, and has a population of about 6,100 inbabitants. The main buildings are the Catholic church, the city hall and the two public school houses. The principal products are coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco and fruits; cattle-raising forms an impor-

TRANSPORTATION.

tant industry. The total wealth of the district, including the agricultural property, is estimated at about $825,000. The water supply consists of rainwater gathered in tanks, and also water taken in barrels from the river. Owing to the good sanitary condition, and the pleasant temperature, Vega Alta is a very healthy town.

Vega Baja.

This town is situated in the northern part of the island, and is bounded by Morovis, Corozal, Vega Alta, Manati, and the ocean. It was founded in 1776, and has a population of 10,305. The main source of wealth lies in its agriculture, sugar, tobacco and coffee being the principal crops. Minor fruits are raised on a small scale, and cattle-raising also forms one of the industries. There are ten public schools, in one of which English is taught. The Catholic church is a stone and brick building. The Porto Rico Railroad has a station here. There are three sugar-mills, a cigar factory, three meat markets, one of which is owned by the town, and a public slaughter-house. There are two cementeries, one Protestant and the other Catholic. The sanitary condition is good. The Cibuco and the Indio rivers flow through this jurisdiction, joining at the ward Ceiba, whence they flow into the ocean.

Vieques.

The island of Vieques, situated in Eastern Porto Rico, has an area of, approximately, 340 square kilometers, and has a population of 5,938 inhabitants. The town of Isabel II., which lies north of the island, and which has an area of one hundred acres, was founded in the year 1843. The water supply consists of cisterns which hold a large amount of good potable water. The municipal well, situated in a convenient point, is famous for its record as a sure place to get water even during the most tremendous drought known in the island. There

are nine public schools, a municipal hospital, where the poor are well cared for and assisted by the two city physicians. The roads are not of the military type, but simple cart roads which the town keeps in repair the whole year round. The principal industries are the manufacture of rum and sugar. For the latter industry there are six mills, four of which are central factories of large capacity, Stock raising is also an important industry of the island. Timber is abundant, but owing to lack of transportation facilities the industry is not as important as it might be.

YABUCOA.

This town was founded in 1792, and is situated on the south-east side of the island. It is six kilometers from its port, ten kilometers from the town Maunabo, and sixteen from the town Humacao, on a hill overlooking one of the prettiest valleys of the island. The township is crossed by the Grayanes, Limones and Ingenio rivers, and has besides several other streams and brooks. It has a healthful climate, the temperature ordinarily being very agreeable. The town itself has a population of 1,838 inhabitants. The total number of inhabitants of the district is 13,905. There are four public schools: one graded and three primary. Instruction in English is given by a professor in all the aforementioned schools. There are also four rural schools. There is also a Catholic church. The poor are furnisded free medical attendance and are supplied with medicines by the town. The water generally used for drinking purposes is brought in barrels from the Guayánes River and from the brook named Inca; some houses, collect rain water in cisterns and stand. pipes. The principal products are sugar, cattle, and a small quantity of rum. Fruits are raised throughout the district. The town is connected with Humacao by a narrow cart road. It was totally destroyed during the last cyclone, but has been almost entirely rebuilt.

YAUCO.

It was founded in 1756. Its port, called Guánica, situated at a distance from the town, has been made famous since the landing there of the American forces commanded by General Miles, on the 25th of July 1898. It has an area of 65,000 acres, and a population of over 27,000 inhabitants. Coffee is the principal product raised, and is considered one of the best in the world. There are 9,000 acres of land used for the cultivation of this important plant, 3,000 acres for tobacco, and the balance for raising minor fruits, principally oranges, which are of exellent quality and are exported in large quantities. The district abounds in cabinet woods, such as cedar, capá, aceitillo, etc. There is a terminal station of the Yauco and Ponce Railroad which is a branch of the Porto Rico Belt Line. The other means of communication with other towns consist of narrow cart roads. The water supply of the town is taken from the neighboring streams and from private cisterns of rainwater. There are in all twenty-two public schools besides two private ones and the Sacred Heart College. There is a hospital, a Catholic church and a Protestant mission.

FAMILIAR FACTS.

The equitorial diameter of the Earth is 7926 miles, and the polar diameter is 7901 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator equals 68.7 miles. One degree of latitude at the pole equals 69.4 miles.

The area and cubic contents of the Earth are said to be as follows: surface, 196,971,984 square miles: cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles. The greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean is estimated at 27,366 feet; of the Pacific Ocean 30,000 feet; of the Indian Ocean, 18,582 feet; of the Antarctic Ocean, 25,200 feet; of the Arctic Ocean, 9,000 feet; The Atlantic Ocean has an area of 24,536,000 square miles; the Pacific Ocean, 50,309,000 square miles; the Indian Ocean, 17,084,000 square miles; the Arctic Ocean, 4,781,000 square miles; the Antarctic Ocean, 30,592,000 square miles.

Mount McKinley is the highest mountain in North America, having an altitude of 20,464 feet.

CIRCULAR IN REGARD TO RESIGNATIONS.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, May, 1901.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of an Act regarding Resignations and Vacancies, the following regulation is established for the government of all concerned:

Whenever an Alcalde or a Councilman of any Municipality wishes to resign, he will make an application in writing, addressed to the Secretary of Porto Rico, setting forth his reasons for resigning. He will send a copy of this document to the Ayuntamiento of which he is a member. Upon receipt of this communication the Secretary will cause it to be examined, and will forward the same to the Governor, recommending that the resignation be accepted or declined, according to the merits of the case. The Governor will then endorse the paper with his action and return the same to the Secretary, who will inform the interested party, through the Ayuntamiento, of the decision of the Governor.

Resignations forwarded, directed to the Governor, or through the Ayuntamiento, or in any other manner except in the one stated above, will not be considered.

J. H. McLEARY,
Assistant Secretary.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN PORTO RICO.

1. Adjuntas.
2. Aguada.
3. Aguadilla.
4. Aguas Buenas.
5. Albonito.
6. Añasco.
7. Arecibo.
8. Arroyo.
9. Barranquitas.
10. Barros.
11. Bayamón.
12. Cabo Rojo.
13. Caguas.
14. Camuy.
15. Carolina.
16. Cayey.
17. Ciales.
18. Cidra.
19. Coamo.
20. Comerío.
21. Corozal.
22. Dorado.
23. Fajardo.
24. Guayama.
25. Guayanilla.
26. Gurabo.
27. Hatillo.
28. Hato Grande.
29. Humacao.
30. Isabela.
31. Juana Diaz.
32. Juncos.
33. Lajas.
34. Lares.
35. Las Marias.
36. Loiza.
37. Manatí.
38. Maricao.
39. Maunabo.
40. Mayaguez.
41. Moca.
42. Morovis.
43. Naguabo.
44. Naranjito.
45. Patillas.
46. Peñuelas.
47. Ponce.
48. Quebradillas.
49. Rincón.
50. Rio Grande.
51 Rio Piedras.
52. Sabana Grande.
53. Salinas.
54. San German.
55. San Juan.
56. San Sebastian
57. Santa Isabel.
58. Toa Alta.
59. Toa Baja.
60. Trujillo Alto.
61. Utuado.
62 Vega Alta.
63. Vega Baja.
64 Vieques.
65. Yabucoa.
66. Yauco.

ROLL OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon William H. Hunt, President	San Juan.
Barbosa, Hon. José C.	,,
Brioso, Hon. José Gomez	,,
Brumbaugh, Hon. Martin Grove	,,
Crosas, Hon. Andrés	,,
Elliott, Hon. William H.	,,
Garrison, Hon. John R.	,,
Guzman Benitez, Hon. José	,,
Harlan, Hon. Jas. S.	,,
Hollander, Hon. Jacob H.	,,
Matienzo Cintron, Hon. Rosendo	,,

ROLL OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

	Rossy, Manuel F. Speaker	San Juan.
*	Amadeo, Lucas	Ciales.
	Aponte, Leandro	Yabucoa.
	Arroyo, Pedro	Barros.
*	Besosa, Pedro Juan	Ponce.
	Blondet, Carlos	Guayama.
	Carrión, Tomás	Juana Diaz.
	Coll y Toste, Cayetano	San Juan.
	Colón, Ulpiano R.	Ponce.
	Cornwell, Frederick	Mayagüez.
	Descartes, Pedro María	Ponce.
	Domenech, Manuel	Ponce.
	Egozcue, Manuel	San Juan.
	Fajardo, Pascasio	Mayagüez.
†	Ferrer, Gabriel	San Juan.
	Lugo Viña, Eduardo	Guayama.
	Mattey, Angel	Utuado.
†	Mejías, Francisco	Lares.
	Mendez Martinez, Aurelio	Lares.
	Parra Capó, Francisco	Ponce.
	Quiñones, Francisco Mariano	San German
	Rodriguez, Manuel	San Juan.
	Rosaly, Pedro Juan	Ponce.
	Sanchez Morales, Luis	San Juan.
	Santoni, Felix	Arecibo.
	Sein Isasa, Ignacio	Añasco.
	Serrano, Felipe	Humacao.
	Todd, Roberto H.	San Juan.
	Torregrosa, Luis A.	Aguadilla.
	Tous y Soto, José	Arecibo.
	Veve, José Antonio	Fajardo.
	Veve, Santiago	Fajardo.
*	Vivoni, Pedro S.	Lajas.
	Zechini, Antonio	Rio Grande.
	Zeno Gandía, Manuel	Ponce.

* Failed to qualify.

† Deceased.

ROSTER OF ALL OFFICES AND EMPLOYEES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Hon. Chas. H. Allen,	Governor	La Fortaleza.
Jacob Sleeper,	Private Secretary	5 Allen St.
Maynard K. Yoakum,	Stenographer	90 Allen St.
Wm. F. Gerwig,	Janitor	La Fortaleza.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
William H. Hunt, President,	The Palace.
José C. Barbosa	28 San Francisco St.
José Gomez Brioso	Puerta de Tierra.
Martin Grove Brumbaugh	2 Allen St.
Andres Crosas	Crosas Station, Santurce.
William H. Elliott	Puerta Tierra, San Juan.
John R. Garrison	Hotel Inglaterra.
José Guzman Benitez	Hotel Olimpo.
James S. Harlan	3 Allen St.
Jacob H. Hollander	62 San Francisco St., 3rd floor.
Rosendo Matienzo Cintron	30 San Francisco St.

CLERKS AND EMPLOYEES.

NAME.	OFFICE	RESIDENCE.
Chas. H. Magee,	Chief Clerk	No. 53 San Francisco St.
Calixto Romero,	Translator	Santurce.
W. R. Bennett,	Clerk,	No. 53 San Francisco St.
Henry Carbia,	Messenger	No. 104 Sol St.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Amadeo, Lucas,	Juana Diaz.
Aponte, Leandro,	Yabucoa.
Arroyo, Pedro,	Barros.
Besosa, Pedro Juan,	Ponce.
Blondet, Carlos,	Guayama.
Carrion, Tomas,	Juana Diaz.
Coll y Toste, Cayetano,	Santurce.
Colon, Ulpiano R.,	Ponce.
Cornwell, Frederick,	Mayagüez.
Descartes, Pedro Maria,	Ponce.
Domenech, Manuel,	"
Egozcue, M.,	San Juan.
Fajardo, Pascasio,	Mayagüez.
*Férrer, Gabriel	
Lugo Viña, Eduardo,	Rio Piedras.
Mattey, Angel,	Jayuya.
*Mejias, Francisco	

*Deceased.

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Mendez Martinez, Aurelio,	Lares.
Parra Capó, Francisco,	Ponce.
Quiñones, Francisco Mariano,	San German.
Rodriguez, Manuel,	San Juan.
Rosaly, Pedro Juan,	Ponce.
Rossy, Manuel F.,	San Juan.
Sanchez Morales, Luis,	"
Santoni, Felix,	Arecibo.
Sein Isasa, Ignacio,	Añasco.
Serrano, Felipe,	Humacao.
Todd, Roberto H.,	San Juan.
Torregrosa, Luis A.,	Aguadilla.
Tous y Soto, José	Humacao.
Veve, José Antonio,	Fajardo.
Veve, Santiago,	"
Vivoni, Pedro S.,	Arecibo.
Zechini, Antonio,	Rio Grande.
Zeno Gandia, Manuel,	Ponce.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Salvador G. Ros	Secretary,	San Juan
Pedro Castro	Interpreter and Translator	"
Alberto Defillo	Translator	"
I. Delgado	"	"
Manuel Catala	Clerk	"

PERSONNEL OF THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
William H. Hunt	Secretary	Executive Mansion.
James H. McLeary	Assistant Secretary	Executive Mansion.
Arthur E. Parke	Chief Clerk	San Juan Gate Pavilion
George W. Roberts	Stenographer	21 Tetuan St.
George B. Edwards	"	Instituto, Santurce.
R. Siaca Pacheco	Law Clerk	Iglesia 2 Santurce.
Julio F. Anduze	Chief Translator	5 Santo Cristo St.
Giles Christiansen	File Clerk	19 Allen St.
Robert W. Bliss	Pardon Clerk	1 Santo Cristo St.
Jas. C. Preston	Actuary	11 Tetuan St.
Geo. A. O'Donnoghue	Assistant File Clerk	Borinquen Park.
George W. Hickey	Record Clerk	21 Tetuan St.
Mario S. Geigel	Translator	22 San Justo St.
H. Alfred Stone, Jr	Record Clerk	Cataño.
Fred. L. Rockwood	"	62 San Francisco St.
F. E. Amy, Jr	Typewriter	Olleria, Santurce.
J. Richmond Cobb	Copyist	6 Caleta San Juan.
Fernando Cortes	"	43 Luna St.
M. Aviles Duran	Messenger	San Juan Gate Pavilion
Domingo Plegante	"	26 Santo Cristo St.
Antonio Lopez	"	111 Sol St.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
James S. Harlan	Attorney General	No. 3 Allen St., San Juan.
Emilio del Toro (Fiscal Supreme Court)	Asst. Atty. General.	"
Frank H. Richmond	Asst. Atty. General	Hotel Olimpo, Santurce.
Francisco Acosta	Chf. Clk. & Dis. Officer	16 San José St., San Juan
Ernest Jaenecke	Trans. & Interpreter	20 Santo Cristo "
Lincoln M. Randall	Secy. to Atty.-Gen.	4 Cruz St., "
M. Olmedo	Stenog. & Translator	43 Santo Cristo, "
Joaq. Aldea y Berenguer	File Clerk	52 Sol St., "
Martin Ergui	Typewriter	5 Sol St., "
Eduardo Marin	Spanish Typewriter	5 San José, St. "
Arturo Muñiz	In charge cor. regtr.	80 Sol St., "
Manuel Duprey	Janitor	22 Cruz St., "
Fruto Vidot	Messenger	45 San José St. "

PERSONNEL OF THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Jacob H. Hollander	Treasurer	San Juan.
R. B. Dix	Deputy Treasurer	Santurce.
F. E. Jones	Secretary to Treasurer	San Juan.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Louis D. Harry	Chief	San Juan.
Louis C. Hessler	Clerk	"
Harry P. Fallon	"	"
James E. Kent	"	"
John Molley	Stamp Clerk	"
Arthur Gimenez	Messenger	"
A. Vizcarrondo	"	"
Domingo Aponte	Janitor	"

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Alfred Solomon	Chief	Santurce.
Francisco B. Cabrera	Clerk	San Juan.
Manuel Gorbea	"	"
Manuel Otero	"	"
Domingo Andreu	"	"
Antonio A. Blanco	"	"
Manuel Montoto	"	"
R. A. Manzano	"	"
Rafael Iglesias	—	"

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
F. C. Timpson	Chief	San Juan.
Felipe Toste	Clerk	"

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
T. S. Adams	Clerk	San Juan.
F. Iriarte	"	"
Ransom P. Nichols	"	"
Luis Coy	"	"
C. Iriarte	"	"
Julio Power	"	"
Luis R. Cerra	"	"
Luis Gorbea	"	"
Frederick Toste	"	"

TRAVELING INSPECTORS.

John P. Waldrop	San Juan.
A. W. Wood	"

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Vicente Belgodere.
Solomon Dones.
Bartolome Esteva.
Eliseo Font y Guillot.
Enrique Miro.
J. Fernando Montilla.
Rafael T. Ponte.
José Maria Quero.
Adolfo Rieckehoff.

DEPUTY-COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

NAME.	NAME.
Carlos R. Aguiar.	José Montilla.
Manuel H. Aguiar.	José N. Purcell.
Francisco Barreras.	Lisandro Ramirez.
Fermin Brau	Jorge Romany.
Alberto De Fillo.	Manuel Ruiz.
Joaquin Dura.	Antonia Serbia.
J. Alsina Gonzalez.	José V. Toste.
José Guerrero.	E. Ramos Tullier.
Andrew Holst.	Sandalio Valencia.
T. Sergio Mangual	Federico Vizcarrondo.
Gerardo Mendez Martinez.	Florencio Zappenfeldt.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
J. S. Hord	Chief	San Juan.
Claude I. Dawson	Chief Clerk	"
Augusto Podesta	Clerk	"
José A. Vera	"	"
R. Gimenez	Messenger	"

INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS.

NAME.	NAME.
Paul Boyer	Reade L. Waters.
Edward Lee.	A. Vandiver.
A. C. Hansard.	John N. Turgeon.

NAME.	NAME.
Samuel Friedman.	John Milbourn.
Charles F. Javaux.	John B. Hart.
C. H. Pierce.	J. H. Hanaford.
John L. Hass.	Hiram Ogle.

BUREAU OF ASSESSMENT.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Arthur E. Linhart	Supervisor	San Juan.
E. Domenech	Chief Clerk	"
W. C. Smith	Disbursing Officer	"
W. H. Roberts	Clerk	"
J. W. Swift	"	"
Adolph Babilonio	"	"
A. Kopel	Stenographer	"
J. A. Salva	Typewriter	"
W. M. Amy	Messenger	"
José Aponte	Janitor	"

INSULAR CHARITIES.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR.

NAME	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
B. H. Osterhoudt	Director	Beneficencia Building.
R. I. Hayden	Disbursing Officer	Crosas Station, Santurce.
H. F. Dottin	Translator	3 San José St.
Alex. Nones	Purchasing Agent	72 San Francisco St.
C. A. Richardson	Clerk	San Juan, P.R.
Rufino Goenaga	"	"
B. W. M. Bates	Messenger	".

BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL, SANTURCE.

C. Coll y Toste	Superintendent	Santurce.
J. W. Zimmerman	Asst. Superintendent	"
E. D. Delgado	Clerk	"
Emilio Garcés	Teacher	"
A. Ramos Tulier	"	"
Victor Coll Cuchí	"	"
Gabriel Oller	"	"
Juan Viñolo Saez	Bandmaster	"
Dr. R. Ruiz Arnau	Physician	"
Antonio López	Master Carpenter	"
Ciriaco Ardin	Master Tailor	"
José A. Cordova	Master Shoemaker	"
Ceferino Ventura	Master Baker	"
Julio Quintero	Asst. Baker	"
Pedro Zarzuela	"	"
Valentin Sainz	Asst. Carpenter	"

Thirty Domestics.

The officers and employees of the Charity Schools and the Insane Asylum have residence in their respective institution buildings.

GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL, SANTURCE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Justa Urra	Superintendent	Santurce.
Dr. Ruiz Arnau	Physician	"
Edward Costa	Clerk	"
Elena Bozzo	Teacher	"
Mercedes Infante	"	"
M. C. Monne	"	"
Mariano Ursin	Asst. Teacher	"

Seventeen Domestics.

The officers and employees of the Charity Schools and the Insane Asylum have residence in their respective institution buildings.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Francisco R. de Goenaga	Superintendent	San Juan.
José M. Salgado	Practicante	"
Leop. R. Carmona	Storekeeper	"
Ricarda P. Gámbaro	Matron	"
Primo Vilas	Head Nurse	"

Thirty-two Domestics.

The officers and employees of the Charity Schools and Insane Asylum have residences in their respective institution buildings.

LEPER COLONY, CABRAS ISLAND, SAN JUAN HARBOR.

M. F. Nater	Superintendent	San Juan.
William Miller	Practicante	"

Five Domestics.

PRISONS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Maximino Luzunaris	Director of Prisons	42 Sol St.
George W. Hale	Disbursing officer	12 Allen St.
Nicolas Rodriguez	Clerk	26 Cruz St.
Juan Cruz Velez	Messenger	35 Cruz St.

PENITENTIARY.

Cruz Castro Diaz	Warden	Penitentiary.
Vicente Guillot Jordá	Deputy Warden	"
Alvaro Padial Quiñones	Storekeeper	90 San Francisco St.
Juan Balseiro	Bookeeper	34 San Sebastian St.
Geronimo Carerras	Physician	Santurce.
Rosendo Infante	Schoolmaster	33 Tetuan St.
Esteban Rivera	Master Shoemaker	10 Tanca St.
Rafael Barbosa	Master Tailor	28 San Francisco.
Emilio Rodriguez	Barber	Comercio St. M'rna.
Francisco Conde	Overseer	Penitentiary.
Damian A. Dias	Practicante	Carcel, San Juan.

SAN JUAN JAIL.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
José V. Berrios	Jailer	San Juan Jail.
Guadelupe Capblanco	Turnkey	"
José M. Cueto	Physician	30 Luna St
Mariano Lorenzo	Practicante	2d Linea Pta. Ta.
Emilio Sanchez	Barber	30 San Sebastian St.

PONCE JAIL.

Marcelo Rios Rivera	Jailer	Ponce Jail.
Luis Aguerrevere	Physician	7 Castillo St.
Demetrio Vasquez	Practicante	Rosich St.
Diego Toses	Barber	Castillo St.

MAYAGÜEZ JAIL.

Julio Otero	Jailer	Mayaguez Jail.
Benito Gaudier	Physician	11 Salud St.
Ignacio Frasqueri	Practicante	59 Mirasol St.
Leovigildo Vasquez	Barber	Peral St.

HUMACAO JAIL.

Rosendo Miro	Jailer	Humacao Jail.
Isidoro A. Vidal	Physician	Santa Ynes St.

PERSONNEL OF THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
John R. Garrison,	Auditor	San Juan.
Erastus S. Rockwell	Deputy Auditor	"
William J. Houghtaling	Clerk	"
Richard H. Poillon, jr.,	"	Santurce.
James R. Noble,	"	"
Frederick D. Griffith	"	San Juan.
Louis T. Zbinden	"	"
Hayden L. Moore	"	San Juan.
Thomas L. Jett	"	Santurce.
F. P. McCurdy	"	San Juan.
Mary O. Carpenter	"	Santurce.
Juan Suarez	"	San Juan.
Charles B. Morton	"	"
Edw. Saindoux	"	"
Ricardo Caparrós	"	"
Eustaquio Villalon	"	Bayamón.
Charles F. Hill	"	San Juan.
Pedro Ramirez	Messenger	"
Francisco Ruiz	Janitor	Santurce.

PRINTING SUPPLY AND DIVISION.

PRINTING OFFICE.

Aldo F. Lowe	Foreman of Printing Office	San Juan.
Alva L. Young	Printer	"
Angel Rengel	Printer's Assistant	Puerta Tierra.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

Office of the Commissioner.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Wm. H. Elliott	Commissioner	Puerta Tierra.
Geo. A. Elliott	Secretary to Commissioner	"
Juan Bta. Rodríguez	Deputy Commissioner.	Bayamón.
Manuel Rodríguez Serra	Chief Clerk and Translator	San Juan.
Antonio M. de Aldrey	Finance Clerk	"
J. Abino Perez	Registry Clerk	"
José Otero	Copy Clerk	"
Francisco Aponte	Warden	San Juan, Intendencia.
Carlos Lavezzari	Messenger	San Juan.
Julian Vega	Janitor	"

Bureau of Agriculture and Mines.

Juan Bta. Rodríguez	Chief of Bureau	San Juan.
Antonio Bazan	Clerk	"
Luis Cuevas Zequeira	"	"
Francisco Acuña	" Typewiter	"
Aurelio Torres	Messenger	"

Bureau of Insular Telegraph.

L. G. McGuigan	Superintendent	San Juan.
John McGlone	Disbursing Office	"

San Juan, Telegraph. Office.

C. F. Happersett	Manager	San Juan.
Henry L. Biascoechea	Operator	"
John J. Dore	"	"
Arturo Montequin	"	"
Enrique Palacio	"	"
Juan Edo. Vigo	Lineman	"
Isaac da Costa Gomez	Clerk	"
Andrés Elvira	Storekeeper and Batteryman	"
Rafael Castejón	Messenger	"
Pablo Elvira	"	"
Gregorio Guadalupe	"	"

Ponce, Telegraph Office.

C. P. Marshall	Manager	Ponce.
R. C. Lewis	Operator	"
Francisco J. Cobos	"	"
Florentino Cruz	Clerk	"
Ramón Gonzalez	Lineman	"
Juan Borreli	Messenger	"
Máximo Gomez	"	"

Mayagüez, Telegraph Office.

Frank L. Cole	Manager	Mayagüez.
H. H. Liber	Operator	"
Antonio Budet	"	"
José Antonio Biascoechea	Lineman	"
Franco. Miret	Messenger	"
Alberto Biascoechea	"	"

Playa Ponce, Telegraph Office.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
James F. Brennan	Manager and Operator	Playa Ponce
Rafael Villamil	Messenger	"

Humacao, Telegraph Office.

J. M. Oller	Manager and Operator	Humacao.

Aguadilla, Telegraph Office.

A. J. Plard	Manager and Operator	Aguadilla.

Aibonito, Telegraph Office.

Eduardo Infante	Manager and Operator	Aibonito.

Cayey, Telegraph Office.

O. N. Marshall	Manager and Operator	Cayey.

Fajardo, Telegraph Office.

B. D. Remsberg	Manager and Operator	Fajardo.

Caguas, Telegraph Office.

Juan Palacios	Manager and Operator	Caguas.

Manatí, Telegraph Office.

Salvador Sierra	Manager and Operator	Manatí.

Arroyo, Telegraph Office.

A. S. Bissell	Manager and Operator	Arroyo.

Coamo, Telegraph Office.

Pablo Ibañez	Manager and Operator	Coamo.

Guayama, Telegraph Office.

Luis Sanjurjo	Manager and Operator	Guayama.

San Germán, Telegraph Office.

Enrique F. Rossy	Manager and Operator	San Germán.

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS.

José Suarez Cuenca	Chief of Division	San Juan.
José López Zárate	Clerk	"

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES.

José Coll y Cuchí	Chief of Division	San Juan.
Adolpho E. de Arrastia	Clerk	"
Francisco L. Sanchez	"	"

SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Ricardo Hernández	President	San Juan.
Dr. Wm. F. Smith	Secretary and Treasurer	"
Wm. H. Elliott	Member	"
M. G. Brumbaugh	"	"
Fidel Guillermety	"	"
Dr. Guillermo Curbelo	Advisory Member	"
Dr. P. J. Salicrup	" "	"
Dr. Wm. N. Berkeley	Chemist	"

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Dr. J. M. Saldaña	Medical Inspector	San Juan.
L. Rosenberg	Bookeeper	"
L. Garfinkle	Stenographer	"
Jorge M. Font	Inspector of Foods	"
Sixto Manuel Saldaña	Temporary Clerk	"
José Gutierrez	Janitor, Board	"
James Furlong	Janitor, Laboratory	"
Luciano Trinidad	Laborer, Vaccine Station	"

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A. Stierle	President and Chief Engineer	San Juan.
P. Fernandez	Principal Assistant Engineer, Member of Board	"
Juan Bta. Rodríguez	Engineer, Member of Board	"
M. A. Saldaña	Asst. Engineer. In charge of Maintenance of Roads, North Division	"
R. del Valle	Asst. Engineer. In charge of Maintenance of Roads South Division	"
N. C. Smith	Disbursing Officer	"
Guy S. Boyce	Supt. of Public Buildings	"
A. Morales	Asst. Supt. of Public Buildings	"
F. Vall-Spinosa	Clerk, Office of President	"
J. F. Callejo	Chief Draughtsman	"
E. Guillen	Draughtsman	"
A. G. Brioso	Draughtsman	"
J. Loubriel	Clerk, Sec. of Public Buildings.	"
F. Fano	Clerk, Office of Prin. Asst. Eng.	"
J. M. Canals	Clerk, Disbursing Dept	"
T. J. Thomson	" " "	"
A. Contreras (temporary)	" " "	"
E. Jones (temporary)	" " "	"
C. G. Borch (temporary)	Clerk, Maintenance of Roads	"
A. Lago	Messenger	"
H. Rodríguez	Messenger	"
F. Lebrón	Janitor	"
P. Amador	Storekeeper, Harbor Works Buildings	"

Field Force, Division of Maintenance.

Overseers	13
Capataces	23
Camineros	103
Total	176

Field Force, Surveys.

Assts. Engineers	9
Instrument Men	7
Cross Section Men	16
Total	32

Watchman and Storekeepers.

Watchmen, San Juan	4
Storekeeper, Ponce	1
Storekeeper, Mayagüez	1
Total	6

(Peons or men paid by the day, about 400, are not included in this list).

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Martin G. Brumbaugh	Commissioner of Education	San Juan.
Samuel B. Heckman	Assistant Commissioner	"
Enrique Hernandez	Secretary of Department	"
F. F. Bernard	Disbursing Officer	"
U. R. Wildman	Bookkeeper	"
Charles G. Post	Superintendent School Buildings	"
Alberto Martinez	Field Supervisor	"
Cony Sturgiss	Statistical Clerk	"
Eduardo Asensio	Head Clerk Disbursing Department	"
Abelardo Gonzalez	Pension Clerk	"
Samuel Gallagher	Supply Clerk	"
Raquel Hoheb	Stenographer	"
Thomas M. Reynolds	"	"
Enrique Contreras	Office Clerk	"
Guillermo Gonzalez	"	"
Genaro Caparros	File Clerk	"
Juan Gallardo	Messenger	"
Amasito Perez	Janitor	"

DISTRICT SUPERVISORS.

District	1—William H. Armstrong	San Juan.
"	2—W. Vincent Bobbins	Rio Piedras.
"	3—Edgar L. Hill	Fajardo.
"	4—Solon J. Reiser	Humacao.
"	5—John C. Huff	Caguas.
"	6—George W. Moore	Guayama.
"	7—Samuel C. Eckman	Coamo.
"	8—Miss Jean L. Ankrom	Ponce.
"	9—Charles E. Foote	Yauco.
"	10—Paul G. Miller	San German
"	11—John Mellowes	Mayagüez.
"	12—William M. O'Neill	Aguadilla.
"	13—E. W. Hutchinson	Camuy.
"	14—R. Rolla Lutz	Arcibo.
"	15—José L. Fajardo	Manati.
"	16—J. W. Zimmerman	Bayamon.

MAKING STRAW HATS.

ROLL OF MAYORS IN PORTO RICO.

CITY.	MAYORS.
Adjuntas	José Jimenez Renaud.
Aguada	Emiliano Ruiz.
Aguadilla	Adrián M. del Valle.
Aguas Buenas	Agustin J. Diaz.
Aibonito	Gerónimo Martinez Ortiz.
Añasco	Agustin Pesante y Paz.
Arecibo	José Ruiz de Sagredo.
Arroyo	Federico E. Virella.
Barranquitas	José Felix Colón.
Barros	Aniceto Berrios.
Bayamón	Juan Mateu.
Cabo Rojo	Enrique Ramirez Ronda.
Caguas	Gervasio García.
Camuy	Laurentino Estrella.
Carolina	Ramón H. Delgado.
Cayey	Pedro Rivera Collazo.
Ciales	Francisco Coira.
Cidra	Modesto Ferrer y Vazquez.
Coamo	Manuel Betances.
Comerío	Antonio Colón Rivera.
Corozal	Acisclo Bou de la Torre.
Dorado	Andrés Lopez.
Fajardo	José Miguel Rivera.
Guayama	Fernando Lugo Viña.
Guayanilla	Eustoquio Torres.
Gurabo	Celestino Morales.
Hatillo	Ramón Millán Rivera.
Hato Grande	José Rodriguez Seijo.
Humacao	Francisco Busó Cabrera.
Isabela	Osvaldo E. de la Rosa.
Juana Diaz	Espartano Franceschi.
Juncos	Ricardo A. Martinez.
Lajas	Pedro S. Vivoni.
Lares	Pablo Vilella Pol.
Las Marias	Julio P. Beauchamp.
Loiza	José Sosa Oliva.
Manatí	Virgilio Ramos Velez.
Maricao	Alfonso Casta Fornés.
Maunabo	Rafael Ortiz Lebrón.

ROLL OF MAYORS IN PORTO RICO. (*Continued.*)

CITY.	MAYORS
Mayagüez	Mateo Fajardo.
Moca	José Laó Polanco.
Morovis	Simplicio J. Cordero.
Naguabo	José A. Cruz.
Naranjito	Miguel Rivera.
Patillas	José de Choudens.
Peñuelas	Luis Costas Ferrer.
Ponce	Enrique Chevalier.
Quabradillas	Manuel Reyes Ruiz.
Rincón	Baldomero Rosado.
Rio Grande	José Román y Diaz.
Rio Piedras	Enrique Acosta.
Sabana Grande	Calixto Carrera.
Salinas	Luis M. Caballero.
San Germán	Francisco Mariano Quiñones.
San Juan	Manuel Egozcue.
San Sebastián	José Gonzalez Hernandez.
Santa Isabel	Juan G. Famania y Castagnini.
Toa Alta	Enrique M. Izquierdo.
Toa Baja	Francisco J. Salas.
Trujillo Alto	Gerardo Pastrana.
Utuado	Ramiro Martinez.
Vega Alta	Francisco Vega.
Vega Baja	Jose Francisco Náter.
Vieques	Leopoldo Venegas.
Yabucoa	Mariano Martorell.
Yauco	Francisco Pieraldi.

ROLL OF COUNCILMEN IN PORTO RICO.

CITY.	COUNCILMEN.
Adjuntas	Manuel Malaret.
"	Santiago Lopez Velez.
"	José L. Sobá.
"	Gerónimo Perez.
"	Ignacio Maldonado.
"	Ramón Sepúlveda.
"	Juan Orta.
"	José Ramón Vazquez.
"	Zenón Hernandez.
"	Gregorio Cardona.
"	Pedro Castro Arias.
"	Juan Giraldez.
"	Pedro Segarra.
"	Ramon Perez.
"	Dionicio Perez.
Aguada	Antonio Sanchez Ruiz.
"	Carlos Ruiz.
"	José Ramón Badillo.
"	Nicolas Chaparro.
"	Manuel Sosa.
"	Pedro Rosa Cabán
"	José Ramón Polanco.
"	Domingo Acevedo.
"	Natalio Soto.
"	Fructuoso Caldas.
"	Ramón Caldas.
"	Adriano Gonzalez.
Aguadilla	Francisco Esteves
"	José M. Delis.
"	Manuel Jimenez
"	José A. Hernandez.
"	Victor Calderón.
"	Eugenio Medina
"	Daniel Quintana
"	Miguel Pelegrina Boglio
"	José R. Echavarría.
"	Francisco Bocanegra.
"	Andrés Bertín.
"	Ramón Molinari.
Aguas Buenas.	Juan Bta. Diaz Olivero
"	Esteban Fines Torres.
"	Manuel Alvarado.
"	Manuel Ramirez.
"	José Y. Camacho.
"	Luis Ferrer.
"	Ramon Muñoz Carazo.
"	Nicholas Quiñones.
"	Cornelio Ortiz.
"	José B. Dávila.
"	Emilio Muñoz
"	Ramón B. de León.
"	Liborio Córdova.
"	Buenaventura Diaz.
"	Pio Richani.
"	Jacobo Cordova.
"	Apolinar Diaz Delgado
"	Francisco Flores.
Aibonito	José Elías Santiago.
"	Rafael María Gonzalez
"	Natividad Gonzalez.
"	Teodoro Gonzalez.
"	Ventura Torrent.
"	Felipe Rivera.
"	Fructuoso Rodriguez.
"	Juan Tomas Rodriguez
"	Rogelio Bonilla.
Añasco	Pablo Guasch.
"	José R. Velez.
"	Pedro Mandía.
"	Leon Gardere.
"	Guillermo Rivera.
"	Alejandro Dominguez.
"	José E Martinez.
"	Manuel R. Vazquez.
"	Ernesto Esteves.
"	Francisco Figueroa.
"	Salustiano H. Arcelay.
Arecibo	Bernardo Huicy.

CITY.	COUNCILMEN.
Arecibo	Sebastian Figueroa.
"	Manuel Ledesma.
"	Adrian Padilla.
"	Francisco Oliveras.
"	Tomás Boneta.
"	Juan E. Marín.
"	Francisco Coll.
"	Pedro de Jesus.
"	Guillermo Curbelo.
"	Prudencio Martinez.
"	Tomás Miranda.
"	Ramón Velez.
"	Ulises Calcaño.
"	Juan Gonzalez.
Arroyo	José Rovira Nieves.
"	Antonio S. Alcaide.
"	Guillermo McCormick.
"	Jesús Ma. Rodriguez.
"	José Brenes.
"	José Muñoz Vazquez.
"	José Ma. Padilla.
"	Zenón Cintrón.
"	Julio Castrella.
Barranquitas.	Felipe Colón Hoyo.
"	José Muñoz Rivera.
"	José J Pagan Ortiz.
"	Manuel Torres.
"	Juan Bta. Pagán.
"	Luciano Collazo.
"	Plácido Rodriguez.
"	Juan Mata Aponte.
"	José Ma. Ortiz.
Barros	Salvador Rodriguez.
"	José J. Latorre.
"	Francisco Torres.
"	Gumersindo Melendez.
"	Andrés Gonzalez.
"	José Rámon Diaz.
"	Marcelino Maldonado
"	Francisco Carreras.
"	Roberto Vivas
Bayamón	Paulino Vansickel.
"	José R. Tibot.
"	Raimundo Rodriguez.
"	Santos Lopez.
"	Zoilo Olmo.
"	José Orraca.
"	Domingo Cobián,
"	Sebastian Dávila.
"	José L. Rossy.
"	Felix Perez.
"	Brulio Dueño.
"	Angel Umpierre.
"	José R. Carazo.
"	Antonio Flores.
"	Rafael Burgos.
Cabo Rojo	Ramón Vega Soltero.
"	Antonio Martí Zapata
"	José A. Fleytas Colberg
"	Juan Pabón Alves.
"	P. F. Colberg Pabón.
"	José Ant. Ortiz Pabón
"	José N. Pabón Seda.
"	Carlos Mendoza Cintrón.
"	José del Toro y Toro.
"	B. Pagán Seda
"	Julio P. Castro.
"	Francisco Comas Ortiz
Caguas	Enrique Moreno.
"	Ramón Sotomayor.
"	Marcelino Solá.
"	Modesto Solá.
"	Pablo Héreter.
"	Landelino Aponte.
"	Bernardino Román.
"	Asclsclo Sanchez.
"	Francisco Nicolau.
"	Ramón Alvarez.

Roll of Councilmen in Porto Rico. (*Continued.*)

CITY.	COUNCILMEN.
Caguas	Manuel Muñoz.
"	Vicente Ramón Muñoz.
"	José Puig.
"	José Rosario Santiago.
"	Benito Aponte.
Camuy	Juan Antonio Casaña.
"	José Antonio Vales.
"	Agapito Concepción.
"	José Vicente Cordero.
"	Joaquín Estrella.
"	Tomás Cabrera.
"	Francisco Morrell.
"	Manuel J. Vales.
"	Juan Ramón Rivera.
"	José de Jesús.
"	Joaquín Vazquez.
"	Estéban Lopez.
Carolina	Justo Casablanca.
"	Eugenio Malpica.
"	Sotero Vizcarrondo.
"	Juan Gimenez Sicardó.
"	Aurellano Neval.
"	Manuel Suarez Rosa.
"	Ignacio Oliveros.
"	Alberto Villamil.
"	Deogracias Viera.
"	Teodosio Diaz.
"	Carlos Davis.
"	Marcos Calderón.
Cayey	Luz María Rosario.
"	Clodomiro Colón.
"	Cornelio Ortiz.
"	Javier Fernandez.
"	Jesús Hernandez.
"	Francisco Martinez.
"	Rafael Rivera y Rivera.
"	Domingo Rivera
"	Manuel S. Nuñez.
"	Galo Rivera.
"	Mariano Rios.
"	Alfonso G. Aguero.
"	Arturo Aponte.
Ciales	Esteban Rios Muñiz.
"	José Pilar Santiago.
"	Lorenzo Velez Nieves.
"	Juan Hernandez Noa.
"	Carlos Román Rivera.
"	Rafael Arroyo Bonilla.
"	Zenón Rivera.
"	Diego Correter.
"	Arturo Nuñez.
"	Toribio Villalobos.
"	Felipe Gonzalez.
"	Alejandro Aponte.
"	José Dolores Velez.
"	Manuel Villalobos.
"	Pedro Rivera Games.
Cidra	Jacinto Melendez.
"	Sergio Santiago.
"	Agustín Pelaez.
"	Agustín Diaz.
"	Guillermo Haddock.
"	José Bernardo Vazquez
"	Pedro Juan Vazquez.
"	Francisco Y. Nuñez.
"	Gertrudis Nuñez.
Coamo	Segundo Bernier.
"	Julio Lefebre.
"	Francisco Nazario.
"	Ramón Ortiz.
"	Zoilo María Colón.
"	Miguel Wiewall.
"	José R. Larrauri.
"	Luis Rodríguez.
"	Brígido Gimenez.
"	Fernando Miura.
"	Victoriano Rodríguez.
Comerío	Celestino Pérez Rivera.
Comerío	Luis Pio Sanchez.
"	Juan B. Carmona.
"	Cirilo Cruz.
"	Pedro A. Romero.
"	Ramón Cobián.
"	León Cruz.
"	José Fco. Carmona.
"	José María Delgado.
"	Roberto María Rivera.
"	José María Cruz.
"	Valeriano Santos.
Corozal	Jaime Bou.
"	José J. Loubriel.
"	Martín Nieves.
"	José R Cortés.
"	Eugenio Rivera.
"	José M. Batista.
"	José A. Berríos Ortiz.
"	Avelino Marrero.
"	Angel M. Berríos.
"	Nemesio Fuentes.
"	José C. Miranda.
"	Francisco J. Rodríguez.
Dorado	Eladio Miranda.
"	Pedro López.
"	Juan S. Carrasquillo.
"	Eduardo Canino.
"	Juan I. López.
"	José Salgado.
"	Bonifacio Lopez.
"	Evangelisto Rosario.
Fajardo	Antonio R. Barceló.
"	Pedro Casanova.
"	Ramón Aboy Benitez.
"	Tomás García.
"	Juan López.
"	Jesús Moyano.
"	Jorge Bird Arias.
"	Francisco Casanova.
"	José A. Carreras.
"	Sebastián Abrahán.
"	Zenón Fuentes.
"	José Dolores Acosta.
Guayama	Gabriel Capó.
"	Edgardo Vazquez.
"	Enrique G. Fatgreen.
"	Antero Aquino
"	Francisco Navarro Colón.
"	Joaquín L. Villodas.
"	Eugenio López Curet.
"	Juan Felipe Babá.
"	Juan Sabater.
"	Tomás Villodas.
"	Amelio Blondet.
"	Ezequiel Rivera.
Guayanilla	José Benito Rodríguez.
"	Agustín Pietri.
"	Domingo T. Figueroa.
"	Agustín Arzola.
"	Ramón Vazquez.
"	Vinerio Franceschini.
"	Pablo Franceschini.
"	Domingo Rodríguez.
"	Francisco Vazquez.
"	Felipe Pubill.
"	Ramón López.
"	Gustavo Yordán.
Gurabo	Tiburcio Hernandez.
"	Cruz Carrasquillo.
"	Juan E. Rodríguez.
"	Florencio Echevarría.
"	Santiago Morales.
"	Braulio Dávila.
"	Blas Maldonado.
"	Juan R. Quiñones.
"	Rufo J. Gonzalez.
"	Juan Ramirez.
"	José H. Tizol.

Roll of Councilmen in Porto Rico. (*Continued.*)

CITY.	COUNCILMEN.
Gurabo	Juan Sala Perez.
Hatillo	Manuel Echevarria.
"	Pedro José Deliz
"	Benjamin Delgado.
"	Manuel Alcalde.
"	Leocadio Lopez.
"	Pedro R. Gonzalez.
"	Felix Garcia.
"	Manuel Arcuns.
"	Juan Bta. Román.
"	Antonio Torrado.
"	Bernardo Rodriguez.
"	Eugenio Rubio.
Hato Grande	Juan Hernandez.
"	Luis Sellés.
"	José A. Torres.
"	Joaquin Ramos.
"	Pedro Machin.
"	José Y. Flores.
"	Marcos Muñoz.
"	Nicolas Muñoz.
"	Sergio Mangual.
"	Augustin Fortuño.
"	Andrés Lopez
"	Eustasio Melendez.
Humacao	José Maria Cuadra.
"	Emilio Cuadra Rosa.
"	José Noya Julbe.
"	Jose Modesto Bird.
"	Eulalio G. Garcia.
"	Luis de Celis Alquier.
"	J. Ramirez y Gonzalez.
"	Francisco Vega.
"	Anto. Marquez Lopez.
"	Tomás J. Otero.
"	Vicente Lopez.
"	Juan N. Herrero.
"	Jesus Dominguez.
"	Pablo Antomattey.
"	José Herrero.
Isabela	José L. Rafols.
"	Jose R. de la Cruz.
"	José Garcia
"	Pedro Maldonado.
"	Ramón Calero.
"	Fco. Garcia.
"	Victorio de la Rosa.
"	Felipe Alfaro.
"	Norberto Machado.
"	Concepción Jordán.
"	Agapito Martinez.
"	José Abreu.
Juana Diaz	Tiberio Franceschi.
"	Virgilio Rodriguez.
"	Mariano Alfaro.
"	Marcelino Torres.
"	Juan Bta. Pacheco.
"	José Ortiz Rivera.
"	Natividad Guzman.
"	Faustino Diaz.
"	Pedro Carreras.
"	Angel Soldevila.
"	Luis Llorens.
"	Vicente Zayas.
"	Enrique Pascual.
"	José Ma. Rodriguez.
"	José J. Pagan.
Juncos	José B. Cintron.
"	José Collazo.
"	Ysaac Gonzales.
"	Calixto Piñero.
"	Avelino Falero.
"	José Flores Falero.
"	Amalio Pereira.
"	Jesús Gonzalez.
Lajas	Virgilio Zapata.
"	Juan C. Ortiz.
"	Juan Ramirez.
Lajas	Felipe Valle.
"	E. Balsac.
"	Juan Dacosta.
"	Buenaventura Postigo
"	José Marti.
"	Santos Zaragoza.
Lares	Antonio Collazo.
"	Ulderico Velez
"	Etanislao Vargas.
"	Arturo Arana
"	Juan Bta. Romero.
"	José Collazo.
"	Andrés Pol.
"	José Francisco Gonzalez.
"	Felix A. Rodriguez.
"	Juan Romero Ramos.
"	Victor Hernandez.
"	Eduardo LuigiSegarra
"	Enrique Plumey.
"	Eusebio Gonzalez.
"	Inés Castro.
Las Marias	Ramón Beauchamp.
"	José de J. Collazo.
"	Alcides Beauchamp.
"	Francisco Linares.
"	Julio Vicenty.
"	Cirilo Blandin.
"	Ricardo Gonzalez.
"	Guillermo Bryan.
"	Angel Ma. Alayón.
"	Pedro Mendez.
"	Gerardo Gonzalez.
Loiza	J. Morales Mundis.
"	David Carrión.
"	OctavioGarciaSalgado
"	Juan Ciuró.
"	Pedro Calderón,
"	José Susano Saujurjo.
"	Eusebio Garcia.
"	Sotero Agosto.
"	Amalio Cepeda.
"	Jesús Avilés.
"	Juan C. Pastrana,
"	Francisco de los Santos
Manati	Antonio Castro,
"	Salvador Freytes,
"	Ramón Perez Viera,
"	José G, Sotomayor.
"	Heriberto Diaz,
"	Hilario Caso,
"	José Rivera Miranda
"	Ramón Fernandez,
"	Juan Dàvila,
"	Rafael Balseiro, 2o.
"	Gavino del Pozo.
"	Osvaldo Freytas.
"	Francisco Casellas.
"	Joaquín Suro.
Maricao	José L. Monsegur.
"	J. Petri Rodriguez,
"	Bruno Perez.
"	Miguel Rivera.
"	José Casta Fornés,
"	Adolfo Hau.
"	Cesáreo Martinez.
"	Elviro Lacourt.
Maunabo	Guillermo Riefkohl Mourier.
"	Vicente Ortiz Lopez.
"	Aurelio Ortiz Leon.
"	Juan José Ortiz.
"	C. C. Colon y Dávila.
"	Eladio Colon Sanchez.
"	Federico Leon Suya.
"	G. Rodriguez Rivera.
"	Luis Riefkohl Sandoz.
Mayaguez	Lorenzo M. Ohuviñas.
"	Ramón A. Rivera.
"	Juan J. Casteras.

Roll of Councilmen in Porto Rico. (*Continued.*)

CITY.	COUNCILMEN.
Mayagüez	Francisco Cebollero.
"	Pedro Roselló.
"	Vicente Pagán.
"	Diego García.
"	Mateo Fajardo.
"	Concepción Vicente.
"	Victoriano Rodrigues.
"	Carmelo Carlos.
"	Juan Balsac.
"	Genaro Cortés.
"	Armando Badrena.
"	Pedro Grau
"	Rodolfo Gautier.
"	Pedro Matos
Moca	Juan Climaco Sanchez.
"	Ceferino Nieves.
"	Calazán Lassalle.
"	Pedro Hernandez.
"	Pascasio Hidalgo
"	Inocencio Ortega.
"	Higinio Pérez
"	Fausto Morales.
"	Rodulfo Boudón.
"	Hermógenes Morales.
"	Rafael Gonzales.
"	Manuel Lassalle.
Morovis	Félix R. Muñiz.
"	Juan Bta. Laureano.
"	Gregorio Rivas.
"	José Cordero,
"	Jovito Rodríguez.
"	Juan Amézaga.
"	José Concep. Burgos.
"	Francisco Rivera.
"	Conrado Rivera.
"	Serapio García.
"	Liborio B. Córdova.
"	Gregorio Durán.
Naguabo	Juan Busó 2.
"	Juan Mendoza.
"	Antonio Rios.
"	Antonio Rotger.
"	Marcelino Borges.
"	Juan Silva.
"	Juan Román.
"	Higinio Leduc.
"	Jesús L. Pereyó.
"	Luis R. García.
"	José Cabrera.
"	Arturo Gallardo.
Naranjito	Bernabé Berríos.
"	Roque Mauri.
"	José Ramón Diaz.
"	Macario Rivera.
"	Maximino Rivera.
"	Juan José Padilla.
"	Ramón Diaz.
"	Leandro Rivera.
"	José E. Morales.
Patillas	Francisco Bird.
"	Gregorio Lebrón.
"	Pedro Gely.
"	F. Zenón Gely.
"	Domingo Sanchez.
"	Isidoro Costa.
"	Bernardo Caraballo.
"	José D. Carminely.
"	Arturo Ricci.
"	Pedro Oro,
"	Juan Latallade.
Peñuelas	Antonio Rodríguez.
"	Luciano Castro.
"	Juan Costas Ferrer.
"	Luis Alvarado.
"	Pedro López.
"	Antonio Martinez.
"	Luis Costas Costas.
"	Benigno López.

CITY.	COUNCILMEN.
Peñuelas	Diego Salaverría.
"	Vicente Torres
"	Andrés Príncipe.
"	Santiago Pérez
"	Manuel Rodríguez Abenau.
"	Salvador Maldonado.
Ponce	Nemesio Ventura.
"	Eduardo Torres.
"	José María Besosa.
"	Pedro M. Casas.
"	Félix Simón Rojas.
"	Víctor Quiñones.
"	Baltasar Arias
"	Herminio Morales.
"	Simón Pierluisi.
"	José Lacot.
"	Estéban Sallerup.
"	Ramón Aguilá.
"	Vicente Pérez.
"	Adolfo Vendrell.
"	José B. Ortiz.
Quebradillas	Honorio Hernandez.
"	Luis Hernandez.
"	Santiago Mestre.
"	Emiliano Jesús.
"	Manuel Saavedra Soler.
"	Ventura Ocasio.
"	Francisco R Saavedra.
"	Emiliano Rodríguez.
"	Camilo Padín.
Rincón	Carlos Arroyo.
"	Plácido Polanco.
"	Antonio Cajigas.
"	Antonio Santos.
"	Juan Angel Martinez.
"	Antonio L. Carrero.
"	Estéban Caro
"	Arturo Rosado.
"	Domingo Cruz
Río Grande	Manuel Pimentel.
"	José A. Rexach.
"	Francisco A. Torres.
"	Gavino Rosario.
"	Francisco Gimenez.
"	Sahagún Quiñones.
"	Nicolás García.
"	Eusebio Diaz.
"	Tomás Rios.
"	Pedro Roig.
"	Manuel B Santana.
"	Antonio Zechini y Veve.
Río Piedras	Juan Caloca.
"	José Janer.
"	Félix Monclova.
"	Ramón Silva.
"	Pedro T. Ubarri.
"	Joaquín L. Solis.
"	Silverio Castrillo.
"	Marcelino Rosario.
"	Serapio Román.
"	Manuel J. Castrillo.
"	Manuel Pastrana.
Sabana Grande	Marcial Santoni.
"	J. V. Martinez.
"	Angel García.
"	José María Irizarri.
"	Genaro Soto.
"	Pedro G Pietri.
"	Nicolás Nazario.
"	José Antonio Martinez.
"	José María Mattei.
"	Manuel Figueroa Millán.
"	Agustín Pietri Rodríguez.
"	José A. Busigó.
"	Manuel Irizarry.
Salinas	Guillermo C. Atilano.
"	Pedro T. Atilano.
"	Rafael García.

Roll of Councilmen in Porto Rico. (*Continued.*)

CITY.	COUNCILMEN.
Salinas	Euclides Perez.
"	Julio Ruiz.
"	Eugenio Torres.
"	Francisco Lanauze.
"	Isidro Colón.
"	Eulogio Pino.
San German	V. Quiñones Torres.
"	Ramón Toro Lugo.
"	Fermín Nazario.
"	José Maria Ortiz.
"	José Henriquez.
"	Juan A. Tió.
"	Francisco P. Quiñones.
"	J. Vicente Quiñones.
"	Nicolás Alvarez.
"	Genaro Cardona.
"	José Miguel Lugo.
"	Jacinto Paradís.
"	Juan Ortiz.
"	J. de Jesús de Nazario.
"	Ulises Gregory.
San Juan	José Pilar Miranda.
"	Ceferino del Valle.
"	Herminio Diaz Navarro.
"	Luis Sanchez Morales.
"	Miguel Cañellas.
"	Luis Chevremont.
"	Martin Reyes.
"	Francisco Olivar.
"	José Calderón Aponte.
"	José S. Gorbea.
"	Roberto H. Todd.
"	Manuel Rodriguez.
"	Rosendo Rivera Noa.
"	J. R. Latimer.
"	German Wolker.
San Sebastian	José C. Gonzalez.
"	Andrés Rosa del Valle.
"	Pedro Betancourt.
"	Rodrigo Font.
"	Juan Tomás Cabán.
"	Eusebio Serrano.
"	Adriano Pozo.
"	José E. Medina.
"	José Anglada.
"	Candelario Marquez.
"	Juan de Dios Torres.
"	León Rio Medina.
"	Antonio Hernandez.
Santa Isabel	Pompilio Santiago.
"	Angel B. Torres.
"	Pedro Ma. Descartes.
"	Aquilino Laboy.
"	Pascasio Atilano.
"	Regino Colón.
"	Juan J. Monserrate.
"	Ovidio Colón.
"	Jacobo Ramos.
Toa Alta	Carlos Nieves.
"	Juan E. Gonzalez.
"	Juan M. Jordán.
"	Pedro José Cabrera.
"	José Guemares.
"	Antonio Lopez.
"	Manuel Velilla.
"	Virgilio Morales.
"	Caledonio Blanco.
Toa Baja	José Melecio.
"	Pedro Guisti.
"	Juan Carreras.
"	José Gil Lopez.
"	Benito de la Torre.
"	Rafael Santiago.
"	Vidal Santiago.
"	Juan Rivera.
"	José M Cestero.
Trujillo Alto	Juan M. Diaz.
Trujillo Alto	Lorenzo Varcarcel.
"	José M. Monge.
"	Miguel Matos.
"	Gerardo Betancourt.
"	Manuel Hernandez.
"	Andrés Varcarcel.
"	Nemesio Diaz.
"	Ventura Diaz.
Utuado	Pedro Rivera Collazo.
"	Ramon Piñeiro.
"	Tomás Taranto.
"	Julio Grau.
"	José María Cortés.
"	Gustavo Rivera.
"	José R. Maldonado.
"	Pedro A. Figueroa.
"	Antonio Quiñones.
"	Francisco Sales Diaz.
"	Antonio Orona.
"	Pedro Velez.
"	Ricardo Jimenez.
"	Francisco Davila.
Vega Alta	Teodomiro Ramirez.
"	Jesús Ma. Vega.
"	Crisanto Guzman.
"	Manuel Vega.
"	Ceferino Concepcion.
"	Vicente Serrano.
"	Pio Narvaes.
"	Eusebio Crespo.
"	Jacinto Pavon.
Vega Baja	Frco. Otero Ramirez.
"	Manuel Otero Otero
"	Guillermo Perez Acosta
"	Alej. Perez Acosta.
"	Emilio Miranda.
"	F. Gimenez Morales.
"	Diego Guerrero.
"	José Cruz Garcia.
"	Damián García.
"	J. Francisco Collazo.
"	José Ramon Gonzalez.
"	Tomás Landrón.
Vieques	Gregorio Brignoni.
"	Ezequiel Rivera.
"	Abdón Ramos.
"	José C. Rincon.
"	Manuel Marín.
"	Antonio Torres.
"	Ventura Carrasquillo.
"	Rafael Quiñones.
Yabucoa	José J. Dávila 1°.
"	Julián Delgado.
"	Víctor Carrasquillo.
"	Alejandrino Berrios.
"	A. García Cintrón.
"	Delfín Torres.
"	José Esteban Garcia.
"	Rafael Vallecillo.
"	Eustaquio Milland.
"	Jesús María Dávila.
"	Aurelio S. Davila.
Yauco	Alejandro Franceschi.
"	F. Negroni Lucca.
"	Juan Antongiorgi.
"	Antonio Antommattei.
"	Francisco Rivera.
"	Antonio Mariani.
"	Pedro Bernardini.
"	Tomás Olivari.
"	Francisco Ortiz.
"	Manuel Roig.
"	Antonio Ramos.
"	Luis Cianchini.
"	Atilio Gartambide.
"	Manuel J. del Toro.
"	Santiago Vivaldi, 2o.

LIST OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

ADJUNTAS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Mr. José Jimenez Renaud	Mayor	$ 720
José Aparicio Riuera	Secretary	720
Juan Bernard Rivera	Chief Clerk	360
Alfredo V. Rodrígues	Treasurer	600
Félix Tió Malaret	City Physician	1,200
Celso Caballero Balbás	" "	1,200
Lorenzo Bosch y Bosch	Police Judge	480
Luis Chiesa é Irizarri	Secretary Police Court	360
Ulises Jimenes Renaud	Clerk Civil Registry	300
Regino Nieves	" "	300
Angel Martes	Jail keeper and Porter	240
Juan Estremera	Urban policeman	180
Oriol Maldonado	" "	180
Joaquín Torres	Cemetery keeper	200
Manuel Ortiz Román	Lamp lighter	120

AGUADA.

Emiliano Ruiz	Mayor	$ 288
José D. Chapel	Secretary	480
Ramón Labiosa	Treasurer	275
Pablo Sanchez	Clerk	240

AGUADILLA.

Adrian M. del Valle	Mayor	$ 720
Santiago Bozcio	Secretary	600
Francisco Gonzalez	Accountant	324
Federico Esteves	Treasurer	432
José Calvente	Clerk	216
Gonzalo Hernandez	"	180
Juan Morales	Clerk Civil Registry	180
Leocadio Concha	Porter	120
Pedro Varela	Librarian	120
Francisco Torres	Messenger	108
Sixto López	"	108
Angel Mendez	Meat Inspector	240
Andrés Banuchie	Gardener	144
Dionisio Sausa	Cemetery keeper	108
Juan Carbana	Clock keeper	50
Francisco Mota	Watchman Fire Dept.	50
Guillermo Nazario	Roadmaster	96
H. C. More	City Physician	540
Julian Benejan	"	360
Ignacio Calderón	Practicante	180
Felipe de la Rosa	Chief of Police Municipal	360
Antonio Toro	Corporal	264
Juan Capella	"	264
	14 privates @ 216 each	3,024

AGUAS BUENAS.

Agustín J. Diaz	Mayor	$ 500
Sebastián Roll	Secretary	480
José B. Dávila	Treasurer	300
Juan Rivera	Clerk	290
Luciano Urbina	Urban policeman	90
Francisco Ayala	Grave digger	60
José E. Morales	Municipal judge	no salary.
Andrés Mena	Secretary "	"
Gabriel Santiago	Clerk Civil registry	72

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

AIBONITO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Gerónimo Martinez	Mayor	$ 560.
Angel de la Cruz	Secretary	616.
José Dolores Torres	Janitor	180.
Canuto Gonzalez	Cemetery Keeper	60.
José Florencio Santiago	City Physician	600.
Pedro Torres	Clerk Civil Registry	144.

AÑASCO.

Agustín Pesante	Mayor	$ 900.
Miguel Martinez Gimenez	Secretary	630.
Pedro Vidal Goico	Clerk	360.
José L. García Sanches	Treasurer	500.
Vacant	City Physician	600.
Isaac Padró	Public Vaccinator	300.
Tomás Antonio Velez	Meat Inspector	240.
Francisco Aragonés	Hospital Janitor	144.
Francisca Mattei	Nurse	72.
Ventura Velazquez	Cemetery Keeper	120.

ARECIBO.

José Ruiz de Sagredo	Mayor	$ 1,500.
Melquiades Ginorio	Secretary	1,000.
Nicanor Ferrer	Treasurer	4 per cent collections.
Santiago Gonzalez	Clerk and Accountant	$ 720.
Dr. Francisco Susoni	City Physician	600.
Julio Lopez Gastambide	"	600.
Gonzalo Gandía	Clerk	360.
Santiago Ball	"	300.
José María Santos	Janitor City Hall	300.
Santiago Tejado	Servant	240.
Julio Perez Avilés	Practitioner	360.
Fernando Fernandez	do	360.
Santiago Seijo	Sanitary Inspector	360.
Ramón Seijo	Superintendent of Hospital	276.
Nicolás Machiavelo	Chief of Police	600.
2 Corporals	Municipal Police at $348 each	696.
28 Policemen	Municipal Police	8,400.
Arturo Rodriguez	Urban Policeman	240.
Vicente Perez	"	240.
Manuel Aguilar	"	240.
Federico Gomez	Cemetery Keeper	300.
Miguel de la Rosa	Watchman Fire Department	144.
Arturo Gonzalez	Engineer	360.
Reyes Valencia	City Jail Warden	180.
José del Carmen Ayala	Road Foreman	360.
José Leoncio Acosta	Gardener	216.
Ramón Limón	Clock keeper	144.

ARROYO.

Federico Virella	Mayor	$ 360.
Francisco Virella Uribe	Secretary	480.
José R. Robert	Clerk	240.
Arturo Sanchez	"	160.
Pedro Virella Uribe	Treasurer	425.
Antonio Rodriguez	Urban Policeman	120.
José A. Gonzalez	Lamplighter	120.
José Muñoz Vazquez	Police Judge	480.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Miguel de Choudens	Secretary Police Court	$ 360.
Eugenio Cruz Manantón	Clerk Civil Register	120.
Dr. Juan Trujillo y Pizá	City Physician	480.

BARROS.

Aniceto Berrios	Mayor	$ 360.
Juan Manuel Iglesia	Secretary	600.
Luis Maria Alfaro	Clerk	480.
Roman Carreras	Treasurer	360.
Gerardo Rojas	Constable	180.
José Rojas y Cortes	Police Judge	480.
Pedro Delgado Santiago	Secretary Police Court	360.
Ramon Santiago	Cemetery Keeper	50.
Dr. Gregorio Santo Domingo	City Physician	600.
Emilio Santo Domingo	Clerk Civil Registry	144.

BARRANQUITAS.

José Felix Colón	Mayor	No Salary.
Pio Colon Ortiz	Secretary	$ 600.
Otilio Rodriguez	Clerk	300.
José Maria Rivera	Treasurer	5 per cent collections.

BAYAMON.

Juan Mateu	Mayor	$ 900.
Enrique Marques Huertas	Secretary	720.
Modesto Navarro	Treasurer	5 per cent. collections.
Luis Venegas	Accountant	$ 540.
Isaac Martinez	Clerk	360.
José Gonzalez	Tax Collector	180.
Bartolomé Bocacciampe	City Hall Janitor	180.
Modeste Reyes	Constable	180.
Vicente Gonzalez	Meat Market Inspector and Jail Keeper	360.
José Fuentes	Cataño Meat Inspector	180.
Juan Rodriguez	Cemetery Keeper	180.
Pedro Elias	Keeper of Cataño Cemetery	96.
Marcelino Melendez	" Guaynabo Cemetery	96.
Dr Agustin Stahl	City Physician	600.
Dr. Enrique Rodriguez	"	600.
Dr. Manuel Muñiz	" (Cataño)	600.
Miguel Granela	Practitioner	360.
Enrique Costoso	Clerk Civil Registry	240.
Valentin Aquino	Driver Guaynabo Mail Wagon	57.
Rafael Gutierrez del Arroyo	Municipal Judge	
José Oller	Secretary	
Zoilo Olmo	Police Judge	480.
Carmelo Muñoz	Secretary	360.

CABO ROJO.

E. Ramirez Ronda	Mayor	$ 600.
T. R. Leiro Negrón	Secretary	480.
Celestino G. Marti	Clerk	300.
Juan R. Crespo	"	192.
Salvador Crespo	"	96.
Gregorio Ramirez Velez	Treasurer	420.
Dr. A. Fernandez Blanco	City Physician	600.
Rodrigo Ramirez Vigo	Police Judge	480.
Ramón G. Leyro	Secretary Police Court	360.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Eldemiro R. del Toro	Janitor City Hospital	$ 180.
Juan R. Yrizarry	" " Hall	150.
José R. Quiñones	Urban Policeman	144.
Felipe Casabó	Urban Policeman	144.
José M. Ferrer Pabòn	Menssenger Municipal Court	144.
Gonzalo García Marini	Clerk Civil Registry	240.
Ernesto López Delgado	Public Clock Keeper	30.
Martin Arce	Municipal Tax Examiner	216.
José Yrizarry Ursulich	Meat Inspector	236.
Antonio R. Bonilla	Cemetery Keeper	144.

CAGUAS.

Gervasio García	Mayor	$ 600.
Gerardo Darder	Secretary	680.
Francisco Parés	Auditor	420.
Rafael Arce	Treasurer	571.
Ramón Schroder	Clerk	318.
Luis Trilla	"	302 77
Antonio Pilich	"	239.
Francisco Caballero	Town Clock Repairer	32.
Enrique Hernandez	Secretary's Clerk	74.28
Ignacio Lizardi	Rural Policeman	240.
José A. Chaceriot	Cemetery Watchman	120.
Joaquin Aponte	City Hall Janitor	200.
José Garcés	Messenger	180.
Pablo Claudio	"	130.
José Rosario Orellano	"	130.
Pascasio Mendez	"	130.
José Marti Cuya	City Physician	480.
Fernando Gonzales	"	480.
José Diaz	Practitioner	244.
Francisco Collazo	Meat Inspector	140.
Acisclo Gimenez	Clerk Civil Registry	186.66

CAMUY.

Laurentino Estrella	Mayor	$ 640.
Fructuoso Firpi	Secretary	540.
Furiano Rivera	Chief Clerk	420.
Antonio Castillo	Treasurer	540.
Ramón Estrella	Clerk	360.
Felipe B. Cordero	City Physician	720.
Manuel J. Aguirre	Registrar's Clerk	240.
Antonio de León	Corporal Urban Police	240.
Luis López	Urban (private)	190.
Antonio Gonzalez	" "	190.
Basilio Rojas	Cemetery Keeper	60.

CAROLINA.

Ramón H. Delgado	Mayor	$ 907.20
Pedro Pascual Perez	Secretary	480.
Francisco García	Treasurer	600.
Dr. Clemente Fernandez	City Physician	600.
Dr. Arturo Cabrera Soler	"	600.
José M. Gimenez	Clerk	302.40
Faustino Carrión	"	302.40
Elías Iglesias	Practitioner	144.
Tomás Requena	Janitor City Hall	300.
Saturnino Figueroa	Messenger	201.60

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Antonio Mellado	Sanitary Inspector	$ 300.
Manuel Andino	Clerk Civil Registry	201.60
Ulises García	Meat Market Inspector	201.60
Agapito Robles	Keeper City Cemetery	80.64
Ramón Rodríguez	Keeper Trujillo Cemetery	60.

CAYEY.

Pedro Rivera	Mayor	$ 900.
Pedro Jossal	Secretary	720.
José Ramos	Treasurer	420.
José D. Mendez	Clerk	300.
Pedro Vidal	"	240.
Juan Ramos	Janitor	144.
Dr. José Chacar	City Physician	720.
Victor M. Flores Arrieta	"	720.
Bonifacio M. Ortega	Practitioner	240.
Juan Planellas Yañez	City Druggist	600.
Mrs. Ana M. del Castillo	Hospital Superintendent	120.
Luis Benet Colón	Police Judge	480.
Nicolás A. Gimenez	Secretary Police Court	360.
Juan Vazquez	Jail Warden	180.
Alfredo Ortiz	Meat Inspector	180.
Emiliano López	Clerk Civil Registry	144.
Emerenciano Vazquez	Cemetery Keeper	108.
Silverio Fernandez	Clock Keeper	36.
Domingo Santiago	Messenger	144.
Ramón Melendez	"	144.

CIALES.

Francisco Coira Latorre	Mayor	$ 800.
Tomás Agrait Delgado	Secretary	720.
Francisco B. Gomez	Treasurer	600.
Juan Franco Barazoaín	Clerk	480.
Francisco Pérez Fierro	Janitor City Hall	120.
Baldomero Carrasquillo	Tax Collector	150.
Ramón Fernandez Negrón	Jail Warden	300.
Norberto Marrero	Rural Policeman	120.
José Pagán	Cemetery Keeper	48.
Dr. José Marcano Rivera	City Physician	600.
" Manuel Blasques	"	600.
Carlos García	Public Vaccinator	
Federico Gonzalez	Janitor Public Schools	72.
José Dolores Fuentes	Clerk Municipal Court	300.
Carlos Dominguez	" Civil Registry	216.
Eduardo Barreras	Police Judge	480.
Buenaventura Padró	Secretary Police Court	360.

CIDRA.

Modesto Ferrer Vazquez	Mayor	$ 720.
Juan R. Laugier Ortiz	Secretary	540.
Rafael García de Quevedo	Treasurer	566.39
Deogracias Querol Izquierdo	Practitioner	300.
Jesús María Vazquez	Meat Inspector	120.
Miguel Rivera Martinez	Clerk Civil Registry	108.
Gervasio García	City hall janitor	108.
Angel Bernart	Jail Warden	60.
Ramón Vazquez	Cemetery Keeper	60.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

COAMO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Manuel Betances	Mayor	$ 500.
Heriberto B. Fontanes	Secretary	600.
Hermógenes Rodríguez	Treasurer	600.
Calixto Bonilla	Accountant	420.
Leonardo R. Igaravidez	City Physician	900.
Manuel A. Rivera	Police Judge	480.
Concepción Maldonado Seda	Secretary Police Court	360.
Juan Velazco Pardiñas	Supt. City Hospital	360.
Rogaciano P. Fontanés	Clerk	312.
Rafael Salcedo	Police Inspector	300.
José J. García	Meat Inspector	120.
Domingo Santiago	Urban policeman	144.
Antonio J. Fontanés	Jail Warden	264.
Ramón Carpena	Clerk Civil Registry	192.
Julian Vazquez	Cemetery Keeper	72.

COROZAL.

Acisclo Bou	Mayor	$ 720.
R. M. Sifre	Secretary	600.
Mariano García	Treasurer	360.
Jaime Bou	Clerk	288.
R. Rivera Fuentes	"	220.
Dr. Miguel Herrero	City Physician	480.
Manuel Rodríguez	Meat Inspector	120.

DORADO.

Andrés Lopez	Mayor	$ 720.
Fernando del Valle	Secretary	600.
Severo Tulier	Treasurer	480.
Leandro Ortiz	Chief Clerk	300.
Justo Zeno	Clerk	180.
Antonio Camino	Collector	180.
Antonio Goicurria	City Physician	480.
Manuel Melendez	Practitioner	180.
Policarpio Colon	Clerk Civil Registry	180.

FAJARDO.

José M. Rivera	Mayor	
José María Gomez	Secretary	$ 680.
Teodoro Vidal	Treasurer	720.
Luis Benitez Calzada	Accountant	480.
Maximino Morales	Clerk	300.
Agustin Camuñas	"	300.
E. Lopez Giminez, M. D.	City Physician	720.
Venancio Abella, M. D.	"	720.
Diego Román y Diaz, M.D.	"	720.
José A. Vazquez, M. D.	"	720.
Manuel de Guzman Benitez	Municipal Judge	
Carlos Rola Otero	Secretary	
Esteban Fuertes	Clerk Civil Registry	240.

GUAYAMA.

Fernando Lugo Viña	Mayor	$1,200.
Julio Brenes	Secretary	800.
Juan Ignacio Capó	Clerk	600.
Enrique Vidal	"	360.
Jorge Alonso	"	288.
Luis Venegas	Treasurer	800.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(*Continued.*)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Aureo Alvarez	Accountant	$ 600.
Guillermo Alvarez	Municipal Judge	
Benigno Capó	Secretary Municipal Judge	480.
Francisco Alvarez	Clerk Civil Registry	180.
Alfredo Blondet	Police Judge	480.
Luis Capó	Secretary Police Court	360.
Victor Morales	Corporal Municipal Police	360.
Nicolas Alonso	Private Municipal Police	360.
Pedro Alonso	"	300.
Florentin Suarez	"	300.
Margaro Rodriguez	"	300.
Francisco Plano	"	300.
Angel Diaz	"	300.
José Diaz	Jail Keeper	216.
José Ortega	Manager of Hospital	216.
Joaquin Sabater	City Physician	600.
Alfredo Marquez	"	600.
Francisco Llacer Macia	Practitioner	288.
José Lopez Lugo Viña	"	216.
Francisco Fuentes	Tax Collector	252.
Rodulfo Arroyo	Clock Keeper	90.
Isidro Alonso	Meat Inspector	252.
Miguel Leotó	Gardener	180.
Ciprian Viña	Meat Market Servant	54.
Toribio Vazquez	Corral Keeper	144.
Gumersindo Morales	Porter	180.
Pedro Lopez Ildefonso	Municipal Court Porter	100.
Zacarias Davila	Peon	144.
Asunción Rivera	Manager Aqueduct	216.
GUAYANILLA.		
Eustoquio Torres	Mayor	$ 600.
Engenio Rodriguez	Municipal Judge	no salary
Ulises Olivieri	President Local School Board	"
Antonio Estruch	Sanitary Physician	$ 600.
NOTE: The Mayor is also President of the Board of Health.		
GURABO.		
Celestino Morales	Mayor	$ 780.
Manuel Gorbea Guzmán	Secretary	600.
Uladislau Collazo	Treasurer	480.
Gustavo Rieder	Clerk	300.
Isidoro Hernandez	"	300.
Ramón Quiñones	Clerk Civil Registry	180.
Sinforiano Colón	Constable	180.
José María Castro	Cemetery Keeper	72.
Dr. Mariano Durán y Cottes	City Physician	720.
Juan López Torres	Police Judge	480.
Andrés López Torres	Secretary "	300.
HATO GRANDE.		
José Rodriguez Seijo	Mayor	$ 360.
Juan Hernandez	Substitute Mayor	No salary.
José Córdobés Bérrios	Secretary	720.
Manuel M. Gutierrez	Clerk	240.
Calixto Masquida	"	144.
Eusebio Rivera	Constable	120.
Luis Sellés	Treasurer	360.
Cándido Sellés	Collector Delinquent Taxes	Commission.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Santos Bosch	Clock Keeper	$ 36.
Martín Carrasquillo	Cemetery Keeper	60.
	City Physician	600.
	"	300.
Gregorio Bretaña	Practitioner	240.
Juan J. Dávilla	Meat Inspector	72.
Manuel Martinez Davila	Foreman Public Works	900.
José M. Miranda	Asst. Foreman Public Works	720.
Ramón Sellés	Municipal Judge	No salary.
Ramón Muñoz	Substitute Municipal Judge	"
Fernando Aponte	City Attorney	"
Mauricio Martínez	Substitute City Attorney	"
Oscar Porrata	Secretary Municipal Court	300.
José Mercado	Clerk Civil Registry	180.

HATILLO.

Ramón Millán Rivera	Mayor	$ 600.
Jesús Gonzales Piñeiro	Secretary	500.
Antonio Monrozean	Treasurer	460.
Pedro Vazquez Benitez	Clerk	240.
Simplicio David Badilla	Jail Warden	240.
Vicente Curbelo	Cemetery Keeper	30.
Dr. Francisco Aguirre y Federico	City Physician	600.
Gregorio Rivera Segovia	City Veterinary	120.
Francisco Vargas Nieves	Clerk Civil Registry	240.
Pedro Gonzales Mena	Municipal Judge	
Estéban Montañéz Velazquez	Substitute Judge	
Pedro José Navas	Secretary Municipal Court	Comission.
Pascasio Martinez	Messenger "	Comission.

ISABELA.

Osvaldo E. de la Rosa	Mayor	$ 720.
Evaristo la Batista	Acting Secretary	600.
Nicandro García	Treasurer	600.
Vacant	Clerk	300.
Camilo Cancel	"	240.
José Oleiro	Clerk Civil Registry	200.
Francisco Pino	City Hall Janitor	180.
Cirilo Gonzales	Assistant "	144.
Narciso Pratt	Cemetery Keeper	96.
	City Physician	600.

JUANA DIAZ.

Espartano Franceschi	Mayor	$
Luis F. Dessús	Secretary	600.
Pedro Monclova	Treasurer	600.
Francisco Ferrer	Municipal Accountant	360.
Salvador B. Torres	Clerk	216.
Dr. Rafael Cestero	City Physician	720.
Cristino Colón	Practitioner	360.
Rogerio Vazquez	Clerk Civil Registry	360.
Monserrate Rivera	Constable City Hall	360.
Jovino Torres	" Judge's Office	360.
José A. Sanchez	Janitor City Hall	180.
Andrés A. Ortíz	Jail Warden	216.
Antonio Braceti	Clerk Civil Registry (Villalba)	180.
Francisco Torres Santiago	Municipal Vaccinator	180.
Antonio Otero	Hospital Nurse	108.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Monserrate Rodríguez	" Cook	$ 48.
Fausto Rodríguez	Inspector Public Lighting	180.
Pedro Morales	Villalba Cemetery Keeper	36.
Santiago Rodrígnes	City Cemetery Keeper	144.
Cristino Colón	Meat Inspector	108.
Concepción Colón	Inspector Water Works and Streets	75.

JUNCOS.

Ricardo Martinez	Mayor	$ 840.
Delfín Sierra	Secretary	720.
Teodomiro Delfans	Treasurer	600.
Severiano Olicea	Cemetery Warden	72.
José Pérez	Slaughter House Warden	36.
Francisco Delgado	Sanitary Inspector	480.
Inocencio Costa	Watchman	300.
José Barreras	City Physician	800.
Paula Villafañas	Hospital Warden	96.
Félix Rosario	Public Clock Keeper	36.
Severo Rodríguez	Jail Warden	240.
Irene Rivera	Clerk Civil Registry	240.
Juan de Mata Peña	Municipal Judge	no salary.
Félix Lino Rivera	Judge's Secretary	300.

LAJAS.

Pedro S. Vivoní	Mayor	$ 600.
Juan A. Buls	Secretary	600.
Bartolomé Irizarri	Treasurer	581.54
Rafael Ronda	Clerk	420.
Emilio Castillo	"	360.
Pascual Vuoñi	Physician	600.
Manuel Torregrosa	Druggist	360.

LARES.

Pablo Vilella	Mayor	$ 540.
Virgilio Acevedo	Secretary	504.
Manuel Cuevas	Clerk	252.
Antonio Gonzalez Román	"	180.
Felipe Gonzalez	Treasurer	432.
Clodomiro Levy	Accountant	360.
Francisco Sein, M. D.	City Physician	360.
Valeriano Asenjo M. D.	City Physician	360.
José Medina	Janitor City Hall	180.
Alejo Rodríguez	Urban Police	144.
Juan P. Rio	" "	144.
Juan Quiñones	Street Sweeper	120.
Manuel López	Cemetery Keeper	72.
Antonio Comulada	Hospital Janitor	180.
Rosario Moreno	Nurse	120.
Juana Vera	Cook	48.
Cármen Caraball	Washerwoman	60.
Cruz Mercado	Messenger	48.
Pedro R. Miranda	Clerk Civil Registry	216.
Francisco Sein, M. D.	Meat Inspector	180.

LAS MARIAS.

Julio B. Beauchamp	Mayor	$ 648.
E. B. Perez	Secretary	504.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Ernesto Visepó	Clerk	$ 280.
Antonio Olivencia	"	237.
Dionisio Gonzalez	Treasurer	5 per cent collections.
Francisco Bascarán	Clerk Civil Registry	287.
Primitivo Flores	Porter Municipal Court	108.
Genaro Cuevas	Cemetery Keeper	84.
Ricardo Vazquez	"	50.
Alejandrino Nieves	"	50.

LOIZA.

José Sosa	Mayor	$ 600.
Ramón Hernandez	Secretary	540.
José Villalobos	Treasurer	540.
	Police Judge	—
	Secretary	—
Jósé Serrano	Clerk Civil Registry	120.
Dr. Clemente Fernandez	City Physician (non-resident)	
Anastasio Franco	Jail Warden	168.
Octavio Rodriguez	Urban Policeman	168.

MANATI.

Virgilio Ramos	Mayor	$ 648.
Everardo Cebollero	Secretary	510.
Virgilio del Pozo	Accountant	300.
José Parés	Treasurer (5 per cent or)	900.
	Police Judge	—
	Secretary Police Court	—
José A. Hernandez	Clerk	399.96
Enrique Villamil	"	300.
Genaro Marchand	"	210.
Dr. Juan Garriga	City Physician	600.
Eusebio Yturrino	Practitioner	300.
José Rivera	Messenger	216.
Juan Sotomayor	"	216.
Emiliano Miranda	Janitor	144.
José A Tirado	Jail Warden	252.
Eugenio Valle	Urban Policeman	144.
Francisco Maldonado	"	144.
Eusebio Cancel	"	144.
José Valdivieso	Inspector	72.
Manuel Villamil Pears	Meat Inspector	180.
Rosenda Sandoval	Nurse	36.
Cristina Ramos	School Janitress	84.
José Baez Infante	Clerk Civil Registry	144.
Ramón Tórres	" Florida	144.
Florent no Marrero	" Barceloneta	96.

MARICAO.

Alfonso Casta Fornés	Mayor	$ 504.
Andrés Irizarri	Secretary	504.
Manuel J. Sanchez Ruiz	Accountant	288.
Juan Hernandez	Clerk	216.
Francisco Martinez	Treasurer	8 per cent collections.
Luis Oms	City Physician	408.
Ventura Mercado	Director of Hospital and Inspector of Meats	288.
José Martorell	City Hall Janitor	108.
Ramón Martinez	Jail Warden	180.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

MAUNABO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Rafael Ortiz Lebrón	Mayor	$ 432.
Ramón Delgado y Pacheco	Secretary	432.
Alfonso Disdier y Levy	Treasurer	432.
Celestino Colon	Janitor City Hall	120.
Deogracias Ortiz	Jail Keeper	120.
Dr. Antonio José Amadeo	City Physician	600.
José Maria Ortiz y Ortiz	Municipal Judge	Tariff.
Emilio Calimano Biek	Prosecuting Attorney of Municipal Court	"
Cárlos Buitrago y Rodriguez	Secretary of Judge	300.
Federico Hernandez Bracero	Police Judge	480.
Ernesto Velazquez Maurás	Secretary Police Court	360.
Luis Antomattei	School Teacher	480.
Irenes Loubriel Sugrañes	"	480.
Manuel Ortiz	"	360.
Sandalio Navarro	"	360.

MAYAGUEZ.

Blas Nadal y Cuevas	Mayor	$1,380.
Rafael Bofill y Correa	Secretary	1,000.
José Otero Quiñones	Clerk	600.
Alejandro Galanez Monzo	"	432.
Francisco Romero	"	390.
Ráfael Mangual y Lopez	"	390.
Ulises Monagas	Interpreter	324.
Pedro Blanch	Clerk	324.
Enrique Dorrego	"	300.
Miguel Medina	"	300.
Pedro F. Quiñones	Accountant	504.
Hirán Cámara	Janitor	252.
Alfredo Vigo	Librarian	288.
Salustiano Collado	Treasurer.....2½ per cent collections.	
Pedro Pavía	Public Clock Keeper	72.
Pedro Tolosa	Architect	600.
Carlos Fremaint	Foreman Municipal Wórks	324.
	11 Road Laborers	1,980.
Juan C. Gonzalez	Ex-Secretary City Corporation	360.
Julio Otero	Clerk Civil Registry	360.
Antonio Galiano	Clerk Hormigueros Ward	180.
Pedro R. Matos	" Montoro Ward	60.
Ignacio Ruíz	Janitor Theatre	72.
Maximino Cuebas	School Teacher	150.
Francisco Perez	Assistant Teacher	50.
José García Berenguer	Shorthand Teacher	360.
Francisco E. Byron	Keeper Water Works	144.
Alejandro Monje	Private School Teacher	120.
Juan Acosta	Urban Police	180.
José Olivencia	"	180.
Juan Pamies	"	180.
Pedro J. Ramos	"	180.
Cominges Capestani	Street Inspector	216.
Fidel Riso	Cemetery Keeper	172.
Isabelo Vazquez	Hormigueros Cemetery Keeper	72.
Elias P. Fernandez	Meat Inspector	360.
Augusto Mangual	Janitor Public Market	360.
Augusto Byron	Laborer Slaughter House	57 60
Juan Gonzalez	Laborer Market Place	144.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Genaro Berrios	Laborer Market Place	144.
Dr. Enrique Pina	City Physician	600.
Dr. José María Muños	"	600.
Dr. Mariano Ramirez	"	600.
Dr. Francisco B. Basora	"	600.
Dr Nicolás Gimenez Nussa	"	600.
Dr. Joaquin Martinez Guasp	"	600.
Alfredo Lassise	Practitioner	288.
Rafael Cuerda	"	288.
Genaro Guerrero	"	288.
Julio Monje	Chief of Police	840.
Venancio Flores	District Inspector	360.
Adolfo Gonzalez	"	360.
Pablo Nadal	"	360.
	40 Policemen	11,540.
	Asylum for the Poor (Subsidy) San Antonio Hospital " 13 Sisters of Charity "	1,684.

MOCA.

José Lao Polanco	Mayor	$ 600.
Luis R. García Sanchez	Secretary	500.
Luis M. García Suarez	Clerk	360.
Tadeo Charneco	"	300.
Manuel J. Pérez Gimenez	Treasurer	480.
Nemesio Gonzales	Municipal Judge	—
José María Vargas	Substitute "	—
Salvador Gayá	Secretary "	—
Norberto Marxuach	Clerk Civil Registry	120.
Pastor J. Hernandez	Messenger Judge's Office	—
Rafael Romero López	Janitor City Hall	144.
Lorenzo Cabán	Grave Digger	36.
Francisco Suarez	Meat Inspector	108.

MOROVIS.

Simplicio J. Cordero	Mayor	$ 720.
Modesto Archilla	Secretary	600.
Márcos A. Colón	Clerk	360.
Avelino Colón	"	300.
Félix R. Muñiz	Treasurer	8 per cent Commission

NAGUABO.

José A. Cruz	Mayor	$
Rafael Roca Nájera	Municipal Judge	
Joaquín L. Miró	Police "	480.
Manuel Puente Paul	City Secretary	720.
Acisclo García Artigues	Secretary Mun. Judge	—
Luis Pereyó	Police Court Secretary	360.
Daniel Cogley	Treasurer	720.
Miguel de Celis Porrata	Clerk Civil Registry	300.
Dr. Hipólito Aparicio	City Physician	750.
Blás Maldonado	Sanitary Inspector	180.
Ramón Ramirez	Meat Market Inspector	180.
Claudino Morales	Hospital Clerk	180.
Enrique Gómez	Urban Police (Corporal)	240.
Manuel Correa	Cemetery Warden	240.
Felipe Parilla	Urban Policeman	180.
Sixto Correa	" "	180.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

NARANJITO

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Macario Rivera	Mayor	$ 216.
José Engracia Morales	Secretary	360.
José Morales Rodríguez	Clerk	180.
Faustino Rivera	Treasurer	360.
Juan Vega	Urban Police	144.
	Physician	720.
Ramón Cosme	Grave Digger	36.
Alfredo Archilla	Municipal Judge	—
Agustín Archilla	Secretary "	25.

PATILLAS.

José de Choudens	Mayor	$ 540.
Ramón Costa	Secretary	720.
Octavio Rivera	Treasurer	540.
Hipólito Pirela	Reservoir Keeper	120.
Pedro G. Vergue	Collector Delinquent tax	96.
Vacant	City Physician	600.
Andrés Cors. Rodríguez	Clerk Civil Registry	240.

PEÑUELAS.

Luis Costas Ferrer	Mayor	$ 864.
Francisco N. Nigaglioni	Secretary	624.
Isaías Bauzá	Municipal Judge	—
Ramón Vazquez Fuentes	Secretary "	—
Miguel Maldonado	Police Judge	480.
Antonio Purcell	Secretary	360.
Luis Ginestre	Mun. Treasurer	624.
	Auditor	—
Ermelindo Bauzá	Clerk	288.
Enrique Gineske	"	240.
Emilio Castas	Practitioner	240.
Juan Ferrer Bauzá	Court Clerk	192.
Julio Santiago	Keeper of Keys	240.
Ramón Sigana	Cemetery Warden	115.20
Hipólito Rosado	Porter	144.

PONCE.

Enrique Chevalier	Mayor	$2,400.
José Llorens Echevarría	Secretary	1,600.
Domingo Salinas	Clerk	750.
Leonardo A. Ponce de León	"	750.
Francisco Gonzalez Rus	"	750.
Tomás Torres	"	612.
Enrique Gonzalez Mena	"	540.
José Medrano	"	640.
Joaquín Tellechea	"	360.
Juan Gerardino	"	360.
Severo Morales	"	360.
Angel Serra Soto	"	360.
Cirilo Diaz	"	360.
José Barbosa	"	360.
Rafael Capó	Temporary Clerk (per month)	45.
Julio Rosich Alomar	Accountant	1,200.
Federico León y Cortés	Treasurer	1,200.
Francisco Santos	Collector (per centage) proximately	2,216.
Juan Príncipe Vazquez	Municipal Judge (fees)	

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Isidoro Uriarte Salazar	Substitute (fees)	$ —
Andrés Corazón Gonzalez	Secretary Municipal Judge (fees)	—
Juan José Principe	Clerk Civil Registry	360.
Genaro Soler y Gotay	"	360.
Santiago Gerardino Acosta	Meat Market Inspector	600.
Santiago Gerardino Bosch	Municipal Librarian	400.
Pedro Hernandez, M. D.	City Physician	900.
Francisco Rendón, M. D.	"	900.
Vicente Santoni, M. D.	"	900.
José Gomez Valencia, M. D.	"	900.
Manuel Zeno Gandía, M. D.	Physician Tricoche Hospital	900.
Ramón A. Torres, M. D.	" Civil Hospital	900.
Luis Aguerrevere, M. D.	" Emergency Hospital.	900.
Guillermo Vives, M. D	Oculist for the Poor	360.
Juan Bautista Pou	City Druggist	400.
Luis Aguerrevere, M. D.	Meat Inspector	300.
Manuel Llorente	Clerk Board of Health	300.
Angel Echevarría	"	300.
Angel Arias	"	300.
Eduardo Gonzalez Mena	"	300.
José Torres Pacheco	"	300.
Simplicio Dupré	"	300.
Vicente Arroyo	Public Vaccinator	240.

QUEBRADILLAS.

Manuel Reyes Ruiz	Mayor	$ 840.
Conrado de Santiago	Secretary	600.
Rafael B. Muñoz	Treasurer	420.
Alcides Ocasio	Clerk	168.
Manuel Saavedra	Clerk Civil Registry	120.
Aureliano Cordero	Urban policeman	180.
José L. Hernandez	Police Judge	480.
Francisco de Jesus	Secretary Police Court	360.

RIO GRANDE.

Jose Román y Diaz	Mayor	$ 652.
José Vivas Quiñones	Secretary	608.55
Juan Ros y Chumilla	Treasurer 8 per cent or	674.69
Dr. Sicinio Vizcarrondo	City Physician	649.42
Basilio Rosario	Urban Policeman	278.
Felipe Figueroa	Messenger	159.
Antonio Fuentes	Constable	159.
Carmen Monge	Cemetery Keeper	83.
Juan Ros, Jr.	Clerk Civil Registry	154.

RIO PIEDRAS.

Enrique Acosta	Mayor	$1,200.
Eloy García	Secretary	960.
Manuel Vilá	Secretary's Clerk	600.
Juan E. Cruz	Clerk	480.
Francisco García	"	300.
Acisclo Diaz	Treasurer 5 per cent commission.	777.75
Miguel Rivera	Porter and Jail Warden	300.
Ramón Piñero	Marshal and Collector of Delinquent Taxes	240.
Francisco Rivera	Sanitary Inspector	240.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Francisco Boudonis	Butcher Shops Inspector	$ 360.
Higinio Torres	Cemetery Warden	96.
Hipólito Diaz	Janitor Grade School	144.
Dr. Alfonso Panfagua	City Physician	720.
Dr. Luis P. Orcasitas	"	720.
Manuel Rivera	Clerk Civil Registry	240.

SABANA GRANDE.

Calixto Cabrera	Mayor	$ 432.
Jacinto Garcia	Secretary	360.
Ramón E. Nazario	Clerk	172.80
Agustín Pietri y Ortiz	Treasurer	360.
José R. Soltero	Clock Keeper	17.28
José Villanueva	Cemetery Keeper	72.
Felix Tío y Malaret	City Physician	626.40
Sebastian Padilla	Practitioner	216.
Enrique Falcón	Meat Inspector	129.60
José Rámon Soto Ortiz	Clerk Civil Registry	172.80

SALINAS.

Luis M. Caballero	Mayor	$ 840.
Joaquín Gimenez	Secretary	1,000.
Rosendo Arce	Clerk	840.
Felipe Figueroa	"	240.
Pedro Juan Atiano	Treasurer	721.50
Manuel Garcia	Collector of Delinquent Taxes	120.
José Chavarria	Cemetery Keeper	48.
Dr. Alejandro Giol	City Physician	960.
Dr. Victor Gutierrez	Assistant Physician	480.
Juan Tomás Torres	Jail Warden	168.
Cristino Ayes	Clerk Civil Registry	120.

SAN GERMAN..

Francisco M. Quiñones	Mayor	$ 600.
Enrique Martin	Secretary	600.
Juan Alvarez	Chief Clerk	400.
Angel Pasapera	Clerk	240.
Primitivo Anglada	Tax Examiner	240.
Juan María Rivas	Clerk Civil Registry	75.
Jesus Irizarri	Janitor	200.
Baldomero Lamboy	Messenger	144.
Antonio Segarra	"	144.
Antonio Feliberty	"	144.
Julio Ramirez	Clock Keeper	25.
Celestino Ramirez	Grave Digger	100.
Marcelino Concepción	"	50.
Manuel Nazario	Scavenger	108.
Euripides López	City Physician	600.
Eleuterio Quiñones	"	600.
Carlos Ramirez	City Druggist	216.
Florencio Martin	Practitioner	200.
Eleuterio Quiñones Silva	Meat Inspector	250.
Jorge Collado	Sanitary Inspector	250.
Sebastian Quintana	Police Judge	480.
Ramón Collazo	Secretary Police Court	360.
Carlos Quiñones	Civil Registrar	180.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

SANTA ISABEL.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Juan G. Gastambide	Mayor	$ 500.
Emilio D. Aponte	Secretary	560.
Ramón María Rodrigues	Clerk	360.
Guillermo García	Treasurer	450.
Blas Alvarado	Janitor	180.
Juan Valls Descartes	Police Judge	480.
Lucas Valdejulis	Secretary Police Court	360.
Dr. Luis García Paredes	City Physician	600.
Ramón Rodrigues	Urban Policeman	180.
Martin Gallardo	Cemetery Keeper	60.
Miguel Velarde	Clerk Civil Registry	120.

SAN JUAN.

Manuel Egozcue	Mayor	$2,000.
Ramón Negrón	Municipal Secretary	1,600.
Bartolomé Llovet	City Architect	1,899.92
José Goldis	Accountant	1,500.
Rosendo Rivera	Manager of Aqueduct	1,200.
Mariano Pesquera	Treasurer	1,200.
Manuel N. Gonzales.	Mayor's Secretary	1,200.
Manuel F. Nater	Sanitary Inspector	960.
Lúcas Reyes	Clerk	799.92
Luis Ledesma	"	699.96
José A Hernández	"	699.96
José Franco	"	600.
Luis M Briones	Translator	600.
Pedro Gomes	Disbursing Clerk of City Water Works	884.
Rafael Schettini	Clerk	360.
Juan Echevarría	"	360.
Francisco Bastón	"	300.
Manuel Aybar	"	300.
Estéban Calderón	"	300.
José Cabrera	"	300.
Juan Palma	"	240.
Antonio Laloma	Type-Writer	360.
José Trujillo	Janitor	480.
Cristóbal Ryan	Tax Examiner	480.
Francisco Quijano	Porter	447.96
Manuel Bizozo	"	447.96
Manuel Pérez Villar	Messenger	240.
José París	"	150.
Vacant	Director Chemical Laboratory.	600.
José A. Gutierrez	Librarian	699.96
Carlos Paniagua	District Inspector	720.
Lupercio Oller	" "	720.
Manuel Reyes Silva	" "	720.
Manuel Gomes	" "	720.
Julio Maturana	" "	720.
Inocente Rivera	Clerk	480.
José M. Cueto	City Physician	799.92
Aurelio Lassaletta	"	799.92
Narciso Doval	"	799.92
Rafael Veles López	"	799.92
Ramón Llauger	Practitioner	480.
Eloy Daniel	"	480.
Alonso Arias	"	480.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Manuel Diez de Andino	Practitioner	$ 480.
Ramón Dimas	"	480.
José Castro	Roadmaster	480.
Juan Miranda	"	480.
Alphonse Hulton	Engineer	900.
Francisco Cantellop	"	444.
Antonio Sanches	Fireman	300.
Ladislao Fernandez	Watchman	240.
José Gaudía	Engineer	480.
José Maulcón	Foreman	480.
José C. Miro	Meat Inspectors	649.92
Antonio Cordero	"	360.
Aurelio Requena	Cemetery Keeper	399.96
SAN SEBASTIÁN.		
José Gonzalez Hernandez	Mayor	$ 672.
Manuel Rivera Negrony	Secretary	576.
Avelino Mendez Martinez	Clerk	288.
José R. Mislán	"	288.
Juan de Dios Rosa Rio	Treasurer	384.
José Caeró	Messenger	144.
Francisco Soto	"	144.
Luciano Corchado Pino	Cemetery Keeper	76.80
Dr. Miguel Rodrigues Cancio	City Physician	600.
" José A. Franco	"	600.
Francisco Latorre	Sanitary Inspector	180.
Ramón R. Martinez	Jail Keeper	160.
Blás Laguna	Music Teacher	180.
Artajerjes Cebollero	Police Judge	480.
Emiliano Rosa del Valle	Secretary Court	360.
TOA ALTA.		
Enrique María Izquierdo	Mayor	$ 650.
José N. Catalá	Secretary	550.
Evaristo Cabranes	Clerk	240.
Eladio María Izquierdo	Treasurer	8 per cent budget.
Dr. Jesús María Amadeo	City Physician	504.
Pedro Rodriguez	Cemetery Keeper	43.20
TOA BAJA.		
Francisco J. Salas Castro	Mayor	$ 480.
Manuel Enriquez	Secretary	360.
Juan Marpin Curello	Treasurer	360.
Victorio García García	Clerk	300.
Eduardo Colón Córdoba	Tax Collector	180.
Felipe Marrero	Janitor	96.
José M. Barroso	Cemetery Keeper	36.
Dr. José Reguero Feliú	City Physician	600.
(Vacant)	Practitioner	108.
José M. Salgado Pacheco	Clerk Civil Registry	115.
José Nevarez Landrón	Police Judge	480.
Juan B. Romero	Secretary Police Court	360.
UTUADO.		
Ramiro Martinez	Mayor	$1,000.
José R. Colón	Secretary	720.
Angel Figueroa	Treasurer	540.
Salomón Porrata	Clerk	360.
Juan Palop	"	300.

CHARCOAL-BURNING.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
José E. García	Messenger	$ 216.
Miguel Arroyo	Cemetery Keeper	108.
Dr Adrian Cueto	City Physician	600.
Dr. Julio R. Audinot	"	600.
Fernando Leon	Practitioner	252.
Antonio de Jesus	Clerk In Charge of City Medical Supplies	252.
Enrique Alvarez	Nurse City Hospital	108.
Plácido Serrano	City Road Overseer	216.
Nicolas Almodovar	Warden City Jail	216.
Guillermo Legrand	Clerk Civil Registry	300.
Tomás Jordan Miranda	"	144.
Ramon Lafosse	Clerk Civil Registry of Limon Ward."	108.
Ricardo Lesbia	Petty Alcalde (Jayuya Ward)	—
Ricardo Lesbia	Secretary "	360.
Juan C. Soto	Messenger "	108.
	Jayuya Physician	600.
José López	Keeper of Jayuya Cemetery	72.

VEGA ALTA.

Francisco Vega Sanchez	Mayor	$ 600.
Angel Muñoz Barrios	Secretary	600.
Emilio Escalera García	Treasurer	480.
Nicanor Wichy Milland	Clerk	300.
Francisco Carrión	Constable	180.
Angel Tizol.	Jailer	240.
Antonio Roses	Meat Market Inspector	120.
Gregorio Vazquez	Cemetery Keeper	96.
	City Physician	600.

VEGA BAJA.

José Francisco Nater	Mayor	$ 600.
Manuel J Colón	Secretary	480.
José C. Muñoz	Clerk	360.
Julio Font Camuñas	"	180.
Adolfo Marchesi	"	180.
Joaquin Landron	Treasurer....5 per cent. of collections.	
Ulises Gimenez	Meat Inspector	120.
Miguel Rivera	Jailer and Sanitary Inspector	168.
Ramon Guzman	Cemetery Keeper	72.
Juan Bautista Rivera	Constable	115.
Vacant	"	115.
Ramon Tizol	Public Clock Keeper	24.
José H. Amadeo, M.D.	City Physician	720.
Robustiano Nuñez	Practitioner	180.
	Clerk Civil Registry	108.
Pedro Gimenez	Municipal Judge	—
Pedro Manzano	" Secretary	—

VIEQUES.

Leopoldo Venegas	Mayor	$ 720.
Antonio G. Mellado	Secretary	600.
Trinidad Quiñones	Treasurer....5 per cent commission.	
Dr. Guillermo Carreras	City Physician	540.
Dr. H. R. Heydecker	"	540.
Eugenio O'Neill	Police Judge	480.
Leopold Richardson	Secretary Police Court	360.

List of Municipal Officers and Employees.

(Continued.)

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
Rafael Rivera	Municipal Clerk	$ 276.
Emilio Gomez	Porter	276.
José Cruz	Cemetery Keeper	96.
Manuel Rivera	Practitioner	180.
Engracia Gonzalez	Hospital Nurse	84.
Júan P. Angulo	Hospital Servant	36.
Eufrasio Colón	Jail Keeper	240.
Saturnino Leguillon	Clerk Civil Registry	216.

YAUCÓ.

Francisco Pieraldi	Mayor	$ 780.
Juan Roig	Secretary	720.
José Manuel Justi	Municipal Judge Secretary	300.
Vicente Febre	Clerk Civil Registry	420.
Dr. Manuel de Pasarell	Police Judge	480.
Santiago Villeneuve	Secretary "	360.
José Eufracio de la Rosa	Jail Warden	192.
Francisco Emmanuelli	Treasurer	600.
Julio Arizmendi	Accountant	420.
Rafael Catalá	Clerk	324.
Manuel Troche	"	252.
Anacleto Vazquez Jr.	"	252.
Vicente Aymar	Janitor	144.
Andrés Pietrantoni	Chief Municipal Police	420.
8 privates	"	1,716.
Ramón Avilés	Messenger	144.
Santiago García	Cemetery Keeper	96.
Manuel Cruz	Guanica Cemetery Keeper	96.
Francisco García	Watchman Fire Engine	72.
Vicente Pingetti	Public Clock Keeper	108.
Leopoldo Porrata	Meat Market Inspector	180.
Ramona Bracero	School House Janitress	108.
Dr. Rafael A. Gatell	City Physician	720.
Julio Atilio Gastambide	"	720.
Anacleto Vazquez	Practitioner.	192.
Mother María Segarra	Mother Superior City Hospital.	120.
Sister Clara Moraquez	Nurse	120.
" Eustaqnia Yperco	"	120.
" Josefa Lapeiro	"	120.
José M. Mattei Colón	Hospital Druggist	360.

YABUCOA.

Mariano Martorell	Mayor	$ 756.
José L. Cepero	Secretary	540.
Juan Nadal	Treasurer	396.
Ernesto Ramos	Secretary's Clerk	240.
José Alvarez	Clerk.	192.
José Ortiz Ramos	" Civil Registry	240.
Emeterio Cintrón	Meat Inspector	288.
Jesús María Velazquez	Porter	144.
Antonio Dapena, M. D.	City Physician	600.
José Dausá, M. D.	" "	600.
Luis María Cintrón	Practitioner	240.
Antonio Rodríguez	Cemetery Warden	72.
Luis María Ramos	Lamplighter	72.

LIST OF JUDGES AND SECRETARIES OF THE POLICE COURTS OF THE ISLAND.

TOWNS.	JUDGES.	SECRETARIES.
Adjuntas	Lorenzo Bosch Bosch	Luis Chiesa Irizarry.
Aguada	Luis Vadi Santoni	J. Celestino Moret Marty.
Aguadilla	Ramón Martínez Sapia	Antonio Toro Hernández.
Aguas Buenas	Román C. Díaz	José María Berríos.
Aibonito	Ventura Torrent Robert	Francisco Colón Santiago.
Añasco	Genaro Medina	José Reyes Alvarez.
Arecibo	Fernando Caballero Zeno	Antonio Caballas Oliveras.
Arroyo	José Muñoz	Miguel de Choudens Cintrón.
Barranquitas	Arturo Bou Bou	Miguel Santini Rivera.
Barros	José Rojas Cortés	Pedro Delgado.
Bayamón	Zoilo Olmo Otero	Carmelo Muñoz Santana.
Cabo Rojo	Rodrigo Ramirez	Ramón G. Leiro.
Caguas	Raimundo Faura	Félix Rios.
Camuy	Julio A. de Echeandía	Ramón Estrella.
Carolina	Fortunato Vizcarrondo	Eugenio Benitez.
Cayey	Luis Benet Colón	Nicolás A. Jiménez.
Ciales	Eduardo Barreras	Ventura Padró.
Cidra	Manuel Santiago	Basilio Nieves.
Coamo	Manuel A. Rivera	Concepción Maldonado.
Comerio	Enrique Urrutia	Ignacio Santiago.
Corozal	Agustín Laugier Acosta	Martín Ibañez Alvarez.
Dorado	Cruz Ortiz Santiago	Juan Valderrama.
Fajardo	Prisco E. Vizcarrondo	Pedro M. Rodríguez.
Guayama	Juan A. Blondet Morales	Luis B. Capó Matres.
Guayanilla	Charles H. Mead	Joaquín Jordán.
Gurabo	Juan López Torres	Francisco Cortés Colón.
Hatillo	Juan B. Lacomba Tinajero	Miguel Sanchez Curbelo.
Hato Grande,	Enrique Montañez López	Francisco Méndez Santana.
Humacao	Francisco López Cepero	José de Thomás Tirado.
Isabela	Juan C. Monclova	Antonio M. Piña.
Juana Díaz	Manuel Y Villaronga	José Oriol Muñoz.
Juncos	Francisco Escuté	Hilario Rodríguez.
Lajas	Manuel Torregrosa	Luis F. Biaggi.
Lares	Aurelio Méndez Serrano	Edelmiro Méndez.
Las Marías	José Más Carbonell	G. Andres Beauchamp.
Loiza	Amalio Cepeda	Gabriel Baldorioty.
Manatí	Severo Valdés	Eduardo Menéndez.
Maricao	Luis Martínez	Salvador Brau González.
Maunabo	Federico Hernández	Ernesto Velázquez.
Mayagüez	Arturo Salguero Font	Isaac Irizarry Sasport.
Moca	Ramón E. Martínez	Manuel Félix Carrasco.
Morovis	José E. Marrero	Andrés Otero.
Naguabo	Joaquín L. Miró	Luis Pereyó.
Naranjito	Emilio Parés	José Parés Bonhome.
Patillas	Victoriano Dávila Lebrón	José B. Rios Delgado.
Peñuelas	Miguel Maldonado	José Rosario Gelpí.
Ponce	Domingo Sepúlveda	José Puig Subirá.
Quebradillas	José L. Hernández López	Francisco de Jesús Abrams.
Rincón	Ricardo Cumpiano Lucari	Ramón Arroyo Feria.
Río Grande	Manuel Mellado Romero	Angel Quiñones.
Río Piedras	Pedro Serra	Rafael Escalona.
Sabana Grande	Guillermo Velazco Soltero	Juan A. Acosta Almodovar.
Salinas	José de los Reyes Salgado	Eduardo Texidor López.
San Germán	Sebastián Quintana Ythier	Ramón S. Collado.
San Juan.		
1 San Francisco	Eduardo Martorell Casalduc	Eduardo Arreche Andino.
2 Catedral	José C. Rossy Calderón	Emilio Montilla Valdespino.
San Sebastián	Artajerjes Cebollero Sánchez	Emiliano Rosa del Valle.
Santa Isabel	Juan Vals Descartes	Lucas Valldejuly.
Toa Alta	Eugenio Pérez	Pablo E. Diaz.
Toa Baja	José Nevarez Landrón	Juan B. Romero Areyzaga.
Trujillo Alto	Miguel Torres Vallejo	Ramón Fournier Hecht.
Utuado	Félix Seijo	Luis Pio Toro.
Vega Alta	Manuel A. Landrón López	Lorenzo Barrante Pacheco.
Vega Baja	Manuel Muñoz Saurí	Francisco J. Otero.
Vieques	Eugenio O'Neill Monell	Leopoldo Richardson.
Yabucoa	Francisco Carbó Romero	Vicente E. Cano Serrano.
Yauco	Manuel Pasarell	Santiago Villeneuve.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS: An Act of the Congress of the United States entitled, "An Act temporarily to provide revenues, and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1900, permits a commerce free of custom taxes between the United States and Porto Rico whenever the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of its government, and whenever the President of the United States, having been so notified by resolution of said Legislative Assembly, shall have made proclamation thereof; and

WHEREAS: The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has enacted a revenue law creating a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government, which in all of its parts will be in full operation on the first day of July next.

NOW, THEREFORE: I, Charles H. Allen, Governor of Porto Rico, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Organic Act aforesaid and by other laws of the United States and of Porto Rico, do hereby summon the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico to convene in extraordinary session at the Capital on the fourth day of July next at 10 o'clock in the morning, then and there to consider this matter, and, if they shall so determine, by joint resolution, to notify the President of the United States thereof for his action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF: I have hereunto affixed my signature, at the Executive Mansion at San Juan, on this twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Governor.

By the Governor:

J. H. MACLEARY,
Acting Secretary.

FREE-TRADE JOINT RESOLUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO, NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO HAS ENACTED AND PUT INTO OPERATION A SYSTEM OF LOCAL TAXATION TO MEET THE NECESSITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO, ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TEMPORARILY TO PROVIDE REVENUES AND A CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR PORTO RICO, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," DULY APPROVED APRIL 12TH, 1900.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS: A civil government for Porto Rico has been fully and completely organized in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a Civil Government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," duly approved April 12th, 1900; and

WHEREAS: It was provided by the terms of said Act of Congress, that whenever the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, by the aforesaid Act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty;

NOW THEREFORE: The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, in extraordinary session duly called by the Governor, and held at San Juan, the Capital, on July fourth, A. D., 1901, acting pursuant to the authority and power in it vested by the provisions of the said Act of Congress above referred to, does hereby notify the President of the United States that by virtue of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the people of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," duly approved January 31st, A. D., 1901, and of other Acts of the Legislative Assembly duly enacted at the first session of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, duly held at San Juan, Porto Rico, commencing December 3rd, 1900, and ending January 31st, A. D., 1901, it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, by the aforesaid Act of Congress established.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the President of the United States, and hereby requests the Governor of Porto Rico to deliver the same to the President, to the end that proclamation may be made by him according to the provisions of the said Act of Congress, and if it shall seem wise and proper to the President, that such proclamation may issue on the twenty-fifth day of July, the said day being a legally established holiday in Porto Rico commemorating the anniversary of the coming of the American flag to the Island.

Approved 4th July, 1901.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, July 25, 1901.

The following Proclamation has this day been issued by the President of the United States, to wit:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS: By an Act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a Civil Government for Porto Rico and for other purposes" it was provided that "whenever the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, by this act established and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty," and

WHEREAS: By the same act it was provided "That as soon as a civil government for Porto Rico shall have been organized in accordance with the provisions of this act and notice thereof shall have been given to the President he shall make proclamation thereof and thereafter all colletions of duties and taxes in Porto Rico under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the Treasuay of Porto Rico to be expended as required by law for the government and benefit thereof instead of being paid into the Treasury of the United States," and

WHEREAS: The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, as aforesaid, and has passed and caused to be communicated to me the following resolution:

"A JOINT RESOLUTION of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, notifying the President of the United States that the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, established by Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a Civil Government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes,' duly approved, April 12th, 1900.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS: A civil government for Porto Rico has been fully and completely organized in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a Civil Government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes,' duly approved April 12th, 1900, and

WHEREAS: It was provided by the terms of said Act of Congress, that whenever the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, by the aforesaid Act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty:

NOW THEREFORE: The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, in extraordinary session duly called by the Governor, and held at San Juan, the Capital, on July fourth, A. D., 1901, acting pursuant to the authority and power in it vested by the provisions of the said Act of Congress above referred to, does hereby notify the President of the United States that by virtue of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, entitled 'An Act to provide revenue for the people of Porto Rico, and for other purposes,' duly approved January 31st, A. D., 1901, and of other Acts of the Legislative Assembly duly enacted at the first session of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, duly held at San Juan, Porto Rico, commencing December 3rd, 1900, and ending January 31st, A. D., 1901, it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, by the aforesaid Act of Congress established.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the President of the United States, and hereby requests the Governor of Porto Rico to deliver the same to the President, to the end that proclamation may be made by him according to the provisions of the said Act of Congress, and if it shall seem wise and proper to the President, that such proclamation may issue on the twenty-fifth day of July, the said day being a legally established holiday in Porto Rico commemorating the anniversary of the coming of the American flag to the Island.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. HUNT,
President of the Executive Council.

(Signed) MANUEL F. ROSSY,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

APPROVED JULY 4TH, 1901.

(Signed) CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Governor.

NOW, THEREFORE: I, WILLIAM McKINLEY, President of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of law above quoted and upon the foregoing due notification do hereby issue this my proclamation, and do declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provision of the said Act of Congress: And I do further declare and make known that the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

[SEAL.]

By the President,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

Governor Allen extends his congratulations to the People of Porto Rico upon the happening of this great event in which congratulations I cordially concur.

WILLIAM H. HUNT.

By the Acting Governor,

J. H. MACLEARY,
Acting Secretary.

ERRATA.

On page 10, line 24, "justices" should be "justice."
On page 12, line 1, "on" should be "of."
On page 26, line 11, "7,511.27" should be "751,127.56."
On page 32, line 47, the first "1.00" should be "100."
On page 96, line 25, "(1,377,790.67)" should be "(1,377,690.67) "
On page 96, line 30, "receipts" should be "expenditures,"
On page 96, line 33, "expenditures" should be "receipts."
On page 98, lines 4 and 19, "expenditures" applies only to last column.
On page 244, line 20, "as" should be "has."
On page 268. line 42, "Supply and" should be "and Supply."
On page 271. line 44, "176" should be "139."
On page 272, line 1, "Watchman" should be "Watchmen."

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